

MISCELLANEOUS



Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,

"Think on these things."



TERMS, ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE,

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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The publishers of Notes, Queries, and Answers would amounce that they have commenced the publication of a magazine which has been repeatedly called for since the discontinuation of Dr. W. D. Henkle's Notes and Queries. We send forth an edition of 7,000 copies as specimens to those whom we believe to be interested in the subject matter of the same. We believe that there is a wide field for this medium of intercommunication, and feel confident that those receiving this number will promptly respond with their subscription. We arge all to commence with the Volume, as the contents is of such a character that of necessity it is more or less connected. Ample space is enclosed in brackets in the Query, for each person to insert with pen or pencil the page or pages on which the answers are found; and vice versa, before each. Answer, the page and No. of Query combined; for example, 13–32, which will readily find the Query. Also, any additional information or criticisms on Notes will be referred to in the same manner.

All communications for the editorial department should be addressed to Prof. N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Virginia.

All business communications should be addressed to the Publishers, Manchester, N. H.

Should any subscribers fail to receive each number of Notes, Queries, and Answers during the month for which it is sent out, they will please notify the publishers immediately by postal card,

> S. C. & L. M. GOULD, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, - - - NORFOLK, VA. S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers, - Manchester, N. H.

VOL. I.

JULY, 1882.

No. 1.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our name partially indicates our purpose. It is not, however, possible, for a title, a prospectus, or even a specimen number, to express adequately the aim, scope, and character of our proposed publication.

The ancient scholastikos who carried about a sample fragment of his "house for sale" was unable to show thereby the capacity, convenience or elegance, of his property, though it gave some idea of the material of the structure. A sample copy, and that the first number, of a work that must depend much on contributions from numerous correspondents for variety, interest, and value, cannot even present a fair sample of the material of the work it is intended to introduce. We can only do the best our circumstances allow, and ask the kind indulgence of the public till a reasonable period of maturity, when we trust our ideal of Notes, Queries, and Answers, will be realized.

The famous English "Notes and Queries" is too expensive for general American circulation and its discussions and investigations, however valuable at home, have less interest abroad. The excellent "Educational Notes and Queries," published in Ohio by Dr. W. D. Henkle for seven years, was discontinued last December by his lamented and untimely death.

There are several good publications devoted to mathematical probems and discussions, and one or two to miscellaneous topics, mainly Igrammatical and mathematical, but we propose to occupy a wider field in catering for the general public.

To accomplish this purpose, we hope to enlist a large number of correspondents who have queries to propose, either for the utilitarian purpose of gaining practical information; for gratifying a virtuoso's inquisitiveness, or a curioso's curiosity; or for the sake of asking questions just to see if anybody can answer them. We also hope to have a still larger number of respondents to answer the queries proposed.

There is a proverb that "everybody is wiser than anybody," and it is part of our plan to provide a medium whereby everybody who has special knowledge on special subjects may aid anybody who seeks such knowledge, and it is possible the party obliged may be able to repay the favor with interest, even as

"An oak looseneth its golden leaves In a kindly largess to the soil it grew on."

As in modern Loan Exhibitions of works of art and virtu, the contributor of a single product of the brush, burin, or clisel may freely enjoy with a hundred others the display their united exhibits made possible, so we hope the co-operative pages of our monthly brochure will afford pleasure and profit to readers and contributors.

GENERAL PLAN.

Notes, Queries, and Answers will have their allotted space in about the proportion of four pages for Notes and such criticisms as they may call forth; four pages for Queries; and eight pages for Answers and criticisms on answers.

The arrangement will facilitate references from answers to queries and vice versa, by means of a continuous numbering of the queries, without regard to subjects, except their cognate grouping in each issue.

As replies will generally appear in subsequent issues to the queries, it is suggested that the reader note in the bracketed space immediately after the number of each query, the page or pages on which answers may be found. By so doing the answers can be easily found, and such as remain unanswered will be manifest. The answers will refer to the query by number. The pages in this No. are inserted for example.

To avoid the confusion incident to references by months or volumes, it is proposed to page the work continuously for thirty numbers of sixteen pages each, which will make a volume for binding, of 480 pages, which will be fully indexed.

As explained elsewhere the subscription price is \$1.00 for ten numbers of sixteen pages each, or one hundred and sixty pages from the date of subscription or of the earliest number furnished. By this arrangement the first volume of 480 pages will be completed in December, 1884.

Notes, queries, answers, or other communications pertaining to the *Editorial Department*, should be addressed to Prof. N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Virginia.

Subscriptions and all communications pertaining to the *Publishing Department* should be addressed to S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Manchester, New Hampshire.

NOTES.

"WHEN FOUND, MAKE A NOTE OF IT."-Dickens.

Concise statements of facts pertaining to any department of knowledge, whether from authentic sources or original observations are solicited from reliable correspondents.

The following are among the subjects on which we desire new or important information to present in the form of notes. Facts pertaining to antiquarian or aboriginal relics or discoveries; historic legends and traditions; curious customs and superstitions; peculiar uses of words, phrases, or proverbs; remarkable natural phenomena of any kind; unusual agricultural products or crops; engineering triumphs and enterprises, or mechanical skill and achievements; in fine, any facts or truths not popularly known, will always be welcome.

When facts are stated, queries proposed, or answers given, we much prefer that they should appear over the real name and address of the writer, but if a nom de plume is preferred it is admissible when the name of the writer is known to the editor.

1. Errors Corrected. In the last edition of the "New American Cyclopædia," article Hampton Roads, it is said that "In April, 1861, the steam frigate Merrimac, lying at Norfolk, was seized by the confederates, set on fire, and then scuttled and sunk. She was subsequently

raised, her hull plated with railroad-iron bars, and named the Virginia." The facts are, that the Merrimac was lying at the Gosport Navy Yard, was scuttled and sunk by the United States forces, was not set on fire and was never plated with railroad iron bars.

There was not a bar of railroad-iron used on her armor: but the plates, of which there were two layers, were rolled for the purpose at the Tredegar works in Richmond. We have seen similar statements to the above in English works and deem the errors worthy of correction, as bearing on the resources of the confederacy at that time.

- 2. According to Chambers' Book of Days, Vol. II, page 634, a man stood all day on London bridge with a tray full of sovereigns fresh from the mint, offering them at a penny apiece, but without selling a single sovereign. A good illustration of popular discrimination.
- 3. The author of Gray's Elegy declined the Laureateship after the death of Cibber, saying the office had always humbled the possessor. If a poor writer it made him more conspicuous, and if a good one it set him at war with the little fry of his own profession, for there are poets little enough, even to envy a poet laureate.
- 4. Of the more than 40,000 species of beetles widely diffused over the earth, not one is known to be venomous or armed with a sting. With the exception of Brazilian beetles used for jewelry, and the cantharides used in medicine none have a commercial value.
- 5. The muscular power of insects is enormous. A French entomologist made a beetle move a burden 315 times its own weight. If Barnum's Jumbo were correspondingly strong he could easily carry off the obelisk at Central Park. A flea can leap over a barrier 500 times its own height. At that rate a man could jump over a wall three-fifths of a mile high.
- 6. Earwigs (forficula) which are very harmless animals, differ from most insects in their origin and structure. They are hatched like chickens. The maternal earwig has been seen with her newly hatched brood crowded beneath her like chickens under a hen.
- 7. The reason why it is so difficult to drown insects in water, and so easy to destroy them even with a film of oil, is because they breathe by little tubes or spiracles all over the body.
- 8. The smallest known insect, the *Pteratomus Putnamii*, a parasite of the ichneumon, is one-ninetieth of an inch long. The largest insect known is the *Erebus Strix*, Linn. It is a noctuid moth with wings expanding as much as fourteen inches.
- 9. Butterflies and moths have no mouths to eat with, having only a proboscis to extract sweet juices from flowers. Neither do they grow

after assuming the winged state. As caterpillars they are voracious eaters, sometimes stripping trees in lawns in a single day.

10. A teacher of a New England school was asked to locate the following inhabitants: Amphiscians, Antiscians, Ascians, Periecians, Pericians, and Antipodes. A prompt answer not being forthcoming the teacher was allowed several days for replies, but in due time said the names were not to be found in the usual geographies. The teacher was surprised when informed that the dictionary readily gave their locations.

Amphiscians. The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is north or south of their zenith.

Antiscians. The inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the Equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those living north of the Equator are antiscians to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast toward the north, those on the other toward the south.

Persons who at certain times of the year have no shadow at noon. Such only are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who bave, twice a year, a vertical sun.

Periecians. The inhabitants of the opposite sides of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

The inhabitants within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some portion of the summer, must, in the course of the day, move entirely round, and fall toward every point of the compass.

Antipodes. Those persons who live on the opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite to the feet of those who live on this side.

11. There seems to be a prevailing error among writers of travel in Scotland, and of Scotch customs, to confound the word pibroch with bag-pips. Even Byron wrote in "Hours of Idleness," in the ballad of "Oscar of Alva,"
"The pibroch raised its piercing note."

and again:

The pibroch is not an instrument, but a peculiar style of music usually performed on a bag-pipe. Sir Walter Scott has written of "whistling a pibroch."

"Hark to the pibroch's pleasing note."

A more correct orthography is piobrachd which implies that it is a pipetune. The object is to introduce imitative sounds of the scenes of a battle. The once popular " Battle of Prague," was a sort of pibroch

Google

"in English" or whatever language was the vernacular of player and listener.

The effect of a well executed *pibroch* on the hardy sons of Caledonia is most inspiriting. It is a mental and moral galvanic battery producing physical activity.

In India a piper in Lord MacLeod's regiment seeing the British giving way to superior numbers piped the familar pibroch "Cogadh na Sith," which rallied the Highlanders, and by their example the army, to cut through their enemies. Sir Eyre Coote thereupon gave the regiment fifty pounds to buy a "stand of pipes."

The Highlanders of Fraser's regiment at the battle of Quebec were rallied to the charge by the pibroch "Cruinneaehadh." The cause of their confusion was the prohibition to play the pipes at the onset.

Similar incidents occurred at Vimiera and Waterloo. The cannie Scots knowing the inspirations of such airs used to employ pipers in harvest to animate the reapers. At the dinner hour the tired piper could rest.

The proud pipers despised the drummers who were first employed in a Highland regiment in 1745. "What," said au old piper, "shall a little rascal that beats upon a sheepskiu take the right hand of me, who am a musician?"

There were a great many pibrochs, or piobrachds, among the different claus as there were different plaids to designate them. They were sounded for rallying the claus and to each clausman's ear they were irresistible. Many were composed or extemporized in the heat of battle, and thus associated with the daring deeds of heroes of whose stern and wild Caledonia it has been truthfully said,

"There Roman eagles found anconquered foes."

12. THE MIRACLE AT CANA OF GALILEE-

"Lympha pudica Deum videt et erubuit."

Richard Crashawe. (1605-1660.)

Arvine says in his Cyclopædia of Anecdotes, page 621: "When Milton (1608-1674) was going to St. Paul's School in London, at one of the public examinations, the subject for poetical composition happened to be on our Savior's first miracle of turning water into wine at the marriage feast. When it came to Milton's turn to hand in his poem, from which not much was expected, he merely wrote on a slate one line—

"The conscious water saw his God and blushed."

The judges awarded him the prize.



Arvine also says, page 548, that Dryden (1631-1700) when at Westminster School was required to write on the same subject, and "Being a great truant he had not time to compose his verses; and when brought up he had only made one line of Latin and two of English:

'Videt et erubuit lympha pudica Deum.'

The modest water, awed by power divine, Beheld its God and blushed itself to wine.

which so pleased the master, that, instead of being angry, he said it was a presage of future greatness, and gave the youth a crown on this occasion." The quaint conceit as expressed above is found in complete editions of Dryden's Poems.

Dr. Bombaugh, in "Gleanings for the Curious," page 456, quotes the following from Aaron Hill (1685-1750):

"When Christ at Cana's feast, by power divine, Inspired cold water with the warmth of Wine, See I cried they, while in reddening tide it gushed, The bashful water saw its God and blushed."

Of the four poets quoted, Crashawe, the earliest born, was undoubtedly the real author of the now familiar line.

13. The following three metaphysical questions are quite aptly and philosophically answered successively:

What is mind? Ans.—No matter.
What is matter? Ans.—Never mind.
What is soul? Ans.—It is immaterial.

14. Long distances have varied widely in different times and by different natious, for instance:

The Jews said "from Dan even to Beer-sheba."
The Persians said "from Medina to Mecca."
The English say "from Land's End to John O'Groat's."
The Yankee said "from Maine to Texas."
The Americans say "from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

15. No animal has more than five toes, digits, or claws to each foot or limb. The horse is one-toed; the ox is two-toed; the rhinoceros, three-toed; the hippopotamus, four-toed, and the elephant, five-toed.

Carnivorous animals never have less than four toes on all their feet. The hyena alone has four on each foot. The dog has four on each hind foot.

No bird can fly backwards and rise or maintain its elevation at the same time.



 The first Bible printed in America was Eliot's Indian version, 1658-1663.

The first printing press in America was at the house of the president of Harvard College, 1639.

The printing of the first printed Bible was finished in 1455 by Gutenberg and Faust, the year of the beginning of the Wars of the Roses.

The first Tragedy founded on a Classical Subject was "Damon and Pythias, by R. Edwards, 1523-1566.

The first Poems published in America were by Anna Bradstreet in 1678.

The first known Tragedy, in English was "Ferrex and Porrex" by Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, 1561.

The first regular Comedy on record was "Ralph Royster Doyster" by Nicholas Udall, Master of the Westminster School, about 1551.

The first version of the entire English Bible was made by Wickliffe and his disciples in 1382.

The first Psalm Book or Metrical Version of the whole Psalter in a form suited to public worship was by Sternhold and Hopkins in 1562.

The first English Hymn Book used in public worship was by Isaac Watts about 1715.

The first writer of English blank verse was Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1516-1547. He was also the first Englishman who wrote sonnets.

The first classical work translated into English was Virgil's Æneid by Gavin Douglas, 1475-1522.

The first book printed in the English language was a "History of Troy," printed in Europe in 1474.

The first book printed in England was a "History of the Game of Chess."

The first Jew in the British Parliament was Lionel Nathan Rothschild.

The first historian of Rhode Island was John Calender.

The first president of the American Bible Society was Elias Boudinot, author of a work to prove the descent of the American Indians from the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel.

The first American P.E. bishop was Samuel Seabury, D.D., 1729-1796. The first Gentile professor of Christianity was Cornelius, a Roman Centurion, baptized by Peter A. D. 35.

The first use of the term *trinity* was by Tertullian about A. D. 200. The first time the followers of Christ were called Christians was in A. D. 41, at Autioch.

The first writer on philosophy was Anaximander, B. C. 610-547,

The first scientist persecuted for teaching the truth that one Intelligence ruled the Universe, was Anaxagoras.

The first English grammar published was written in Latin by John Wallis, D.D., 1616-1703.

The first teacher of Greek in Germany was Agricola Rudolphus.

The first English translation of Euclid was by Sir Henry Billingsley, lord Mayor of London, who died in 1606.

The first daily paper, the "Daily Courant," appeared in 1709.

The first scientific society in America was established by Dr. Franklin before the Revolution.

The first American Musical Composer was William Billings, 1746-1800.

The first American novel was by Charles Brockden Brown, 1798.

The first American woman who devoted herself to authorship was Mrs. Hannah Adams, who was the first person interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, in 1832.

The first lady telegraphic operator was Sarah C. Bagley of Lowell, Mass., 1846,

The first purely literary work in America was by Sandys in translating Ovid in 1621.

The first daily paper in America was printed at Williamsburg, Va., in 1780, at \$50.00 per year.

The first Sunday Schools were established by St. Charles Borromeo, who has the largest statue ever made, erected to his memory.

The first Catholic Bible printed in the United States was published by Matthew Carey about 1790.

We purpose to continue from time to time, in brief notes, the list of "First to do" thousands of the things that are now of daily occurrence. Beginnings are difficult. Eggs innumerable have stood on end, and men innumerable have crossed the Atlantic since Columbus showed the way.

The magnanimous Horace, in wishing bon voyage to his soul-sharing Virgil, said the first sailor was a bold fellow.

"Illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci commisit pelago ratem priæus." He said, substantially, Oak and triple brass surrounded his heart, who first trusted a frail bark to the deep.

So we may regard the pioneers of thousands of now easy and familiar deeds and enterprises.

We hope our notes on the "First to do" things, literary, mathematical, scientific, etc., will prove interesting and profitable to many readers.

QUERIES.

"Multa rogare; rogata tenere; retenta docere; Haec tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."

The object of the famous journey of the gorgeous queen of Sheba was "to prove Solomon with hard questions at Jerusalem." Such a work as Notes, Queries, and Answers would have saved her time and money, except one dollar for a year's subscription.

The chronicler of the event informs us that "Solomon told her all her questions."

We hope to receive enough "questionary epistles" from inquisitive correspondents in all parts of the world to make this part of our publication lively, interesting and profitable. Let the "things hard to be understood" come like the ghost to Hamlet "in such a questionable shape" that responding Solomons may meet, disentangle, and elucidate them.

Hard and easy as applied to questions are relative terms, according to ability to answer them. Some readers may pronounce all our queries easy, while others who will, perhaps, derive the greatest benefit from them may find many hard. It was Gregory the Great who spoke of the Bible as "a stream where alike the elephant may swim, and the lamb may wade." In our humble way we shall endeavor to accommodate the varied tastes, acquirements, and abilities of the necessarily ungraded readers of Notes, Queries, and Answers, so that none shall rise from its monthly "spread" unserved.

^{1. [} _] The rapid growth of the new Virginia seaport, Neuport News, has led to much speculation as to the origin of the name. The late Hugh Blair Grigsby, who was well versed in Virginia history, thought the name was from Sir William Neuce, Marshal of Virginia Colony in 1621. He gave this derivation in a letter to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop. (See Winthrop's Addresses and Speeches, Vol. III, page 435.) This does not seem satisfactory to us. In Smith's Map of Virginia (1607) the name is Pernt Hope. The point of land now called Newport News, but by many old people Newport's News, was at the time of the Indian Massacre, 1622, the plantation of the father of Daniel Gookin who in 1644 moved to Massachusetts. Any information concerning the mooted etymology of the name will be welcome.

- 2. [33,57] I have seen a United States flag with fifteen stripes, which was carried by a regiment during the war of 1812. Will some one explain why the number of stripes allowed at that time was two more than at present!
- 3. [] What part of United States territory was most recently obtained? Dono.
- 4. [56] Which of Napoleon's generals was called by him the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol? EDITOR.
- 5. [3/] What American lawyer hearing his countrymen ridiculed at a play in London soon after the war of 1812-14, stood up and cried aloud, "Hurrah! Great Britain beaten by barbers, tinkers, and tailors?"
- 6. [52] In Bagster's Greek Septuagint Version of the Bible, 12mo, the 6th verse of the XXII chapter of Proverbs is omitted. In our English Bibles it reads "train up a child in the way he should go," &c. Can any reader explain the omission? Editor.
- 7. [] Why is Thanksgiving Day always appointed for Thursday? B. U. R.
- 8. [27] Who said on the death of a cotemporary, "Nature formed but one such man and broke the die," and of whom was it said?

 B. U. R.
- 9. [22] Who was the author of "No danger should deter from acts of mercy?" B. U. R.
- 10. [- 15] Did Gen. John Stark on going into battle at Bennington make any such speech as is popularly attributed to him: "Boys, we hold that field to-night, or Mollie Stark's a widow!"

EROTEME.

11. [2½] Who was—the Epicure,—author of the two volumes "Salad for the Social" and "Salad for the Solitary?"

HERMES.

- 12. [2/2] What are the ancient records called the Smaragdine Tablets?
- 13. [] Can N.. Q., and A, inform a student of history what were the names of the vessels, in addition to the *Mayflower* to Massachusetts, the *Ark* and the *Dove* to Maryland, and the *Sarah Constant*, the *Godspeed* and the *Discovery* to Virginia, that brought the first settlers to the several American colonies?

 Student.

- 14. [3] What languages are included in the Indo-European?
- 15, [] What seven poets were called the Pleiades of France? Joel Munsell in Every Day Book, March 6th, says Remi Belleau was one.
 - 16. [What is the fifth essence called quintessence?
 - 17. [22] Whence the expression "wingéd words?"
 - HERMES.

 18. \[\] What is the so-called Fourier's Formula?

HEAMES.

- 19. [] Are the following peculiar words spelled correctly: Houghnhums, the whinny of the horse; Phthirough, the cow-boy's yell; Whoa Hisch, the ploughman's language? ORTHO.
- 20. [] A young man asked a young lady her age; she replied: "6 times 7 and 7 times 3 added to my age will exceed 6 times 9 and 4, as double my age exceeds 20." The young man said he thought she looked much older. What was her age? HERMES.
- 21. [] Who have propounded and published Classifications of the Sciences? Logos.
- 22. [27] Who is the author of "Geometry without Axioms," and can a copy be obtained? Hermes.
 - 23. [э] How many correct ways to spell manœuvre?
- 24. [15] John G. Whittier sent some verses to an English friend which appeared in the London Athenœum. Among them was the following:

Thicker than water in one rill,
Through centuries of story,
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you the good and ill,
The shadow and the glory.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
Amesbury, 22 9mo, 1874."

Can any of our readers give the origin of the oft quoted saying "blood is thicker than water."

HUPHANTES.

25. [\$\(\epsilon\)] An eccentric Englishman of note having been observed to pay close attention to a sermon by an eminent divine, when asked what he thought of the discourse replied that all he knew of it was the number of words spoken. Can any reader inform me who was the heare!

- [6] Will some reader be kind enough to inform the writer what crimes are punishable by death in any or all of the United States? B. U. R. 27. [15] What is the origin of the political maxim "to the victors belong the spoils?" EROTEMB. [16] What eminent scientific writer defined a fool as one who had never made an experiment? HUPHANTES. 29. [_ _] Where and by whom was the first treatise on algebra published? M. ONTIER. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary has a quotation from Macaulay: "His school-room must have resembled an Ogre's den." Whose school-room is referred to? 31, [16] Why did the early Christians adopt the peacock as the symbol of the resurrection? 32. [16] What bird was made the mystic emblem of Christ, and why? 33. [. -] I have a folio volume entitled "Johannis Hevelii Selenographia sive Lunae Descriptio, Gedani," 1647. What is the modern name for the city of publication? EROTEME. Daniel Webster in his speech at the Boston Festival of the Sons of New Hampshire in 1849, after quoting the familiar prophetic lines of Bishop Berkeley, said that at a more recent period, but still in colonial times, another English poet wrote: "In other lands, another Britain see : And what thou art, America shall be," Who was the author of the lines quoted? EDITOR. 35. [16] What length of wire one one-hundredth of an inch in diameter can be made from a sphere 15 inches in diameter? To be solved without any reference to the ratio of diameter to circumference or to any decimals derived therefrom. HUPHANTES. 36. [4] At what date were decimals first introduced? N. Firz, Norfolk, Va.
 - N. Firz.

 38. [A proposition in geometry consists of two parts, the conditions and the conclusion. What are the conditions of the following proposition: A straight line is the shortest distance between two points?

 N. Firz.

37. [Who first published the following definition of an angle: "An angle is the difference of direction between two lines?"

- 39. [40.] What is the simplest way to solve a general biquadratic equation? Eroteme.
- 40. [1 % 54] What is the origin of the term contraband as applied to slaves during the late war? Quis.
- 41. [] Dr. Samuel A, Cartwright in a eulogy on Andrew Jackson delivered in Natchez, Mississippi, July 12, 1845, said "unlike Robespierre, who in the French Assembly cried out, 'Perish France and the colonies, but save the principle or the party.' Gen. Jackson would have exclaimed, 'Perish principle, perish party, but save the country." Where and when did Robespierre so express himself?

Quis.

42. [.] In a note to verse LXXXIX, Canto 11, Childe Harold, in annotated editions of his works Lord Byron says the plain of Marathon was offered for sale to him for 16,000 piastres, equivalent to about \$4,500. He adds, "Was the dust of Miltiades worth no more?" Can any correspondent refer to authority to show the removal of the remains of Miltiades from Athens where he died, to Marathon?

HUPHANTES.

- 43. [] Who first introduced the mode of writing from left to right? M. ONTIER.
- 44. [/] If two nozzles of different diameters, say \(\frac{1}{4} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch, are attached to the same hose at the same time, and hence subject to the same hydraulic pressure, or "vis a tergo," from which nozzle will the higher stream be thrown?

 EDITOR.
- 45. [? . 3] Where is said to be the centre of the land portion of the globe?

 M. ONTIER.
- 46. [/] An exchange says the word "possesses" possesses more s's than any other word possesses. The Spuyten Duyvil says such assassins should be dispossessed, at once "by scissors." How are the italicized words pronounced?

 PRINTER'S DEVIL.
- 47. [16] From Longfellow's Kavanagh: "In a lake the bud of a water-lily was observed, one span above the water, and, when moved by the gentle breeze, it sank in the water at two cubits' distance. Required the depth of the water."
 - 48. [16] I read in Dryden's poems,

 "At every close she made, th' attending throng
 Replied, and bore the burden of the song."
- Will N. Q. and A. explain what is meant by the frequently used expression "burden of the song?" Quis.

ANSWERS.

I PAUSE FOR A REPLY. - Shakspeare.

Will readers, whether subscribers or not, who receive this number of Notes, Queries, and Answers, be kind enough to favor us with such answers to queries as they can conveniently send by the 10th of July. Possibly the space allotted to replies may not allow the publication of all received, but all correct answers will be acknowledged in subsequent numbers.

To prevent errors please write legibly, punctuate carefully, and subscribe name and address as they should be printed. Correspondents of kindred tastes and pursuits will find this medium of acquaintance and intercommunication mutually advantageous and pleasant. Such, at least, has been the experience of the editor during years of similar correspondence.

11-10. Yes, Gen. Stark made such a speech, only he said Bettie Stark instead of Mollie. His wife, the daughter of Caleb Mills of Dunbarton, N. H., was named Elizabeth. The legend is correctly given by the Rev. J. P. Rodman in his poem on the "Battle of Bennington:"

The morning came—there stood the foe; Stark eyed them as they stood; Few words he spoke—'twas not a time For moralizing mood: "See there, the enemy, my boys—Now, strong in valor's night, Beat them, or Betty Stark will sleep In widowhood to-night."

EDITOR.

12-24. In June 1859, Capt. Josiah Tatnall, then of the U. S. Navy, but afterwards commander of the confederate Ram Virginia (Merrimac), was at the mouth of the Peiho river, when the treacherous Chinese fired upon the British vessels, wounding Admiral Hope, and putting his fleet in great peril. Capt. Tatnall seeing the danger, exclaiming blood is thicker than water, went to the aid of the British, securing for them the victory.

We have not been able to trace the saying to any earlier date. If any one can amend this reply by quoting an earlier use of our querist's quotation he will much oblige the Editor.

13-27. It is usually attributed to William L. Marcy, Secretary of War in Polk's administration, and Secretary of State under President Pierce, In a speech in the Senate in 1832 he said: "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy."

Catiline the conspirator announced the same doctrine to his followers.

See Sallust. Catiline's Conspiracy, XXI. EDITOR.

13-28. A writer in the Contemporary Review for February, 1880, attributes this definition of a foel, to Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of Zoonomia, Botanic Garden, etc., and grandfather of the late naturalist.

EDITOR.

13-31. On account of the fabled incorruptibility of its flesh.

HUPHANTES.

13-32. From a strange belief that the pelican would sit three days on its dead young, and then revive them by her own blood.

HUPHANTES.

- 13-35. A sphere is two thirds the circumscribing cylinder, and hence is equivalent to a cylinder of its own diameter, with a height of two-thirds its diameter. In the problem a sphere 15 inches in diameter is equivalent to a cylinder having a diameter of 15 inches and height of 10 inches. But the wire is also a cylinder with diameter of one-fifteen-hundredth of the cylinder equivalent to the sphere, and hence its length is $1500\times1500\times20=22,500,000$ inches = 1,875,000 feet = 355 10-88 miles.
- 14-47. If we call a span nine inches, and a cubit eighteen inches, the lily, moving in the arc of a circle, sinks in the water four spans from its vertical position. If we suppose the lily anchored to a root at the centre of the circle, we may consider the circumference completed, in which case the diameter will be divided into two parts, one of which is one span, and the other part is found by application of the proposition of Geometry, that if two chords intersect in a circle the product of the parts of the one, will be equal to the product of the parts of the other. Now one chord (on the water surface) is four cubits long, and its parts are two cubits each, or four spans. Hence 4×4=16, the product of the parts of one chord; and 16:1=16, the part of the diameter sought. Hence 16+1=17 is the diameter of the circle in spans, and 82 spans its radius, which is one span more than the depth of the water, which is thus found to be 71 spans or 71×9=671 inches. We have written the solution in full as it is a pretty application of an important geometrical truth. EDITOR.
- 14-48. We take the following answer from Rees' Encyclopædia: Burden, or burthen, from bourden, Fr. a drone. Hence, in music, a base of only one note, a pedale, and the drone of a bagpipe, is called a drone-base. And hence, that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every verse or stanza, is called the burden of the song.

EDITOR.



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ASSETS. ANOTHER GAIN IN

STATEMENT, JULY 1, 1882.

Cash Capital I	ncre	ased	to				\$500,000.00
Total Assets,		4				120	900,000.00

FIGURES TELL THE STORY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT EACH YEAR SINCE ORGANIZATION.

YEAR.	ASSETS.	NET SURPLYS.	NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.	CAPITAL.
1870	\$134,586,24	\$8,029.82	\$40.123.00	1870.
1871	150,174.60	10,338.82	51,360.96	\$100,000,00
1872	316,435.52	15,530.52	58,230,20	1872.
1878	346,338.25	32,038.44	114,548,34	\$200,000.00
1874	393,337.12	50,141.87	143,741.50	1874.
1875	429,362.00	77,123.09	156,979,68	\$250,000.00
1876	453,194.87	94,924.83	162,970.47	
1877	482,971.65	113.478.14	171,091.22	Andrew Street, and
1878	507,616.90	127,679,39	171,492.06	Dividends paid
1879	537,823.59	147.133.04	206,515.72	from the receipt
1880	585,334.20	171,249.88	248,220.00	from interest.
1881	618,192.98	183,108.52	265,660.31	

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1882.

NO. 2.



MISCELLANEOUS



Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

AND

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, NORFOLK, VA.

"Think on these things."

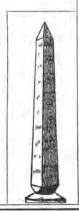


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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The publishers would return thanks to the already quite large number of subscribers who have responded; also to those who have procured others and sent in their names. Of the 7,000 copies of No. 1 issued, less than 1,000 have been reserved to furnish new subscribers and to complete sets.

All communications designed for the editor should be sent direct to him at Norfolk, Virginia. All matters relating to the business of Notes, Queries, and Answers, should be sent to the publishers, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Books Wanted by the Publishers.

Give price or list of books you have for exchange or wanted.

Absolute Reform in Human Knowledge, by Oene Wronski, Leipsic. A Hole in Smith's Circle, by a Cantab, London.

Algebra, by Oliver Byrne, London.

Arithmetical and Algebraical Amusements, by John D. Williams, N. Y. or Boston, about 1838.

Algebra, by Miles Bland.

An Unexplained Contradiction in Geometry, by W. Kingdon Clifford, London, 1871.

Calculus of Form, by Oliver Byrne, London.

Cabbala Algebraica, by G. L. Christmann, 1827.

David and Goliah, by Wm. Lauter, Sen., 1833.

Discovery of a Grand Resolution of all Equations, by A. P. Vogel, London, 1845.

Epicosmology, by Hugh Doherty, 3 Volumes.

Geometrical Approximations to the Quadrature of the Circle, by J. Claryvance, 1852.

Geometrical Disquisitions, by Lawrence S. Beuson, London, 1864.

Garden of Cyrus, by Thomas Browne.

Geometry without Axioms, by T. Peronet Thompson, London, 1834. Hydrostatics, by Miles Bland.

Is the Great Pyramid of Egypt a Metrological Monument? by J. Y. Simpson, Glasgow, 1868.

SEE THIRD PAGE OF COVER.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,

NORFOLK, VA-

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1882.

No. 2.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications that are legible will receive careful consideration, but the pages of Notes, Queries, and Answers for Nos. 2, 3, and 4, will be inadequate to the publication of all the matter offered before the issue of No. 2. All communications that are illegible will be carefully put away until some expert can interpret them.

An editorial standing direction in the English Notes and Queries informs correspondents that if the writer does not regard his communication of sufficient importance to write it legibly, the editor cannot waste his time in useless efforts to decipher it. This is the substance of the conclusion of our elder brother and meets our hearty concurrence. We have some communications with so many erasures and interlineations, that they are quite unintelligible, and consequently cannot appear. Quite a number of articles of much interest, received too late for the August, will appear in the September No.

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

For numerous very complimentary notices of the press in all parts of the Union, and for cordial expressions of kind wishes for the success and prosperity of Notes, Queries, and Answers, we return our sincere thanks. They will stimulate our best efforts to deserve the confidence expressed, the good results predicted, and the kind interest manifested by our brethren of the press—the authority most competent to criticize and judge the merits of the work they have so generously approved.

The many communications already received from well known scholars, professors, and teachers, conveying not only interesting notes, queries, and answers, but cheering encouragement, good wishes, and current dollars, indicate the successful accomplishment of our wishes expressed in the "Introductory" in No. 1, and assure the financial support which was at first only probable.

In a magazine designed as a means of intercommunication between the classes for whom it is intended, the editor cannot be expected to assume responsibility for facts stated or opinions expressed by correspondents, whose names, known to him, will not be published without their approbation, nor imparted to any person to gratify idle curiosity, but if demanded for personal reasons, will be given or not as the editor may think proper. Editorial responsibility is limited to articles without signature or to those signed *Editor*.

Queries of personal concern will usually be answered by letter as fully as the editor is able.

It is hoped that in due time most queries of general interest can be published, but a judicious distribution of topics may sometimes cause delays that will test the patience of contributors. The same cause of postponement may also apply to answers. When several answers to the same question are received, the first one if as good as any will be printed, and sometimes two or more answers will be published, especially if they do not agree.

Discussions may sometimes arise about the accuracy of answers, statements, or opinions which in the "right spirit" and within reasonable limits will add interest and value to Notes, Queries, and Answers.

UNAVOIDABLE absence from home, caused by serious illness in the Editor's family, has prevented the continuation of Notes "First to Do" many things of daily occurrence, in this No.: but they will be continued in No. 3.

¹⁰⁻¹ The breaking of the hair line, on the press, on the w in the word Newport, makes it look as if spelled Newport, in N. Q. and A.; No. 1.

Symbolism of the Cuts on the Cover, with a Brief Description.

We have thought best at this early date to give a brief description of the four embellishments on the cover, and preserve them inside as man, persons remove the covers in binding their volumes.

THE SPHINX we have selected for one of the cuts on the cover because it at once suggests Problems, Queries, &c. It has been a common ornament in all Egyptian architecture and it may be proper here to notice, is taken from a geographical work said to be taken from the celebrated monument of Egyptian antiquity, which is still to be seen about sixty yards to the right of the great pyramid, from the eastern point, and opposite Cairo. This enormous figure, carved out of one stone, was considerably diminished in its bulk by the accumulation of sand, till the industry of the French had uncovered more of this figure than had been seen for centuries past. The most of its features have been mutilated by different barbarians from time to time; its face, perfectly Nubian, still preserves a considerable degree of femenine beauty. It has no breasts, neither are the feet visible.



THE OBELISK we selected as one cut for our cover because it is suggestive of History, Antiquities, the Perpetuation of Language, &c. We take the following from the work "The Obelisk," etc., New York, 1880, by John A Weisse, M. D., author of "Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language and Literature."

This word is derived from Greek obeliskos—spit or broach—whence also Latin obeliscus, French obelisque, German obelisk, &c. Under the earliest Pharaohs the Egyptian—or Coptic—word for obelisk was Tekhen; but after the 22d dynasty it was called Men, which meant stability. Another term for obelisk means written column.

An obelisk is a four-sided pillar tapering from the base, and terminating, not in a flat surface, but in a pyramidion—which is a diminutive for pyramid. It is usually of one piece, styled monolith—one stone. Originally these monuments were used as funeral monuments, and were either of sandstone, limestone, or granite. Later they were of rose-colored granite composed of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende. This granite was named syenite, from Syene, a city in upper Egypt, where those beautiful monuments were quarried.

THE PYRAMIDS were chosen for an illustration because they represent an embodiment of Fixed Expressions of Mathematical and Scientific Knowledge. Pyramides, famous monuments of Egypt, of massive masonry, They from a square base, rise to a point or vertex when viewed from below.

The pyramids commence immediately south of Cairo, but on the opposite side of the rievr Nile, and extend in an uninterrupted range for many miles in a southerly direction parallel with the river. The perpendicular height of the first, which is ascribed to Cheops, is 480 feet 9 inches, that is, 43 feet 9 inches higher than St. Peter's at Rome, and 136 feet 9 inches higher than St. Paul's in London. The length of the former base was 764 feet; that of the present is 746 feet, The antiquity of these erections, and the purpose for which they were formed, have furnished matter for much ingenious conjecture and dispute in the absence of certain information. It has been supposed that they were intended for scientific purposes, such as that of establishing the proper length of the cubit, of which they contain, in breadth and length a certain number of multiples.

THE HERMES, the statue selected for our cover, is the illustration copied from last edition of Noah Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and represents Landmarks, Originality, &c., and is also suggestive of the recondite and occult. He is usually represented with a chlamys or cloak neatly arranged on his person, with his petasus or winged cap, and the talaria or winged sandals. In his hand he bears his caduceus or staff, with two serpents twined about it, and which sometimes has wings at its extremity. The more ancient statues of Hermes were nothing more than wooden posts, with a rude head and pointed beard carved on them. They were set up on the roads and footpaths, and in the

fields and gardens. The collective priesthood of Egypt, personified and considered as unity, was represented as an imaginary being, to whom was ascribed the invention of language and writing, which he had brought from the skies and imparted to man, as well as the origin of geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, medicine, music, rhythm: the institution of religion, sacred processions, the introduction of gymnastic exercises, and, finally, the less indispensable, though not less valuable, arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting. Our limits will not admit any farther development of the various imaginary characters of Hermes.

NOTES.

In some parts of the country it is common to preface answers to all questions by saying the word well, as for example, to the question, "what time is it?" The answer is, "well, it is half-past two." "Will it rain to-day?" "Well, I think it will." "How do you do to-day?" "Well, I'm not well." If any readers of N., Q., and A., will ask some simple question to several of their acquaintances indiscriminately, and send a report of the number of persons questioned, and how many used the superfluous well, we will arrange the replies by States and in due time publish the results. As our magazine is sent to all the States of the Union and Provinces of Canada, we may be able to gather valuable and interesting matter pertaining to the usus loquendi in different parts of the country.

We desire to gain information for arrangement and publication, of the popular signs of the weather in different parts of the country. By comparing the "folk-lore" of America with that of Europe, valuable results may be expected, and in no department more than in weather proverbs and sayings. When sufficient material is accumulated, we intend to harmonize as many of the "sure signs" as possible with the accepted laws of modern Meteorology. Our request extends to quotations from ancient, medi-æval and modern writers as well as to existing proverbs. The pile of chaff may be large but there is some wheat in it.

- 17. According to Prof. Francis Fauvel-Gouraud there was a negro king on the coast of Africa whose cognomen was the euphonious word: Hagabahasamadasabalanarahitaragaradalammasakalafarhamahahatalaladalahsatarahnamahagabaha.
- 18. 5-10—Antipode—We have recently seen in a publication whose title we do not remember, the use of the word antipode as if it were the singular of antipodes. The etymology was unknown, or the blunder would not have been made. Persons whose feet are opposite are antipodes. Figuratively, one person is the antipodes of another whose disposition or character is directly opposite to that of the other.

G. L. DEMAREST.

19. Heraldic Device of the Great Seal of the United States. The device for the great seal was adopted by Congress June 20th, 1782. It was designed by Wm. Barton of Philadelphia, at the request of the Secretary of Congress Chas. Thompson, Esq., Dr. Arthur Lee, and Elias Boudinot.

Its heraldic description is as follows: "Arms.—Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules, a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the

breast of the American bald eagle displayed, proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive brauch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll inscribed with the motto, 'E pluribus unum,' "For the Crest.—Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field "Reverse.—A Pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye these words: Annuit Coxptis. On the base of the pyramid, these numerical letters, MDCCLXXVI, and underneath, the following motto: Novus ordo Sectorum.

Such in the language of Heraldry would be a description of the familiar seal represented on notes, bonds, and official papers of the United States. The symbolism of the device is, that the thirteen original States are represented by the thirteen pieces paly, all joined in one solid compact, entire, supporting a chief which unites the whole, and represents Congress. This union is referred to by the motto E pluribus unum. The pales are united by the chief, and the chief depends on the union, denoting the constitution and strength of the union. The colors of the pales are those of the United States flag. White denotes purity and innocence, red hardiness and valor, and blue, the color of the chief, signifies perseverence, vigilance, and justice. These are the accepted heraldic symbolisms in England. Peace and war are symbolized by the olive branch and the arrows. The crest or constellation is for a new state taking its rank in the Union. The escutcheon on the breast of the eagle, and otherwise unsupported, denotes that the United States ought to rely on their own strength and resources. The pyramid on the reverse stands for strength and durability. The overlooking eye and its motto annuit captis, (He favors our endeavors) alludes to an overruling Providence. These interpretations of the symbolism of the American Arms, are on the authority of the secretary of Congress at the time of their adoption in 1782, and may with propriety remind our readers of 1882 of the intentions of their ancestors. They may be found in substance in Nicholson's British Cyclodædia, Art. Heraldry.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received a pamphlet on "The Reverse of the Great Seal of the United States, its Significance as an Emblem of Our Nation," by Charles Latimer. We shall, probably, have occasion to make valuable additions to the present note in a subsequent No. by references to Mr. Latimer's paper, which from a hasty glance at the contents, seems worthy of careful study. It is published in Cleveland, Ohio.

QUERIES.

- 49. [5] What books were read by the common people in England between 1580 and 1630? Was Robinson Crusoe extensively circulated by that time? What works were in common use in New England from 1620 to 1775? J. Q. A., Natick, Kent Co., R. I.
- 50. [] In the early history of Massachusetts and Connecticut church membership was one of the requisite qualifications for freemen. When were the laws repealed in the said States? J. Q. A.
- 51. [] When were ministers first allowed to perform the marriage ceremony in Massachusetts? J. Q. A.
- 52. [] Where was Capt. Jonathan Carver, the celebrated American traveller, born? One edition of his travels states that Carver's autobiography names "Stillwater, Connecticut, 1732." Elliott's Biographical Dictionary supposes the place to be Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn. A lengthy article in, I think, Vol. II, of Wisconsin Historical Society's Collections bases its statement on the said biographical dictionary. 'The writer thinks Canterbury may be the place; but how shall we get over Carver's statement?

 J. Q. A.
- 53. [] If Miss Smith is married to Mr. Smith she changes her title only, and not her name. Such cases are very rare. What is the old saying in relation to them?

Mrs. E. A. A., Natick, Kent Co., R. I.

- 54. [] Who was "Peter Plowshare," who wrote in opposition to the canal being built west of the Seneca. This powerful pamphlet was published in 1821. JNO. H. EDWARDS.
 - 55. [In Vol. II, Art. "Coneiform," page 604, of McClintock & Strong's Cyclopædia, is the name Mnnemmresusus, a king of Babylon. How is it pronounced? ORTHO.
 - 56. [Is there any easy muemonic rule for remembering the seven primary colors in their order? HERMES.
 - 57. [55] What is "dead reckoning," as used by mariners?
 OBELOS.
 - 58. [5] Why is the cut, made by General Butler, through an isthmus on the James River, and afterwards despened and widened so as to be navigable for the largest vessels going to Richmond, Va., called the Dutch Gap? Also, what distance is saved by the work?

B. U. R.



59. [...] September 6, 1881, is well known in the New England states, a part of the state of New York, and a small portion of the southern part of Canada as "the yellow day." In the morning the sky had the appearance of being clouded as of a rainstorm coming on; but as the sun arose the sky began to put on a yellow cast which grew brighter until midday, when a much darker yellow appearance seemed to prevail, and everything around appeared yellow except the leaves of the trees, and all herbage put on an intense green color having a beautiful velvety look. As the sun sank toward the horizon the phenomenon passed slowly off, and the next day was fair and beautiful. Has the cause of the phenomenon been satisfactorily explained, and was not the dark day, May 19, 1780, which covered precisely the same territory, probably from the same cause, only of a much more intense nature?

L. M. GOULD.

- 60. [] What was the "Icosian Game" of the late Sir William R, Hamilton, Astronomer Royal, copies of which were very handsomely printed and distributed to friends? Hermes.
- 61. [] "All things are double, one against another." Ecclesiasticus xlii, 24. "The secrets of wisdom, that they are double to that which is." Job xi, 6. Give an illustration of the analogy.

HERMES

- 62. [] Who was "Old Grimes," the subject of the ballad written by Albert G. Greene? HERMES.
- 63. [] Sometime about 1857, in a literay paper called the New York Mercury, appeared an illustrated poem by Thomas Dunn English, entitled "The Tinker," a travestie on "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Can some reader inform me if the poem is to be found in any of the author's published works?

 Q.
- 64. [33] Why do the Americans turn out to the right, when meeting on the road; while all other people turn out to the left?
 - O. M. K., Portsmouth, N. H.
- 65. [] What are the "adjective colors," spoken of by Roswell Park in his Pantology, page 475? OBELOS.
- 66. [Are Napoleon, III; and John Smith, 3d, to be read alike? If not, how? Октно.
- 67. [3 3] Why, in the American History of William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay, and others, is discredit thrown on the popular account of the rescue of Capt. John Smith by Pochahontas?

 Student.

68. [] I have a book entitled "Beneficence of Design in the Problem of Evil, Vindicated by the Law of Causation in the Physical Construction of Matter; by A Journeyman. Tenth Bridgewater Treatise, New York, 1849."

Charles Babbage wrote the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise after the original eight had been published. Why was the ninth and tenth written, and who is this "A Journeyman?"

S. C. GOULD.

69. [] Who are "the five brethren of the rose," alluded to in a note in Sir Thomas Browne's "Garden of Cyrus" as follows.

On a summer's day, in sultry weather, Five brethren were born together, Two had beards, and two had none, And the other had but half a one.

- 70. [] In Webster's Dictionary, under the word Calipers, the definition given is, Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameter of round bodies. Under the word Compasses, the definition is, an instrument for describing circles, etc. As Calipers are never used to describe circles, etc., is the first definition correct in calling Calipers Compasses; and is there any other word besides these—compasses, dividers, and calipers—in the plural which has a similar meaning. Critic.
- 71. [] We are informed that Delaware received its name from a person called Lord de la War; what was his real name?

 QUEST.
- 72. [5-2-] Why was Gen. Burgoyne of revolutionary fame called Chrononhotonthologos, and what does the term mean?
- 73. [] When should parentheses be used to inclose words and when brackets? Will some reader of N., Q., and A. give a clear explanation as Webster's Dictionary does not define them clearly to me?
- 74. [] In publishing a letter dated in 1802 at Fyeburg, in what is now the State of Maine, what would be the proper abbreviation to use after Fryeburg? Would it be Mass. for Massachusetts, Me. for Maine, or D. M. for District of Maine? Please refer me to some work where the abbreviation is used after a town in what is now Maine, at some period between 1800 and 1820, when the State of Maine came into being.

 C. W. L.
- 75. [it] What intoxicating agent was used by the priestesses of the ancient oracles to excite them to the phrensy necessary to enable them to declare the fates to thy satisfaction of inquirers?

 Dono.

- 76. [30] Having received No. 1 of N., Q., and A., with which I am much pleased, I send a query that concerns my business, and hope to get an answer and the mode of obtaining it, that will be of practical use to me and others. I have always had to lay the work off by a sweep, on a large floor, but hope to find a way to do it by figures. I desire to find the right length of a walking-beam to put to an engine on a wrecked steamboat which has the frame and cylinder in position. The stroke of the piston is to be nine feet, and the horizontal distance between perpendicular lines passing through the centre of motion of the beam, and the centre of the cylinder is twelve feet. What length of beam will work with least friction?

 Mechanic.
- 77. [] What is meant by "dead points," in that part of Callotechnics known as painting?

 OBELOS.
- 78. [] Is the following sentence correct? I understand that John Smith (who and Thomas Brown are the leading partners in the firm of Smith, Brown, & Co.), is to sail for Europe to-morrow.

C. W. L., Boston,

79. [\$3.07] Are there any 9-syllable words in the English language? The following are examples of octosyllables:

Antisupernaturalism, Incomprehensibility, Unintelligibility.
Anticonstitutionalist, Individualization, Valetudinarianism,
Anhydrohepsiterion, Syncategorematical, Vicissitudinality.

- 80. Dr. Barrow in his Lectures started an etymological objection to the term quantity as applied to number, and substituted the term quaity. Has the term been adopted by any author in the sciences?
- 81. [] Who make language, lexicographers, authors, discoverers, inventors, or does it develop? A Boston paper says a man in that city has manufactured and has on sale his Anhydrohepsiterion,— "a machine for boiling potatoes." ORTHO.
- 82. [] Are there any words in the English language having more than three letters in alphabetical order in them? First and thirst are examples of three. Stuve, the author of an history of Illinois, is an example illustrating four. ORTHO.
- 83. [39,] 7-14. What is the distance in miles from Land's End to John O'Groat's? Who was John O'Groat?

BRADFORD.

- 84. [] 7-12. Why was Crashaw, though the earliest born, "undoubtedly the real author of the now familiar line?" Milton was but sixteen when he left St. Paul's School, that is, in 1624. We are told that Crashaw's volume of Latin poems containing the line quoted was published anonymously in 1634. (New American Cyclopædia, Article Crashaw.)
- 85. [] a.—Is the doctrine called philosophical necessity by Priestly, and the doctrine called divine decrees by Calvin the same that Napoleon called destiny? See Abbott's Napoleon, Vol. I, p. 227.
- b.—Are we to understand that the expressions—symbol by Spencer, image by Berkeley, and idea by Tyndall are one and the same conception to the understanding?

 Cogiro.
- 86. [Who is the author of the following refain taken from Salem Town's Fourth Reader, p. 54., an example of the pathetic:

When I left thy shores, O Naxos, not a tear in sorrow fell, Not a sigh or faltered accent spoke my bosom's struggling swell; Yet my heart sunk chill within me, and I waved a hand as cold, When I thought thy shores, O Naxos, I should never more behold.

Still the blue wave danced around us, 'mid the sunbeam's jocund smile, Still the air breathed balmy summer, wafted from that happy isle. When some hand the strain awaking of my home and native shore, Then 't was first I wept, O Naxos, that I ne'er should see thee more.

S. C. G.

- 87. [] What are the games and how played called *Pentalithismus* and *Penelope* spoken of in Sir Thomas Browne's "Garden of Cyrus?" Bohn's edition, Vol. II, p. 509. HERMES,
- 88. Do any naturalists of the present day believe the popular accounts of the trusformation of horse's hairs into eels, hairworms, or snakes; or that toads have lived for thousands of years in solid rock; or that geese are developed from a kind of shell-fish called barnacles; or that the delicious bird called the sora is a winged form of the frog? However silly these things may seem there are classical scholars who believe them.
- 89. [] Is the frequently described sea-serpent regarded by scientists as a myth or a reality? EROTEME.
- 90, [2] Where can a copy of Winthrop's Addresses and Speeches be purchased? E. T. B.
- 91. [5 2] Can any correspondent give the origin of the oft-quoted line: "Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

HUPHANTES.

ANSWERS.

- 11-11. The author of "Salad for the Solitary" and "Salad for the Social," was *Frederick Saunders*, formerly, and perhaps now, one of the Librarians of the Astor Library in New York.
 - G, L. DEMAREST, Manchester, N. H.
- 11-11. Mr. Frederick Saunders, now Librarian of Astor Library. I may mention in this connection a curious circumstance; "Salad for the Solitary" is entered in the famous bibliography "Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis" issued at Gottingen, under the head of botanical works.

 H. Carrington Bolton.
 - 11-11. Ino. H. Edwards, New York City, also sends answer.
- 14-40. "The term was first given to certain able-bodied men, [negro slaves] who came within the lines of Gen. Butler's camp, at Fortress Mouroe [1861]. Upon the demand for their surrender, made by an officer of a confederate force in the neighborhood, he replied they were contraband of war, and as such would not be given up."—Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, 1861, p. 641. The popular mind seized upon the word thus for the first time applied to persons by Gen. Butler, and called all negroes contrabands.

 G. L. Demarest.
- 14-40. By Ben, Butler when at Fortress Mouroe in 1861. See his letter to Secretary of War.

 J. H. DRUMMOND.
- 14-46. In New York we used to pronounce Spuyten Duyvil Spy'ten Dy'vl, or Ty'vl. The word "dispossesses" has one more sthan "possesses," and "assassins" as many.

 G. L. Demarest.
 - 14-46. Wm. Hand Browne answers as above.
- 14-46. For an explanation of Spuyten Duyvil see Knickerbocker's History of New York, book vii, chap. x. William Hoover.

11-8 "Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan."

Byron's Monody to Sheridan.

Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Me.

- 11-8. E. T. Briscoe, Charlotte Hall P. O., Md., answers the same.
- 14-44. An experience of seven years taught me the larger stream will go the higher in the air. The smaller one would "break to pieces" so quick. This, however, is not an answer to your question as intended.

 J. H. DRUMMOND,

We thank Mr. Drummond for his answer, which exactly coincides with our experiments, though many persons have given a contrary opinion, but always without experimental proof. The question was intended as a practical one, the resistance of the air being a condition, as it must be practically.

- 11-12. These famous Tablets written on an emerald of enormous size contained the whole secret of the philosopher's stone and were highly esteemed by the chemists of the middle ages. For a full account of them I refer readers to Kopp's Gesehichte der Chemie, or to Hoefer's Histoire de la Chimie, Vol. I.

 H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,
- 11-12. The Smaragdine Tablets, according to Alexander Wilder, M. D., in his Sketch of the "Doctrines and Principal Teachers of the Eclectic or Alexandrine School," Albany N. Y., 1869, page 24, were among the treatises attributed to Hermes Trismegistus, the "three times greatest." These Tablets Avicenna declaras were taken from his dead body at Hebron, by Sarah, the wife of the patriarch Abraham. The following is a translation:

 S. C. Gould.
 - 1,"I speak not fictitious things, but what is true and most certain.
- 2. What is below is like that which is above, and what is above is similar to that which is below to accomplish the wonders of one thing.
- 3. As all things were produced by the mediation of one being, so all things were produced from this one thing by adaptation.
 - 4. Its father is the sun; its mother is the moon.
 - 5. It is the cause of all perfection throughout the whole earth.
 - 6. Its power is perfect if it is changed into earth.
- 7. Separate the earth from the fire, the subtile from the gross, act ing prudently and with judgment.
- 8. Ascend with the greatest sagacity from the earth to heaven, and then descend again to earth, and unite together the power of things inferior and superior; thus you will possess the light of the whole world, and all obscurity will fly away from you.
- 9- This thing has more fortitude than fortitude itself, because it will overcome every subtile thing and penetrate every solid thing.
- 10. By it the world was formed.
- 11. Hence proceed wonderful things, which in this manuer were established.
- 12. For this reason, I am called Hermes, the thrice greatest, because I possess those parts of the philosophy of the whole world.
 - 13. What I had to say about the operation of the sun is completed."
- 13--37. Benjamin Pierce gives the definition of angle—the difference of direction of two lines.

 WILLIAM HOOVER,
- 12-22. The author of "Geometry without Axioms" is General T. Peront Thompson of England. The senior publisher of N., Q., and A, has searched for several years past for a copy of the work but without success, and he has ordered it from London. See also books wanted on second and third page of cover.

 S. C. G.
 - 12-22. Answered by William Hoover, Dayton, Ohio, same as above.
- 13-38. That is not a proposition but a definition, and has no conditions.

 WM. HAND BROWNE, Baltimore, Md.

14-43. About 450 B. C., the Ionians first introduced the mode of writing from left to right. Previous to that time from right to left prevailed, though the method called boustrophedon, (that is alternately from left to right and right to left), was somewhat in vogue. The ancient Hebrew and Greek languages were written from right to left, but at about that period the form of the Greek letters was chauged from the uncial to the cursive, and the manner of writing also chauged from right to left, to left to right. The following quotation illustrates writing boustrophedonally?

"When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, begging them, I skniht, retnuoc eht no sdoog sih gniworht dna ydnarb elttil a ekat ot that man has an axe to grind."—BenjaminFranklin.

While the following line illustrates the ancient method of writing:
,enizagam siht fo srebmun net rof srehsilbup eht ot rallod eno dneS

- 14-45. The aucients claimed that the Temple of Delphi stood on the navel of the universe. See Anthon's Classical Dictionary. Art, Delphi.
- C. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, endeavors to demonstrate that the Great Pyramid occupies very nearly the central landsurface. See "Equal-Surface Projection," by Piazzi Smyth, 1870 p. 23.
- 14-45. The city of London is put down by geographers as the centre of the land hemisphere. In other words, a radius of about 6,000 miles on the curved surface of the earth, would describe a circumference enclosing more land, from London as a center than from any other eity. Many persons have expressed surprise that the largest city on the globe should "develope" on an island situated four or five hundred miles nearer the North Pole than to the Equator, but it has more "back country" to support it than any other city.
- 24-64. "Keep to the right as the law directs" is a common caution posted on bridges in some parts of the United States, but it is not a universal custom in America to turn to the right. In Charleston, S. C., it seemed strange to us during a short residence there forty years ago, to "turn out" to the left as was customary in driving. The English and European practice of turning to the left is preferable, if the driver sits on the right side of the vehicle, because it enables him to see if there is danger of the wheels colliding or "locking."

Why, when two persons occupy a seat, the one driving sits on the right, we do not know, unless that he may better wield the whip, but there is a good reason for "turning out" on the opposite side.

EDITOR.

- 12-21. "Logos" here proposes a very difficult question; he will find information on the point in the Dissertations of the Encyclopædia Britannica—Eighth Edition—and as far as Bibliography is concerned in Petzholdt's Bibliotheca Bibliographica. See also Dr. Elsberg's paper in Vol. I Annals of N. Y. Academy of Sciences. H. C. BOLTON.
- 12-21. The following systems of the Classifications of the Sciences have been collected by the undersigned: Classification of the Sciences, by Herbert Spencer, pp. 48: N. Y., 1864. Alphabet of Philosophy, by Stephen Pearl Andrews, pp. 4: N. Y., 1876. Classification for the Natural Sciences, by Charles A. Cutter, pp. 4: Boston, 1879. Classified Scheme of Knowledge, by Prof. J. M. Long, pp. 12: Chillicothe, Mo., 1879. Classification of the Sciences, by Prof. P. H. Vander-Weyde, N. Y., 1864. Positive Classification of the Sciences, by T. B. Wakeman, pp. 38: N. Y. 1881. System of Nature, by Oken, pp. 10J: Boston, 1848. Classification of the Sciences, by Patrick Dove, pp. 28: Boston, 1851. On the Classification of the Sciences, by J. P. Lesley, pp. 21: Philadelphia, 1868. There are also Classification of the Sciences by, Melville Dewey, Boston, 186-; by F. B. Perkins, Boston, 1881; and by Lloyd P. Smith, Boston, 1882, of which I am not in possion. HERMES.
- 12-18. In Parke Godwin's work, "A Popular View of the Doctrine of Charles Fourier," N. Y., 1844, page 25, it is said "the three fundamental axioms of his doctrine are engraved on his tomb," viz.:
 - 1. "La Serie distribue les Harmonies."
 - (The Series distribute the harmonies.)
 - 2. "Les Attractions sont proportionnelles aux Destinees."
 - 2. (The attractions are in proportion to destinies.)
 - 3. "Analogie Universelle."
 - 3. (Universal Analogy.)

The third axiom is represented by mathematical symbols instead of being expressed in words.

S. C. Gould.

- 12-20. The solution to this query can be formulated by the following equation: $x+(6\times7+7\times3)$ or $63-(6\times9+4)$ or 58=2x-20. This gives 25 as the age of the young lady. Jno. H. EDWARDS.
- 12-23. We have only observed four—Manœuvre, Manœuver, Manœuver, Manœuver, Logos,
 - 12-23. One.

WM. HAND BROWNE.

11-5. The name of the eccentric American desired by your correspondent Eroteme, was Joseph Bartlett. The incident is mentioned in his biographical sketch in last edition of the New American Cyclopædia. Editor.

12-24. This phrase has been a familiar one to me since my early boyhood, and I was born in 1827. I cannot tell its origin, but in the famous interview in the Elasgo tolbooth between Rob Roy and Barlie Jarvie, Scott makes the Barlie say:

"Weel, weel, bluid's thicker than water," etc.
Rob Roy, Vol. II, Chap, 2.

Rob Roy was published in 1817. I think the expression must even then have been in common use.

J. H. DRUMMOND.

- 12-34. Similarly answered by Wm. Hand Browne.
- 13-33. We believe the Selenography of Hevelius was published at Dantzic, 1647. The copperplate engravings are very fine, and were made by the author, who built his own observatory and made his own telescopes, even to glass for the lenses.

 Editor.
 - 13-33. Answered the same by Wm Hand Browne, Baltimore, Md.
- 10-1. In the years 1619 and 1620 one hundred laborers were sent to cultivate the fifteen thousand acres of land appropriated for the support of the college proposed to be established at Henrieopolis. They came under the charge of Mr George Thorpe, a kinsman of Sir Thomas Dale, and Captain Thomas Newce as agents. The latter settled in Elizabeth City County, and the surnames of Captain Christopher Newport and himself are said to have furnished the component one of Newport-Newce, now corrupted into Newport News.

R. A. BROCK, Richmond, Va.

- 12--15. The literary coterie of France, first known as La Brigade in the sixteenth century was composed of Antoine de Baïf, Pouthus de Thiard, Remi Belleau, Joachim du Bellaq, Amadis Jamyu, Jodelle, and its president, M. Ronsard.

 JNO. H. EDWARDS.
- 13-29. Roswell Park, in Pantology, page 322, says: "The first treatise on algebra was published in 1494, by Lucas Paccioli de Borgo, entitled Summa de Arithmetica."

 OBELOS.
- 12-16. 1. Fire is said to be the Imponderable form; 2. Air is said to be the Gaseous form; 3. Water is said to be the Liquid form; 4. Earth is said to be the Solid form; 5. Ether is said to be the Subtile form or quint-essence.
- 12-14. According to Whitney's work on "Language and the Study Language," page 192, they are the Indian, Persian, Greek, Latin, and the Slavonic, Germanic, Celtic (European.) Logos.
- 11-9. The line "No danger should deter from acts of mercy," may be found in Hannah More's "Moses." Works, Vol. II, p. 79.

 EDITOR.

Humanity, by Charles DeMedici. New Orleans, 1862.

Key to Charles Hutton's Mathematics, by John D. Williams.

Linear Associative Algebra, by Benjamin Pierce, Washington, 1868. Mechanical Principia, by J. H. Platt.

Mechanicl Problems, by Miles Bland.

Mathematical Diary, by James Ryan, N. Y., any of the Nos. or Vols Mathematics of Limits, by Dr. Hudson.

Miranda, 3 Parts, entitled Souls, Numbers, Stars, London, 1858-60.

Passional Zoology, translated from Toussenell, by M. E. Lazarus.

Refutation of a Pamphlet, entitled "A Method of Making a Cube Double of a Cube," by Robert Murphy, 1824.

Square and Superficial Measurement, by Wm. Peters, London, 1864. Symzonia, by Adam Seaborn, N. Y., 1819.

Square Root of the Negative Sign, by F. H. Laing, 1863.

Theory of the Negative Sign, by Browning, London, 1858,

The Mystery of the Rose, by Carl Schlimper, Berlin.

Treatise on the Pythagorean Proposition, by Hoffmann, Mayence.

Theory of Numbers, by Peter Barlow.

The Kabbala, by A. Franck; an English translation.

The True Pronunciation of the Divine Name Jahvah, Jehovah, by Russell Martineau, London, Longmans.

Theory of Equations, by Samuel Emerson, N. Y., 1866.

The Mathematician, Vol. I, No. 1. E. &. F. N. Spon, 1856; or Vol. I, in cloth,

The Cambridge Miscellany, No, IV, by Pierce and Lovering, Cambridge, Mass.

The Circle Squared, by Edward Thornton, London, E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, 1867.

Tract on Possible and Impossible Quadratic and Biquadratic Equations, by Matthew Collins, 1858.

The Analyst or Mathematical Museum, by Robert Adrian, 1808.

Treatise on Last Impossibilities in Mathematics, by A. P. Vogel, London, 1845.

The Uptonian Trisection, by B. Upton, London, 1866.

The Moon Controversy, — Facts vs. Definitions, by H. P. Junior, London, 1856.

The Creed of Athanasius proved by a Mathematical Parallel, by E. B. Revilo, London, 1839.

The Theory of Parallels, by T. Peronet Thompson, London, 1856.



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SEPTEMBER, 1882.

NO. 3.



MISCELLANEOUS



Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

AND

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,
NORFOLK, VA.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,

NORFOLK, VA.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers,

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SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 3.

NOTES.

"WHEN FOUND MAKE A NOTE OF IT." - Dickens.

20. Why the U. S. Flag had 15 Stripes during the War of 1812. Dono asks why the United States flag had fifteen stripes during the war of 1812, while it now has but thirteen. [11-2.]

To answer this, let us first go back and search for its history and origin. Scotland and England were united in 1707; Great Britain and Ireland, in 1801. From the time of the earlier date to the latter, the national flag of Great Britain was a red flag, bearing in its left-hand upper corner the red cross of St George united with the white cross of St. Andrew. Emblematical of the union of the two kingdoms, it was commonly called the "Union flag"; and as it was the flag of British sovereignty abroad as well as at home, it was the flag of the colonies here. Frothingham, in his "Siege of Boston," undoubtedly refers to this when he says: "In 1774 there are frequent notices of Union flags in the newspapers, but I have not met with any description of the devices on them." The "Literary World" of October 2, 1852, contained a paragraph which indicates that the colony of New York used the same flag: "In March, 1775, a Union flag with a red field was hoisted at New York upon the liberty pole, bearing the inscription, 'George Rex and the Liberties of America,' and

on the reverse, 'No Popery.'" This flag was of about the same shape and proportions with our present American flag, only that portion which displays the stripes in our flag, in that was red; while that portion which in ours is blue and bears the stars, in that was a blue ground with a St. George's (or upright) cross of red, resting upon a St. Andrews (or inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees) cross of white. When the Revolution broke out, this, of course, became the enemy's flag, and at once it became the question what should be the banner of the revolutionists. necticut troops bore flags emblazoned with their State arms, with the State motto, and colored by the color of the regiment bearing them. General Putnam, July 18, 1775, bore a red flag, with " Qui transtulit sustinet" on one side, and " An Appent to Heaven" on the other. Colonel Moultrie displayed in South Carolina, at the taking of Fort Johnston, a blue flag with a crescent in one corner. The floating batteries carried a white flag with a green pine tree in the middle, and the legend "Appeal to Heaven." The cruisers of Massachusetts carried the same flag. The flag presented by Colonel Gadsden to the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, February 9, 1776, as the standard for the Commander-in-Chief of the navy, was a yellow flag, "with a lively representation of a rattlesnake in the middle, in the attitude of going to strike, and the words underneath, ' Don't trend on me!'" (See Preble's Hist, Flag U. S. of America.)

The first use of a new Union flag was probably at Cambridge. Mass. Gen. Washington, writing to Col. Joseph Reed, under date of Cambridge, January 4, 1776, says, "On that day, which gave being to the new army, we hoisted the Union flag, in compliment to the United Colonies." Union flag thus hoisted on Prospect Hill, over the new Colonial army, is referred to by other witnesses. The captain of an English transport, writing to his owners in London, under date of Boston, Jan. 17, 1776, says, "I can see the rebels' camp very plain, whose colors, a little while ago, were entirely red; but on the receipt of the king's speech (which they burned) they have hoisted the Union flag, which is here supposed to intimate the union of the provinces." The British "Annual Register" for 1776 mentions the arrival of the king's speech, with an account of the fate of the petition from the Continental Congress, tells of their rage, the burning of the king's speech in camp, and continues, "They are said, on this occasion, to have changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies."

This Union flag, which, on the evacuation of Boston by the British was carried into the town by Ensign Richards, we may then conclude was the

old English union flag, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the left-hand upper corner, but with the red field exchanged for a field of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, to stand for the thirteen colonies, and the whole so symbolizing the union between them. Some mode or distinction by the color of their bunting was natural, as it was the common practice of nations, and would be grateful to their old associations. They could not well change the whole field from the British red, because the simpler and more striking colors were already appropriated. Driven thus to devise some combination of colors which should be at once simple, tasteful, and unique, they naturally hit upon stripes of the old colors,—under which they had fought the Indians and the French, and which they loved,—of a number indicating the number of associated colonies. Under this flag the early battles of the revolution were fought.

When the Declaration of Independence cut the colonies forever adrift from the mother country, the Colonial Congress naturally considered the question of some authorized flag to represent the new nation struggling into birth. This resulted, June 14, 1777, in the passage of the following resolution, made public the third of the following September, viz:—

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union (that is the device in the upper left-hand corner, to take the place of the now incongruous crosses of St. George and St. Andrew) be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Colonel Trumbull represents this new national flag as used at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777.

Here, by this natural growth of ideas, we trace the genesis of the flag which for more than one hundred years, has waved over the territory and commerce of this great people.

Query — With reference to that last phrase, "representing a new constellation," was the term used loosely, as covering merely the vague idea of a new cluster of stars in the political heavens, or more precisely, as having reference to some particular and well-known constellation in the natural heavens, and to some idea with which that constellation was associated in the world? Captain Hamilton, in his little "History of the National Flag," has made it to appear eminently probable that the constellation "Lyra," the symbol of unity among men (see Anthon) was in mind, and that the original intention was to have placed the thirteen stars in the form of that constellation. One of the stars in "Lyra" is much larger than the others. The states were equal sovereigns. Were they jealous of that equality? At any rate, the plan was not adopted. The thirteen

stars were arrayed on a blue field, in a circle, and for seventeen years this remained the flag of the nation.

January 7, 1794, per the journals of Congress, a resolution was introduced to add two stripes and two stars, because Vermont and Kentucky had come into the Union. Mr. Goodhue (of Massachusetts) thought it "a trifling business, which ought not to engross the attention of the House when it was their duty to discuss matters of infinitely greater consequence. If we go on thus we may have twenty stars and stripes, but the flag ought to be permanent." Mr. Lyman (of Massachusetts) thought it "of the greatest consequence not to offend the new states." Thatcher (of Massachusetts) ridiculed the idea as "a consummate specimen of frivolity. At this rate, every state should alter its public seal when an additional country or township was formed." Mr. Greenup (of Kentucky) "considered it of very great consequence to inform the rest of the world that we have now two additional states." Mr. Boudinot (of New Jersey) thought Vermont and Kentucky "ought to be kept in good humor." The bill was finally passed, as the easiest way of getting rid of the subject, though Mr. Goodhue begged the favor that it might not go upon the journals, and Mr. Niles was "very sorry that such a matter should, even for a moment, have hindered the House from more important affairs." So, January 13, 1794, it was ordered that, from and after May 1, 1795, the flag should have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. It so continued during twenty-three years, and under it, in that form, were fought the battles, on land and sea, of the "last war" (1812-14) with the mother

In December, 1817, Mr. Wendover (of New York) submitted a resolution proposing a new alteration. He said if the flag never had been altered he should be opposed to any change in it. But now he thought one was required. He said those in use were incongruous, and unlike each other, that flying on the capitol bearing nine stripes, and that on the navy yard, eighteen. After thorough and careful consideration, his action resulted in the passage of a law (approved April 4, 1818) restoring the number of stripes to the original number of one for each of the thirteen states first affiliated, and increasing the number of stars so that each existing state have one. The law was in these terms:—

"Be it enacted, That from and after the 4th of July next, the flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white: that the Union be twenty stars,— white, in a blue field.

"And that, on the admission of a new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

This law makes no express provision for the form of arrangement of the stars in the blue field, but it is understood that Mr. Wendover proposed, as the old form of the circle would require the stars, when so much augmented in number, to be too small for the best effect, that the stars be thenceforth arranged in the form of a large six-pointed star, thus gaining room and symbolizing—from the small stars making symmetrically the great star—the perfect combination of the state governments in the one great Union; and this has been the arrangement of the correct flag from that day to this. From all of which it will be seen that the present legal flag of the United States is composed of thirteen stripes (seven red and six white, a red stripe forming the top and bottom) with a square blue field in the upper left-hand corner, of the depth of seven stripes (of course resting on white) bearing thirty-eight stars of equal size, arranged so as to make together one large, six-pointed star. The width of the flag is two-thirds of its length.

Dono will see from the above why *fifteen* stripes were on the United States flag from May 1, 1795, to April 4, 1818, and but *thirteen* since that time. Those interested in our national ensign may, possibly, find something more to communicate on the subject.

J. Q. A.

- 21. Error corrected. The following erroneous statement occurs in Beatrice Cenci: "He felt as joyful as Archimedes, when he discovered the way to know if copper had been mixed in the crown of gold." Book I., Chap. xii. "Copper" should be "silver." WILLIAM HOOVER.
- 22. The town of Penn Yan, the capital of Yates County, New York, is so named from the first syllables of the words Pennsylvania and Yankee, some of the early settlers coming from Pennsylvania and some from New England. The compound name was a compromise, perpetuating the origin of the first inhabitants. See Am. Cyc., (1881) p. 271.
- 23. The shouting of a thousand persons cannot be heard farther than the shouting of a single person, if all have equally powerful voices. Macauly's "yell that rent the firmament" when the brave Horatius defended the bridge, was more poetical than real.

A thousand persons cannot throw stones farther than a single one of their number can hurl his missile, if all have equal strength and length of arm.

A trumpet, or even a steam-whistle, might be inaudible in the midst of a thousand voices, and yet be heard beyond them where no sound of voices could be heard.

Singers can be heard farther than readers, because the former enunciate the vowels more fully, and the latter the consonants.

Editor.

24. First to do Things Astronomical. Thales of Miletus, born 640 B. C., was the first to find the four distinct divisions due to the positions of the sun, viz: the solstices and the equinoxes. He said moonlight was reflected sunlight, and is said to have made the first prediction of a solar eclipse.

Anaximander, contemporary with Thales, made the first sun dial with a gnomon. The dial of Ahaz, who lived more than one hundred years before Anaximander, is supposed to mean stairs on which the shadow of a column or obelisk fell. See *Dial* in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Anaximander first explained the phases of the moon, and made a map of the world as far as it was known in his day.

Pythagoras taught the motion of the earth, and that the bright evening star at certain times was the same body as the bright morning star at other times, and he called it Eosphorus. It is now called the planet Venus.

Anaxagoras of Ionia, born 500 B. C., was the first to teach the true course of solar and lunar eclipses and to discriminate between planets and stars. He was the first Greek punished as an atheist for saying the sun was not a god.

Eudoxus of Cnidus, born 406 B. C., first explained planetary motion and made a star-map.

Democritus, about 400 B. C., first taught that the milky way or galaxy is composed of innumerable stars.

Aristotle, the Stagirite, born 384 B. C., first described an occultation of Mars by the moon.

Eratosthenes of Cyrene, born 276 B. C., first computed the circumference of the earth from the measurement of an arc of the meridian.

Hipparchus, born 160 B. C., discovered the precession of the equinoxes, which Isaac Newton first explained about 1800 years afterwards.

Ptolemy of Egypt, born 70 A. D., discovered various lunar and planetary phenomena, and wrote his "Syntaxis," known as the Ptolmaic system, which satisfied the church and the world for 1400 years.

Copernicus of Poland (alas! no Poland now), who was nineteen years old when Columbus made his first voyage to America, first proposed the present accepted theory of the solar system, known as the Copernican.

Tycho Brahe, a Swede, born 1546, made the first extensive catalogue of fixed stars, and also the Rudolphine Tables so useful to Kepler, "the lawgiver of the heavens," who was born the same number of years A. D. that Moses, the Jewish lawgiver was, B. C., viz: 1571.

Galileo of Pisa, 1564 to 1642, with his then wonderful telescope, mag-

nifying eight times, first saw the mountains and valleys of the moon, the four moons of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the strange body that the better telescope of Huyghens showed to be a ring of Saturn, and also the spots on the sun, from the disappearance and recurrence of which the twenty-eight day period of the sun's rotation was ascertained. Thomas Harriot, whose valuable account of his expedition to Virginia in 1585–86 has been reprinted in Hakluyt's Voyages, shares with Galileo the honor of an independent discovery of spots on the sun. Harriot died from a cancer in the lip, caused, as is supposed, by habitually holding brass drawing instruments in his mouth.

Isaac Newton, 1642 to 1627, first fully established the laws of planetary and stellar attraction, proved that the earth must be a spheroid, and thereby explained the precession of the equinoxes, though the recession would be a better term.

Kepler had shown the possibility of transits of Venus and Mercury, but Jeremiah Horrocks and his associate, Crabtree, saw the first observed transit of Venus December 4, 1639.

Edmund Halley, 1656 to 1742, first showed how to find the sun's distance, from transits of Venus, and he also saw the first observed transit of Mercury.

Olaus Roemer, 1644 to 1710, first found the velocity of light from observations on Jupiter's moons, and Bradley first explained an apparent movement of the fixed stars, called aberration, and also the rotation of the axis of the earth.

Lagrange first explained the libration of the moon and, with Laplace, proved the stability of planetary orbits.

Sir William Herschel, 1738 to 1822, was the first of modern astronomers to discover a planet, March 13, 1781. He also discovered systems of binary stars, and, with his powerful telescope, first studied understandingly the nebulæ and star-clusters, and proved the motion of the solar system in space.

Prof. Piazzi of Palermo discovered the first of the great group of Asteroids Jan. 1, 1801, and named it Ceres. Of the two hundred and thirty of these planetoid bodies, the fiftieth one found, and the first one discovered in America, was first seen by Prof. Ferguson, of Washington, D. C., and was named Virginia. Professors Watson and Peters have been the most successful American asteroid hunters.

Com. M. F. Maury was the first to find, January 12, 1846, that Biela's comet had split into two parts and were moving on together. They made one revolution after their secession, and came to time in 1852, but failing

in reconstruction they have disappeared, perhaps, as Schiaparelli conjectures, having split into meteors and fallen to the sun. So much for secession.

Leverrier of France and Adams of England were the first to compute, independently, where an unseen planet ought to be on the night of September 23, 1846, and Dr. Galle of Berlin was the first to see it where Leverrier had indicated.

Prof. D. Olmstead of New Haven was the first to show the periodicity and predict the return of the November meteors.

Prof. Schiaparelli first made known the orbit of the tenth of August meteors.

Wollaston and Fraunhofer saw, and Bunsen and Kirchoff explained, the dark lines in the sun spectrum, so that Huggins, Miller, Lockyer, Herschel, Young, and others, have analyzed the sun, stars, and even the far off nebulæ. Graham Bell, of telephone and photophone fame, first enabled terrestrial ears to hear sounds on the sun, if we may credit accounts in scientific journals.

We propose notes of *first to do* remarkable things in Chemistry, Physics, Mechanism, Engineering, and many other departments of human research, enterprise, and skill, for subsequent issues of Notes, Queries, and Answers.

Editor.

- 25. We wish to collect and publish, as notes for historical reference, the names of all the colonial governors of the thirteen colonies forming the original states, in the order of their accession. The difficulty experienced in gaining information to be relied on concerning the governors of the colonies has suggested the necessity of such a compilation as would be difficult for one person to prepare, but which the united efforts of correspondents in the various states ought to render easy, complete, and reliable. If any such compilation has been published, we shall be glad to learn where, and when.

 Editor.
- 26. The "Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge," by Rev. B. B. Edwards, edited in 1835, by Rev. J. Newton Brown, the largest book (pp. 1,275) published in America at that date, says: "In 1697 a colossal statue of him (Borromeo) sixty-six feet high was erected at Arona." Davenport is quoted as authority.

The American Cyclopædia (1881), Vol. V., p. 112, says the statue of San Carlo Borromeo at Arona, near the southern extremity of Lago Maggiore, stands on a hill, and that "its pedestal is 40 feet in height, and the statue itself 66 feet. The head, hands, and feet are cast in bronze; the rest of the figure is formed by laying sheets of hammered copper upon a pillar of masonry. The statue may be entered and ascended. There is sufficient room for three persons inside of the head, and for one person inside of the nose."

There is, however, an error in the note on page 9, which should be corrected by substituting now standing in the place of ever made. The statement intended was, that the largest statue ever erected to the memory of any man was to St. Borromeo. This we believe to be correct. The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the "seven wonders of the world," was to the mythic deity Apollo. It is said to have been 105 feet high, and to have been overthrown by an earthquake in the year 224 B. C.

Dr. Brewer, in "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," p. 852, says, "The largest statue ever made was the Colossus of Rhodes; the next largest is the statue of Bavaria, erected by Louis I., king of Bavaria." This statue is at Munich, made of bronze, and is 61½ feet high, on a pedestal of 28½ feet. It was designed by Schwanthaler and finished in 1850.

The statue to Arminius, near Detmold, is of copper, 45 feet high, on a sandstone pedestal 90 feet high. See Am. Cyclopædia (1881) Vol. VI., page 50.

Editor.

27. It is stated in the American Cyclopædia (1881) vol. 1, p. 699, that the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the duke of Argyll, was married to the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and that "this was the first instance of the marriage of the daughter of a reigning sovereign of England to a subject." This is an erroneous statement. Mr. Gladstone was right when he asserted, in the House of Commons, February 13, 1871, in support of his motion to provide a dowry for the princess about to marry the son of a Scottish peer, that "It was no unusual thing in the history of this country for persons of the royal house to bestow their hands upon British subjects." Among the precedents Mr. Gladstone might have cited we select the following alliances:—

Eleanora, third daughter of King John, married William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, the highest subject in the realm, and afterwards, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Her eldest sister, Jane, married Alexander II. of Scotland, and the other sister, Isabel, married the Emperor Frederick II.

Jane, eldest daughter of Edward I., married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and afterwards, Lord Monthermer.

Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward I., married John, Earl of Holland, and subsequently, Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford. From her descend the Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Courtenay, and Marquis Cornwallis.

Isabella, eldest daughter of Edward III., married DeCourcy, Earl of Bedford, and Margaret, her sister, married John Hastings. Earl of Pembroke.

Three daughters of Edward IV. married subjects. Catherine married William Courtenay, Earl of Devon; Cecilia married Lord Wells, and Anne married Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

The second husband of Mary, daughter of Henry VII. and grandmother of Lady Jane Grey, was Sir Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

By a subject, we understand one not of the royal family or one who could not, by legitimate succession, inherit the crown.

EDITOR.

- 28. The leading literary magazine of Russia, the Zagranichny Vestnik of St. Petersburg, publishes in its July number an elaborate review of "American Literature and the Philosophy of American Letters," by John Swinton of New York. The imperial Censorship expressed approval of Mr. Swinton's article, which, we believe, is the first contribution from an American pen ever published in the Zagranichny Vestnik. SIGINA.
- 29. A native Russian of dark complexion, wearing a falchion, and by profession an eclectic physician, as was the fashion in that nation before crossing the ocean, trimmed himself with torchon, having a suspicion he might meet a Venetian whom he desired to shun.

 Logos.
- 30. The American Philological Association and the leading scholars of the world recommend the following Rules for New Spellings:—
- Omit a from the digraf ea when pronounst as e short, as in hed, helth, etc.

2.— Omit silent e after a short vowel, as in hav, giv, liv, definit, infinit.

forbad, etc.

 Write f for ph in such words as alfabet, fantom, camfor, filosofy, telegraf, etc.

4. When a word ends with a doubl letter, omit the last, as in shal,

wil, clif, eg, etc.

Change ed final to t, where it has the sound of t as in lasht, imprest, fixt, etc.

For further information of the reform and its recent rapid progress, address Melvil Dewey, Sec. Spelling Reform Association, P. O. 260, Boston, Mass.

31. The author of the book, "Problem of Life and Motion, — an exile," New York, 1859, says: "Napoleon fought centrifugally, and Daniel Webster thought centrifugally." Who is the author of this exile? Hermes

We desire to call attention to the advertisement on third page of coverof "The Queer, the Quaint, and the Quizzical," a most valuable acquisition to quaint literature. The "ad" describes the contents much better than we can. The book contains 367 pages of curious information from "Many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." S. C. G.



32. Bibles with Queer Names. An interesting collection of Bibles was recently exhibited in London, which comprised copies of all the editions that, because of peculiar errors of the printers, or for some other reason, have been known by strange names. Among the Bibles on exhibition were the following:—

The Gutenberg Bible — The earliest book known, printed from movable metal type, is the Latin Bible issued by Gutenberg, at Mentz, A. D., 1450.

The Bug Bible — Was so called from its rendering of Psalms xci., 5: "Afraid of bugs by night." Our present version reads: "Terror by night," A. D. 1551.

The Breeches Bible — The Geneva version is that popularly known as the Breeches Bible, from its rendering of Gen. iii., 7: "Making themselves breeches out of fig leaves." This translation of the Scriptures — the result of the labors of the English exiles at Geneva — was the English family Bible during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and till supplanted by the present authorized version of King James I.

The Placemakers' Bible — From a remarkable typographical error which occurred in Matthew v., 9: "Blessed are the placemakers," instead of "peacemakers," A. D. 1562.

The Treacle Bible — From its rendering of Jeremiah viii., 22: "Is there no treacle (instead of balm) in Gilead?" A. D. 1568.

The Rosin Bible— From the same text, but translated "rosin" in the Douay version. A. D. 1609.

The He and She Bibles — From the respective renderings of Ruth iii., 15, one reading that "she went into the city." The other has it that "he went." A. D. 1611.

The Wicked Bible — From the fact that the negative has been left out of the seventh commandment (Exodus xx., 14), for which the printer was fined £300. A. D. 1631.

The Thumb Bible — Being one inch square and half an inch thick, was published at Aberdeen, A. D. 1670.

The Vinegar Bible — So named from the headline of the twentieth chapter of Luke, which reads as "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of the "Vineyard" A. D. 1717.

The Printers' Bible — We are told by Cotton Mather that in a Bible printed prior to 1702, a blundering typographer made King David exclaim that "Printers (instead of princes) persecuted him without a cause." See Psalms exix., 161.

The Murderers' Bible — So called from an error in the sixteenth verse of the Epistle of Jude, the word "murderers" being used instead of murmurers." A. D. 1801.

The Caxton Memorial Bible — Wholly printed and bound in twelve hours, but only 100 copies struck off. A. D. 1877.

Wierix's Bible — The edition of this Bible contains a plate by John Wierix, representing the feast of Dives, with Lazarus at his door. In the rich man's banqueting room there is a dwarf playing with a monkey, to contribute to the merriment of the company, according to the custom among people of rank in the sixteenth century.

33. Forbidden Words. The Index Expurgatorius is another element in the interpretation of Mr. Bryant's idea of journalism—a comfortable. a sort of lying "down to pleasant dreams." In itself it is good, and it contains matter profitable for reflection. No writer will suffer if he even go so far as to add to the list "and Webster's Unabridged." Here is Mr. Bryant's list of prohibited words:—

Aspirant; authoress; "being" done, built, etc.; bogus; bagging for "capturing"; balance, for "remainder"; collided; commenced, for "begun"; couple, for "two"; debut; donate and donation; employee; indorse, for approve; gents, for gentlemen; "Hon."; inaugurate for begin; initiated, for begun; in our midst; ignore; jeopardize; juvenile, for "boy"; jubilant, for rejoicing; lady, for "wife"; lengthy; loafer; loan or loaned, for "lend" or "lent"; located; measurable, for "in a measure"; ovation; obituary, for "death"; parties, for "persons"; posted, for "informed"; poetess; portion, for "part"; predicate; progressing; pants, for "pantaloons"; quite, prefixed to "good," "large," etc.; realized, for "obtained"; reliable, for "trustworthy"; repudiate, for "reject," or "disown"; retire, for "withdraw"; role, for "part"; rowdies; roughs; secesh; states, for "says"; taboo; transpire, for "occur"; tapis; talented; the deceased; vicinity, for "neighborhood"; Wall-street slang generally: "Bulls, bears, long, short, flat, corner, tight," etc.— Brooklyn Eagle.

34. Marbles or Tablets. The Arundelian marbles are a collection of ancient sculptures collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. They contain tables of ancient chronology, especially that of Athens from B. C. 1582 to 264. The Elgin marbles are a collection of ancient bas-reliefs and statues. They are chiefly fragments of the Parthenon at Athens.

Thomas Gray.

35. The following unique poem was arranged by "Hermes" some twenty years ago, and originally appeared in the Mirror and Farmer, (Manchester, N. H.). The line is transposed just 56 different ways. The whole of Gray's Elegy, from which it is taken, contains 48 stanzas.

Ten numbers of Notes, Queries, and Answers or one volume, will be sent to any person who will transpose this line the 57th time, and not change the rhyme or last word.

A UNIQUE POEM.

"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way." The ploughman plods his weary homeward way. The ploughman plods his homeward wary way. The ploughman weary plods his homeward way. The ploughman weary plods his homeward way. The ploughman homeward plods his way. The ploughman homeward plods his way. The ploughman homeward plods, weary, his way. The ploughman homeward plods, weary, his way. The ploughman plods homeward, weary, his way. The ploughman plods weary his homeward way. The ploughman plods weary his homeward way. The ploughman plods weary his homeward way. The ploughman plods weary homeward his way. The weary ploughman plods his homeward way. The weary ploughman plods his homeward way. The weary ploughman plods his weary way. The homeward ploughman plods his way. The homeward ploughman plods, weary, his way. The homeward ploughman plods, weary, his way. The homeward weary ploughman plods his way. Homeward the ploughman plods, weary, his way. Homeward the ploughman plods, weary, his way. Homeward the ploughman plods his way. Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way. Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way. Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way. Homeward plods the ploughman his weary. Homeward plods the ploughman his way. Homeward plods the ploughman plods his way. Homeward plods the ploughman his way. Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way. Homeward plods the ploughman his way. Weary plods the ploughman his homeward way. Weary plods the ploughman his homeward way. Weary plods the ploughman his homeward his way. Plods, weary, the ploughman his homeward his way. Plods homeward the ploughman his way. Plods homeward the ploughman his way. Plods homeward the wary ploughman his way. Plods the ploughman homeward his way. Plods the ploughman homeward his way. Plods the ploughman homeward his way. Plods the ploughman homewar The ploughman plods homeward his weary way. The ploughman plods his weary homeward way. The ploughman plods his homeward weary way. 10 27 34

QUERIES.

"Multa rogare; rogato temere; retenta docere;
Haec tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."

What is the clearest and most concise form of

92. What is the clearest and most concise form of express
ing the quadrature of the circle? B. A. MITCHELL, JR.
93. [.] Thomas Norton queried long ago, "What will Mrs
Grundy say?" Explain how the proverb came into general use. L.S.Q.
94. [] Darwin says in Origin of Species, p. 18, "Cats with
blue eyes are invariably deaf."
Sir Richard Phillips says in Million of Facts (American edition, p. 48)
"The Angora cat has one eye blue and the other yellow." Also on p
49, "Perfectly white cats are deaf."
Can any one corroborate either of these assertions? Editor.
95. [] Why does the bean always climb a pole one way, while
the hop always twines in the opposite direction? Rus.
96. [] Why is the formula, "Witness my hand," used in the
execution of deeds and other legal instruments, and how did the practice
originate? Senex.
97. [] "Battle of the Frogs," in imitation of Homer's
Iliad; who was the author, and where is a copy to be found?
LAROY SUNDERLAND, Quincy, Mass.
98. [] What is the name of the titled Englishman who
designed the reverse of the great seal of the United States?
T. S., Detroit, Mich.
• 99. [] Is the following puzzle correctly expressed in gram-
matical Latin, and if so, what is the meaning in English?
Lote cale sta pranse vel i minute frigesce.
O. A. Ericsson, Richmond, Va.
100. [] What is the "reliure janseniste" which I find on
French second-hand catalogues, but do not find explained in the diction-
aries?
101. [] Put a cork at the bottom of a glass tumbler. Pour
in water from time to time. The cork clings closely to the side, and when
put in the middle darts off instantly to the glass. When the tumbler is
full, however, the cork will cease its movements and remain quiescent at
the center. Explain. J. Dorman Steele.
102. [] What is the height of the colossal statue of "Faith"
surmounting the monument to the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass?
Editor.

When visiting Plymouth, Mass., a year ago, I was informed that the statue of Faith, which surmounts the monument to the Pilgrims, is the largest ever made. I have somewhere read that the statue of Hermann (Latin Arminius), near Detmold, on the summit of the Grotenberg, is the largest. On page 9 of Notes, Queries, and Answers, I find that St. Charles Barromeo has the largest. Can any one give any measurement or information in the matter? EPSILON. Throughout the southern states the name of "Fice," or "Fist," (long i) is given to small dogs of no particular breed or uncertain pedigree. The name appears to correspond with "cur" among the New Englanders. Can any one give correct orthography, origin, and definition of the term? W. E. MOORE, Manchester, N. H. 105. Here is a rule for finding the area of a triangle when three sides are given; Divide the difference between the squares of two sides of the triangle by the third side; to half this third side add half the quotient, and deduct the square of this sum from the square of the greater side; the remainder will be the square of the perpendicular, the square root of which multiplied by one-half the base, will give the area of This rule is little known, seldom if ever mentioned or the triangle. resorted to. W. H. Y. 1 Is there any foundation for the belief that bats "get into the hair," as usually expressed by timid women? If not, what is the origin of the superstition? IGNORAMUS. 1 "Who of my readers has not, at least once in his life, received such letters? . . . Kissing and re-kissing them, you would replace them in your bosom, a sulphurous remedy to your burning passion, as the Spartan youth hid the fox in his breast."-Beatrice Cenci, Book I., Chap. xiv. Explain the allusion in the last sentence. WILLIAM HOOVER. 108. [] "I have disinherited all my children, in case they should any of them survive me. . . The reason of the disinheritance is the principal one among the fourteen indicated by Justinian."-Idem, Chap. ix. What are the "fourteen reasons?" WILLIAM HOOVER. The name Quincy is said to take its derivation from a 1 Can any one give the derivation and meaning? French local name. J. Q. A.

Origin and meaning of the names Rinaldo, Almira,

Lucinda, Marvin, Baldwin, Ensworth, Bingham, Bennett, Miranda,

Felch, Herrick, Hough, Hoyle, Hascall, Waldon, and Westcott?

110.

J. Q. A.

111.	1	1	When	and	where w	ras the	e custo	om of rea	ding no	tices of
intention	as of	marriag	ge from	the	e pulpit	first	comr	nenced?	Was	there a
law to th	hat ef	feet; if	so, in	wha	t states,	and v	when	repealed	?	

J. Q. A.

- What have been the different rates of letter postage in this country? When were postage stamps first used; of what denominations, etc.? What vignette was imprinted on each? What is the largest denomination of stamp in Europe? In England? In France? J. Q. A.
- What was the military rank and pay of a surgeon in a Connecticut regiment of the line, during the last three years of the revolutionary war? J. Q. A.
 - 1 "There is divinity in odd numbers."-Shakespeare. 114. "The gods love uneven numbers." - Virgit. "There is luck in odd numbers."-Lover.

"The best preservatives are odd numbers." - Stephens. Are these authors superstitious, or does observation show these quotations to be a general law? HERMES.

- In "Vestiges of Civilization: or, the Ætiology of History, Religious, Æsthetical, Political, and Philosophical" (New York, 1851, p.15), the author says that "History is written in America biographically; in Britain, empirically; in Germany, scholastically; in France alone, philosophically; but nowhere is it written scientifically." Who is the author of the above book? Logos.
 - 116. Homer is gone, and where is Jove? And where the rival cities seven? His song outlives time, tower, and god. All that then was, save Heaven."

-Bailey's Festus.

"Seven cities fought for Homer dead, Through which Homer living begged his bread." The seven cities are Chios, Athens, Rhodes, Colophon, Argos, Smyrna, They can be easily remembered by the word "carcass," which the initials give. Who is the author of the second quotation?

HERMES.

-] 12-23, p. 31, Wm. Hand Browne answers "one" correct way to spell manœuvre. Will he give us the correct spelling? SIGMA.
- What was the mythological signification of the hawk? also of the vulture? REVILO.

Notes, Queries, and Answers. 49
119. [] Homer divided his Iliad and Odyssey each into twenty-four books, to correspond with the letters of the Greek alphabet. Herodotus divided his History into nine books, to correspond to the nine muses. John S. Mill, in "Later Speculations of Auguste Comte," says "Comte had an outrageous partiality to the number 13, and insisted on introducing it everywhere." Why did Comte choose 13 for his divisions, etc.? Hermes.
120. [' Archbishop Richard Whately wrote a tract entitled "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte," Svo, pp. 39, Boston edition, 1843. Doubts have also been frequently expressed of the existence of William
Shakespeare and also of Queen Cleopatra. Have any works ever been published on the doubts of the existence of these persons? Hermes.
121. [] In the reports of the present war in Egypt, mention is often made of the town or city of Zagazig. What is the etymology? and why so called? Октно.
122. [] (26-82.) A correspondent sends in the word "gmnops" as an example of four consecutive letters. We do not find it in Webster's Dictionary. Is it a contraction of gymnosophists? Logos.
123. [] About when, and who, authorized the pronunciation of ad-ver-tise-ment to be ad-vert-ise-ment. CADY.
124. [] By the laws of many States it is forbidden to take or catch shell fish in certain months. Is the catching of lobsters or crabs prohibited by such laws during the "close season?" B. U. R.
125. [] There is a prejudice existing generally on the pretended danger of being the thirteenth at the table. Whence this prejudice against "thirteen at dinner," and does the theory of probabilities show that, out of thirteen persons of different ages, one at least will die within a year? SIGMA.
126. [] Why is a tailor said to be the ninth part of a man? Why do people speak of a nine days' wonder? and also what are the so-called nine points of law?
127. [] Observation shows that nearly all land, such as capes, promontories, peninsulars, etc., point to the south. What theory has been given to account for it? Cogito.

ANSWERS.

26-76. It is plain that, to work with the "least friction," the center of the cylinder should not be directly under the "end center" of the beam when it is at highest or lowest position, nor when it is horizontal but it should be under the middle point of a line representing the versed sine of half the are described by the "end center." In English engines the circular motion of the end of the beam is constrained into rectilinear motion of the piston rod, by means of links and parallel rods of proper length, but in America the same result is usually obtained by "guide rods." In either way there is some loss of power and wear from friction. is a certain proportion for length of beam to the stroke of piston and distance of the cylinder, to work with a minimum of friction. cal problem for engineers is, generally, to find the distance to place the cylinder from the center of motion of the beam, when its length and stroke are given. In MECHANIC'S query, the beam's length is required when the stroke and distance are given. By a well-known principle of geometry we can deduce the following formula, not to be found, as far as we know, in any work on mechanics or engineering: -

Let b=half the beam, s=stroke, and d=distance, then $b=\frac{s^2}{4d}+d$.

In the question s=9, and d=12, hence $\frac{81}{48}$ +12=half the beam, which is 13 and eleven-sixteenths feet, and if the center of motion is at the middle of the beam, the length or distance between "end centers" is 27 feet, 4½ inches. As it will be difficult to show how the formula is obtained without a diagram, if Mechanic will write to us we will cheerfully send our method of obtaining it.

23-49. See "Morgan's Shakespearean Myth," p. 230, line 20, et seq., and elsewhere in that work, which is full of most unique information.

JOHN W. BELL.

14-45. The result of the latest investigations prove that Egypt, that country about which so much interest is manifested, is the "center of the land portion of the globe;" or, speaking more accurately, that point is about the latitude and longitude of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh.

B. A. MITCHELL, JR., Phila.

11-2. During the period of the war of 1812-14 the regular United States flag had fifteen stripes, which regulation was subsequently changed to thirteen. An account of this change may be found in American Cyclopædia, Vol. VII, p. 251, Art. Flag. EDITOR.

In 1611 Sir Thomas Gates arrived in Virginia with three hundred men and ample supplies, in six vessels. Superseding Gov. Dale, he sent his predecessor, with three hundred and fifty men, to establish a town to be called Henrico, in honor of the Prince of Wales. They ascended the James river to a remarkable bend inclosing a peninsula seven miles in circumference, except an isthmus 139 yards across. Palisades across the isthmus protected the town built on the peninsula from the Indians, and a thriving village arose in the wilderness. Many framed dwellings, store. houses, and a church, were erected. In order to insulate the town more completely and to shorten the navigable distance to the falls of James river, where settlements were contemplated, the Dutch laborers known to have been in Smith's colony were employed to dig a ditch across the isthmus. They did not succeed in diverting the water from its old channelbut the excavation received and retained the name "Dutch Gap." Early in the late war. Gen. Butler undertook to open the canal for the safer navigation of the gun-boats. His success was only partial, but subsequently the work was continued, until vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can pass through.

The length of the cut is 139 yards; its width is 250 feet; its depth below the surface of the river is 18 feet; and the distance saved by passing through it is 7 miles. These figures were obtained from Capt. Gifford of the steamer Ariel, who can answer every reasonable question a passenger up or down the "noble Jeems" can ask. The fertile peninsula, now an island, contained the Varina plantation, so called from the quality of its tobacco resembling the Spanish Varinas. It was the home of Rev. William Stitt, the historian.

Bishop Meade of Virginia says, in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia" (J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1857), that Dutch Gap was so called "because there are indubitable marks of the commencement of a channel by the first Dutch settlers across its narrow neck. The channel was opened about half way across, that is, about sixty yards, and then abandoned. A proposition to do this was also made during the last war (1812–15), but never executed."

The prospective city was called Henricopolis, or city of Henry, to be located in the great bend, inclosing about 5,000 acres. Near the cut called Dutch Gap was built the second church in Virginia, and, as far as is known, in America; and soon the foundation was laid there for a more permanent one of brick.

The residence of Mr. Rolfe and his royal spouse, Pocahontas, was about two miles down the river from the Dutch Gap.

The minister of this parish of Henrico was the "Apostle to Virginia," Rev. Mr. Whittaker, who officiated at the nuptials of Rolfe and Pocahontas. He was drowned near his residence, Rock Hall, on the Great Bend. 27-91.

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

In a valuable book that I have I find the following, which may possibly be the true answer. "This oft-quoted line is traced by a modern wag, of an inventive turn, to Ruthven Jenkyns, who wrote the following verses, published in the Greenwich Magazine for Marines, in 1701:—

Sweetheart, good-by! the fluttering sail
Is spread to waft me far from thee;
And soon, before the favoring gale,
My ship shall bound upon the sea.
Perchance, all desolate and forlorn,
These eyes shall miss thee many a year;
But unforgotten every charm,
Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

Sweetheart; good-by! one last embrace; O cruel fate! true souls to sever; Yet, in this heart's most sacred place, Thou, thou alone shall dwell forever! And still shall recollection trace In Fancy's mirror, ever near, Each smile, each tear,—that form, that face, Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

T. F. G., Pittsfield, N. H.

25-72. On page 178, C. A. Goodrich's History of United States, 1854, Boston edition, in a note we read that "General Burgoyne was the natural son of Lord Bingley. He was appointed to a command in America in 1775. He was a very pompous man, and wrote such pompous addresses that he excited the ridicule of the Americans, by whom he was called Chrononhotontholgos. After the battle of Stillwater some one composed the following:—

'Burgoyne, unconscious of impending fates, Could cut his way through woods, but not through Gates.' After his surrender he returned to England. He died in 1792."

The word is from a book published in the 17th century, entitled "Chrononhotonthologos the most tragical tragedy that ever was tragedized by any company of tragedians," by Henry Carey. The first two line of the work are:—

Aldiborontophoscophornio,
Where left you Chrononhotonthologos? "—H. Carey.

HERMES.

24-59. The "yellow day," which I well remember observing, was undoubtedly the result of smoke proceeding from extensive fires in Canada. Similar appearances on a small scale are not uncommon. The inhabitants of the Bermudas noted the dense smoke occasioned by the Chicago fire, and attributed it to burning forests in Pennsylvania. The "dark day" was probably of similar origin.

H. C. Bolton.

11-6. Verse 6 of Chapter xxii. of Proverbs is missing, not only in Bagster's, but also in Van Ess's edition of the Septuagint. This is not the only omission. There are also many additions in that version whose authors seem (1) to have had another than the Hebrew text of the Old Testament now extant; (2) they give more a paraphrase than a literal rendering, incorporating in many places Rabbinic ideas, found in past Biblical Rabbinic literature. The best discussion of this topic is in E. Bertheau's commentary on Proverbs in the "Kurzgefasstes exegesis, Haudbach zum, A. T., p. p. XLV.-XLVIII.

EPH. M. EPSTEIN, M. D., Yankton, D. T.

24-67. The subject of this query is ably discussed in the last annual address before the Virginia Historical Society, by William Wirt Henry, Esq. The author is a grandson of the renowned Patrick Henry, called by Byron the "forest-born Demosthenes," and every doubter of the substantial verity of the story of the rescue of Capt. Smith through the intercession of Pocahontas should read Mr. Henry's address, which can doubtless be obtained by addressing R. A. Brock, Esq., secretary and librarian of the Va. Hist. Society, Richmond, Va.

27-90. The well-known firm of Little, Brown & Co., Boston, publishes Winthrop's Addresses in three Svo volumes. Any book-seller will order them.

43-95. It is true that the hop always twines "with the sun," or from right to left, called *sinistrorse*. Some honeysuckles do the same. Beans, morning-glories, and twining plants generally turn opposite to the apparent course of the sun, or from left to right, called *dextrorse*. Why they turn thus will, we fear, puzzle the reader to explain. "Who is sufficient for these things?"

25-73. Parentheses should be used when enclosed words are uttered by the speaker or writter. The brackets should be used when the enclosed words are uttered, or put in, by some other person than the speaker or writer.

The celebrated speech by Hon. J. Proctor Knott, entitled "Duluth," delivered in Congress January 27, 1871, on the "St. Croix and Superior Land Grants," contains the use of the bracket seventy-seven times, sixtynine of which include laughter, roars of laughter, shouts of laughter, etc., in only eight octavo pages.

ORTHO.

26-79. Yes. Polysyllabic words are not uncommon in treatises of chemistry; e. g., "paradiethylbenzenesulphamide." If the term "honorificabilitudinity" be legitimate, I present it as an example of an elevensyllable word.

H. C. Bolton.

- 26-79. "Honorificabilitudinity" is given in Nathan Bailey's English Dictionary (1728), and defined as honourableness. In "Love's Labor Lost," Act V. Sc. I., Shakespeare uses the Latin dative or ablative plural, "honorificabilitudinitatibus."
- 11-10. From authentic papers recently coming to light, it seems that General Stark had a liking for "Mollie," notwithstanding his wife's name was Elizabeth. The fact of this preference of name affords pretty conclusive circumstantial evidence that the General used the language in question. Vide "Thalheimer's History of U. S.," 1881, p. 159, note 7.

 JAS. R. CONNER, Columbus, O.
- 12-17. George Buchman, in his "Geflugette Worte," (Berlin, 1872, 7th edition), says, on page 2, that he gave origin to that expression, wingéd words, and that it became accepted at once in Germany and abroad.

 Eph. M. Epstein, M. D.
- 13-27. This maxim is probably due to the statesmen in power during Jackson's administration, for that President introduced the rotation in office system.

 E. J. E.
- 13-32. The eagle, also the dove; the former, because king of birds, as Christ is King of Kings, and many more reasons. The dove, because of its purity and innocence. See Ezek. 1, x., Luke 17, xxxvii. Dove and Janah are the same in Hebrew. The dove typified Christ in sacrifice.

 W. T. Alan, Greenville, Pa.
- 13-38. Wm. Hand Brown is in error in his answer. A line is straight when all its parts have the same direction, and it is susceptible of proof that the shortest distance between two given points is such a line. The "condition" or hypothesis in this theorem is "a straight line." That is, we have given a straight line, and we are to prove that it is the shortest distance between two points.

 E. T. Quimby.
- 13-38. Through two points any line can be drawn straight or curved.

 Conclusion: The straight line is the shortest path that can be drawn through the two points.

 E. J. Edmunds, New Orleans.
- 14-40. The application of the phrase "contraband of war" to slaves was first made, it is believed, and was reported at the time in Fortress Monroe, by a young staff officer on Gen. Butler's staff, in May, 1861, at Fortress Monroe, and was adopted immediately by the General, and so proclaimed throughout the country.

 Jesse H. Jones.
- 5-10. I desire to add another class to the *shadowy* inhabitants described on page 5 the *Heteroscians* which are defined in Webster's Dictionary, making the list: Amphiscians, Antipodes, Antiscians, Ascians, *Heteroscians*, Periecians, Periscians.

21-18. Antipode is the singular of antipodes. See Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The Latin word antipodes has no singular, but as Anglicized, antipode is correct.

23-56. The seven primary colors I learned to remember "by vigor." Write down V-I-G-O-R horizontally, placing the B-Y in the center, dividing it by G, and then write out the colors :-

Violet : Indigo : Blue : Green : Yellow : Orange : Red. ORTHO.

Answered by Rev. S. L. Gerould, Goffstown, N. H., by revers-

ing the initials and making the word Royg, biv.

23-49. "J. Q. A.," Natick, R. I., will find in Hallam's Literature of Europe a full resume of the intellectual activity of England from 1580 to 1630. The common people then had yet to learn their letters. "Robiuson Crusoe" first appeared as a serial in the original London Post, in Franklin mentions Bunyan's Works, Plutarch's Lives, Barton's Historical Collections, and DeFoe's Essays on Projects as among the books he read when a boy. Duyckinck and Moses Coit Tyler have written elaborate accounts of our colonial literature. R. A. Oakes, Norton, Mass.

23-57. Dead reckoning in navigation is estimating the place where a ship may chance to be without having recourse to observation of the heavenly bodies. It is made by observing the distance she has run by the log and the course in which she has been steered, making allowance for drift, leeway, etc. R. A. OAKES.

The discredit thrown upon Smith's story of Pocahontas arises 24-67. from his omission of it in his "True Relation of Virginia," sent by him to London in 1608. In the New York Sun for Sunday, May 7, John Esten Cooke discusses the evidence and decides in favor of the truth of Smith's statement. R. A. OAKES.

25-71. Thomas West, Lord De La Ware, was governor of Virginia. He entered the bay of Delaware in 1610. Hudson had explored it the year previous. R. A. OAKES.

24-66. There never was any Napoleon III. The mistake arose from the people of Marseilles mistaking the three exclamation points after " Vive Napoleon!!!" for Roman numerals. Kinglake's Crimean War. Vol. I., in the account of the coup d'etat explains the error at length, and why it was not corrected. It is of course read third, whether written 3d JOHN W. BELL. or III.

24-67. Because there is a grave doubt - almost a certainty - that Pocahontas appeared in the governorship of Smith's successor in Virginia, See Toledo Blade, article "Historic Iconoclasts," Dec. 1 or 3, 1881. (We send this reference because the proof is too long to write out here. The paper in the Blade was my own.) JOHN W. BELL.

11-3. The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, was evacuated by the British in 1873. The Emperor of Germany acting as arbitrator decided the question of ownership in favor of the United States. The settlement was agreed upon at the Geneva Congress.

EDITOR

11-4. Napoleon used to call his mulatto general Dumas, the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol.
B. U. R.

It is said in Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia 1862, p. 678, that the term used by General Butler originated with Capt. G. Tallmadge of New York.

Editor.

12-25. The Englishman who counted the words of a sermon was Jedediah Buxton, a sketch of whose life may be found in most biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias.

EDITOR.

13-37. Prof. Alpheus Crosby of Dartmouth College defined an angle thus about 1847, in a Geometry published by him. A better definition is simply, difference of direction.

E. T. Quimby, Hanover, N. H.

- 24-64. The European law and practice is, the driver sits on the right, that he may use the whip. He turns out to the left, that he may see if there is danger of the wheels locking or colliding. If the coming vehicle throws mud from its wheels he receives it instead of the lady, etc. Our ancestors used oxen and turned out to the right for the same reason others turned to the left,—that they might the better watch the wheels,—and we are keeping up the old ox-team fashion.

 Revilo.
- 26-83. The distance from Land's End to John O'Groat's is 994 miles by the road. John O'Groat was an inn-keeper, and his house is still a public inn.

 O. M. KNIGHT.
- 24-62. Wheeler's "Noted Names of Fiction" says "Old Grimes," the subject of a popular ballad by Albert G. Greene, seems to have originated with Crabbe, and is the title of one of his metrical tales. A subscriber says "Old Grimes," the subject of the ballad, was a native of Hillsborough, N. H.

 Jones.
- 23-55. According to the Hebrew method of supplying vowels to pronounce the Hebrew language, the word would be: Men nem mem res u sus.

 Logos.
- 14-39. A very neat solution to this query has been received from Prof. Newton Fitz, Norfolk, Va, which will appear in No. 4.
- 27-86. William Hoover says that this pathetic refrain is said to be from the pen of Lord Byron according to the N. E. Journal of Education. Can any reader give information in which edition of his works it is to be found.

 S. C. G.

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N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, NORFOLK, VA.

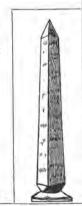
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PUBLISHERS' REMARKS.

We send forth Nos. 4 & 5 of our Magazine dated October-November -24 pages-which with the September No. of 24 pages is equal to three numbers. The number for October alone being omitted on account of the absence from home of the senior publisher. A supplement of eight pages is appended containing the announcement of a portion of our receipts of "regulars" and exchanges. Many of these have noticed and commended this magazine to their readers, for which we feel grateful; we shall "do likewise" in our future numbers. Others not mentioned in this Supplement will have their names in print in due time so our readers can select such current literature as suits their literary choice. Books and pamphlets sent to the editor or publishers will be duly noticed or announced as space will allow and as they may merit, editors and publishers of educational and school journals, and those of similar character as this magazine, to exchange with us. will review books, pamphlets, magazines, when sent to him.

This issue completes the first half of ten numbers, or eighty pages; we can already see where we can improve in the "make up" and some other features, and shall do so. We have not yet procured the type for setting matter in the spelling-reform alphabet, but intend to have it in due time. Several correspondents have sent in their communications in the "speling reform"; we trust they will pardon us for inserting as usual, and be patient.

We have a supply of back numbers, and advise all new subscribers to commence with No 1, so to have the first volume of 480 pages complete.

Mrs. W. D. Henkle, Oak Park, Cook Co., Ill., still has a few more complete sets of Dr. Henkle's "Educational Notes and Queries," seven volumes, 1875–1881, at \$7.50.

Correspondents are reminded to write on only one side of the paper so as to avoid errors and delays, as communications are often cut in parts in arranging copy for the Notes, the Queries, and the Answers.

Subscribers failing to receive their Nos, will please notify the publishers. All changes in the address should be promptly sent to us, that we may make the change on our books.

This magazine is placed on sale at all the bookstores in Manchester, N.H., and at A. Williams & Co.'s Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, Mass., or may be ordered through any bookseller in the United States or Canada. Single copies, 15 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,

NORFOLK, VA.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1882.

Nos. 4-5.

[As a rule, the Editor will not publish his own answers to queries or problems until the third issue after their publication. He may, however, occasionally append a remark or partial answer to the query at the time of its publication. The Editor does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the answers of correspondents, which we I not be printed without a responsible signature. When positive statements are made, their source and authority should be named if possible.]

ANSWERS.

Mr. EDITOR: 44-33, Having noticed many references to the Index Expurgatorius which used to be kept at the office of the Evening . Post, N. Y., I judge it best for the truth of history to give the exact facts. Mr. Bryant had nothing to do with getting it up. It was a humorous conceit of Mr. Augustus Maverick, when city editor of that journal. Mr. Bryant was a purist in language, very reluctant to permit French and Latin words in newspaper articles, slang expressions, or reporters' English. He and Mr. Parke Godwin carried this so far as to deprecate modern words, or what might be Mr. Johnson's isms. Webster's Dictionary, where the objectionable terms are practically adopted and domiciliated, was their abhorrence. One of the reporters, Mr. Andrew J. Marsh, now of California, was often annoyed by the corrections, and declared one day in 1859, "If the Evening Post had been printed five centuries ago, it would have kept the language as Chaucer used it." This expression was often repeated as a good-natured joke; till finally some eight or ten years afterward, Mr. Maverick drew up the Index, with an explanatory line setting forth that it properly included all words not to be found in Chaucer. Each one of us contributed what examples we could recollect. My words were "aspirant, indorse, inaugurate, measurable, reliable." Mr. Dithmar, now Consul at Breslau, was foreman of the printing-room; merry, wide-awake, efficient, faithful, and a great lover of wit and humor. He superintended the printing.

We had had a world of sport over our *Index*, months, and I think years, before Mr. Bryant ever heard of its existence. I remember his peculiar smile the first time he saw it and heard Mr. Maverick's explanation. It was a kind of "audi alteram partem" which he could appre-

- e. Mr. Godwin and William S Thayer were almost as rigid as Mr. Bryant and Richard Grant White. Mr. John Bigelow, though an elegant and forcible writer, would occasionally let in a word not quite acceptable to his associates. About 1870, the policy of displacing the entire stuff was begun in the office, and that was, to all practical purposes, the last of the *Index*. A. Wilder, M. D., Newark, N. J.
- The girls who delivered oracles at Delphi were transported into the mantic frenzy by inhaling a vapor arising from a fissure in the earth; those of Branchidai by breathing a gas emanating from the water of a spring. The priest at Klaros drank the water flowing in a cave under ground. In many instances the emanations of certain caves appear to have produced the peculiar condition, Plutarch asserts, by silencing the external sensibility and leaving the imagination and intuitive faculties free. Incense was supposed to have like influence, -perhaps from the ozone given off by certain perfumes. The Babylouian prophets used a beverage called nektar; and magic potions like haoma, soma were common wherever secret rites and oracles maintained. The Bacchants are reported to have used wine; but hemp, belladonua, and other herbs of analogous properties were infused for the purpose. Joseph the patriarch divined with his cup-(Genesis xLIV,)-I do not say with the bev-A. WILDER. erage in it.
- 24-61. Ecclesiasticus XLII, 24: "All things are double one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect." These words evidently relate to polarity. To be complete there must be two extremities, a positive and negative,-two sides, two sexes, two conditions. Matter and mind are alike necessary to cosmic being; "neither is the man without the woman nor the woman without the man in the Lord." Hence "oue thing establisheth the good of another." The Mazdean doctrine of the Avesta related primarily to this same dual idea and was taught at Alexandria where the Jesus Xirachides flourished. It was an arcanum and signified equilibration. The book of Job was probably of like character. It treats of the sop or Semitic occult knowledge: and Idumea was renowned for such wisdom. I doubt, however, whether the expression translated, "the secrets of wisdom, that they are double to that which is," refers to this directly. A. WILDER.

24-62. Ephraim Grimes living in Hubbardston, Mass., in the latter years of the eighteenth century was familiarly known as "Old Grimes." He had an unwholesome notoriety for scurvy tricks and practical jokes, sometimes carried to the point of culpability. He was detected in passing counterfeit coin, exposed in the pillory at Worcester, and cropped, exhibiting reckless bravado. He disappeared for many years. The ballad was widely circulated—"Old Grimes is Dead," and supposed to refer to him, but this is hardly probable. I have seen it stated that an English magistrate of the name was the hero of that production, the author of which I do not know. My uncle, Nathaniel Wilder, encountered Grimes in Canada about the year 1805 and spoke with him. Many years afterward he reappeared in Hubbardston a broken-down old man, and became an inmate of the poor-house, where he died in 1841.

A WILDER.

48-111. In laws of New Hampshire, 1771, I find an act which was passed May 14, 1714, relating to marriages as follows: "It shall be lawful for any settled minister to join parties in marriage provided they be published three public meeting days and have certificate thereof under hand of town clerk, according to former custom." The last words explain the entire section. In February (15), 1791, another act was passed which throws a little light on the custom of reading such notice in church, "All persons desiring to be joined in marriage shall have such intention published at three several public meeting days, or three Sabbath days in the town where the parties dwell." This probably gave rise to the custom concerning which J. Q. A. asks. Somewhere between 1830 and 1842, the words "three Sabbath days," were dropped out of the statute; why or when I am unable to discover. In 1854 the law was amended so that it became sufficient if the parties merely filed their intention of marriage with the town clerk, which is the law in New "P.," Manchester, N. H. Hampshire to-day.

49-125. In London during the 20 years, 1660-79, the general death rate was 80 per 1000 living, or 1 in 12½. It is probable the belief arose about this time, as it would be a correct statement of the probabilities if all classes were proportionally represented at the table. In the same city at the present time the annual death rate is 22 per 1000, or 1 in 45 living. The table death rate as a rule is probably lower than the general death rate, as the bad risks, the extremely young, the sick, insane persons, criminals, etc., are not usually present.

EUGENE BETTES, Washington, D. C.

- 24-67. George H. Moore, now librarian of the Lenox library, New York, read a paper some fifteen years ago before the Historical Society which was regarded as setting aside the supposed authenticity of Capt, John Smith's story of Pocahontas. Capt. Smith was an adventurer somewhat of the Dugald Dalgetty order, and did not hesitate to invent any romance to give himself notoriety; and that of the Turkish woman must doubtless go with the story of the Indian girl. A. Wilder.
- 14-40. The real author of the term "contraband" applied to slaves in the civil war, is said to have been an officer at Fortress Monroe. General Butler had ordered the return of slaves within the lines when claimed by their masters. The officer in question assured his servant of protection and was summoned before the commanding general. He justified himself by a quotation from the Articles of War, and General Butler immediately made use of the regulation. This has been printed already in public journals. I do not wish to take any credit or honor from Gen. Butler in the matter,

 A. Wilder.
- 49-120. Archbishop Whately had no doubt as to Napoleon Buonaparte. He wrote his book as an answer to "Hume, On Miracles." Appleton Morgan's "Shakespearean Myth" (referred to in my answer to Ouerv 23-49,) is the last work on the doubt as to Shakespearewhich is a genuine doubt. (See that work, which is an octavo of 350 pages, with a capital index-and was published in 1881, by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.) "HERMES" will find on page 66 of this "Shakespearean Myth," an explanation of Whately's "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte." The Morgan work is not the only one on the subject. (See Wyman's "Bibliography of the Shakespeare-Bacon Literature," Cincinnati, 1882: Robert Clarke & Co., which gives 63 titles of books or papers devoted to this question,) I never heard until now of any doubt as to Cleopatra. If expressed, it must have been either in joke, or as an exhibition of syllogistic ingenuity like Whately's brochure. JOHN W. BELL.
- 49-120. On page 28 of Stauffer's "Cabinet for the Curious The Queer, Quaint, and Quizzical," we find:
- "C'eopatra a Myth—Commentators of no mean standing insist that she— 'Star-eyed Egyptian, glorious sorceress of the Nile,' was merely a creature of the imagination; in plain words, that the Cleopatra of history never existed, though there were two or three women who bore the name."

There is no reference given to what commentators. ORTHO.

10-1. I find the following explanation of the origin of the name Newport News, in the N. Y. World, May 23, 1880:

"In 1607 Christopher Newport was sent from England by the King to the colonies which had been founded in the New World. The ship which carried him arrived on the American coast and passed up the James River to a lovely place which was named Point Comfort. Some distance farther up a place was discovered well suited for anchorage, and remaining there the voyagers dubbed the spot Newport in honor of their leader. This place afterwards came to be regarded by English mariners as a perfectly safe anchoring station and landing place, and it was from this place that the news brought by the ships was disseminated. It became a very common thing afterwards among the people of the interior of Virginia to inquire for news from Newport, or Newport News. Finally the two words were joined together to denote the settlement itself, until at last by use it has become the sole name by which the village is known."

- 13-26. The American Book Exchange edition of Chambers' Cyclopadia states that capital punishment under the laws of the United States may be inflicted for treason, murder, arson, rape, piracy, robbery of the mails with jeopardy to the lives of the persons in charge, rescue of a convict going to execution, burning a vessel of war, and corruptly destroying a private vessel. Until within a few years capital punishment was the rule for the highest crimes in all the States, but it was abolished in Wisconsin and Maine in 1874, and had been about that time in Iowa; but in the latter State it was restored in 1878, the argument showing from the record that during its abolition crimes of violence had largely increased.

 J. T. L.
- 47-107. The tale of the Spartan youth that hid a fox under his clothes, and showing no anguish while the animal gnawed to his vitals is quoted by Goldsmith in his history of Greece, from Plutarch. The laws of Lykourgos, it is said, approved of stealing, but inflicted ignominy upon detection; and the young Spartan accordingly let the fox kill him rather than be detected. But it is hardly creditable that a mischievous animal could be regarded as the object of a theft. A. WILDER.
- 47-107. Among the Spartans theft was accounted a capital offense. The youth alluded to had stolen a fox, and had hidden it in his bosom to avoid detection. The fox in his prison had begun to eat at the vitals of his captor, but this fear of detection kept him quiet until the fox finally touched a vital spot and the youth dropped dead.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

- 26-81. Apropos of "Ortho's" communication here is a sort of literary curiosity which some readers of N. Q. & A., may not have seen. It is said to have been written in ridicule of the practice of lexicographers in swelling their pages with obsolete words, etc.:
- " Sir : You have behaved like an impetiginous scrogle! Like those * * who, envious of any moral celsitude, carry their ungicity to the height of creating symposically the fecund words which my pollymathic genius uses with uberty to abligate the tongues of the weet less! Sir, you have crassly parodied my own pet words, as though they were tangrams. I will not coacervate reproaches-I will obduce a veil over the atramental ingratitude which has chamfered even my indiscerptible heart. I am silent on the focillation which my coadjuvancy must have given you when I offered to become your fantor and adminicle. not speak of the lippitude, the oblepsy, you have shown in exacerbating me-one whose genius you should have approached with mental discal-So I tell you, * * without supervacaneous words, nothceation. ing will render ignoscible your conduct to me. I warn you that I would vellicate your nose, if I thought that any moral diarthrosis could be thereby performed-if I thought I should not impignorate my reputa-* Go! tachygraphic scrogle, band with your crass, inquinate fantors-draw oblectations from the thought, if you can, of having synchronically lost the existimation of the greatest poet since Milton.
- 24-66. Napoleon III adopted the numeral designation as being the third Emperor of that name, recognizing the son of Napoleon I, the Duke of Reichstadt, in whose favor his father proposed to abdicate, as having been his predecessor de facto in that dignity. John Smith is "3d" in reference to the two others of the name who appeared and made their mark in the place before him.

 A. Wilder,
- 25-72. The nickname of General Burgoyne—Chrononhotonthologos—was of Greek coinage and probably in derision of his pretentions to literary ability. It perhaps should be rendered the gleaner of the filth of the period.

 A. Wilder.
- 49-126. A poor lad in London attracted the notice of nine tailors in a shop, who resolved to give him a suit of new clothes. With his improved appearance he gained lucrative employment, and finally became a rich man. He set up his carriage with the motto, "Nine tailors made me a man."

In the Druidical computation nine is the sacred number, in preference to ten or seven. Hence nine means complete, perfect, all that is required.

A. WILDER.

- 14-42. Herodotus who wrote within half a century after the battle of Marathon, makes no mention of the place of burial of Miltiades. I make mention of Herodotus because he wrote very minutely, and if any one would mention points like that above it would be he. I believe Byron inaccurate in his allusion.

 WILLIAM HOOVER.
- 11-10. Thomas Nelson, Mattapoisett, Mass., quotes from a lecture on "Three Supreme Moments in American History," that Stark used "Mollie" and called her his own grandmother.
- 46-93. In Morton's clever comedy, "Speed the Plough," the first scene of the first act opens with a view of a farm-house, where Farmer Ashfield is discovered at a table with his jug and pipe, holding the following colloquy with his wife, Dame Ashfield, who figures in a riding dress, with a basket under her arm:—

Ashfield.—Well, Dame, welcome whoam. What news does thee bring yrom the market?

Dame.—What news, husband? What I always told you; that Farmer Grundy's wheat brought five shillings a quarter more than ours did. Ashfield.—All the better yor he.

Dame .- Ah! the sun seems to shine on purpose for him.

Ashfield.—Come, come, missus, as thee has not the grace to thank God for prosperous times, don't thee grumble when they be unkindly, a bit. Dame.—And I assure you, Dame Grundy's butter was quite the

crack of the market.

Ashfield.—Be quiet, woolye? always ding, dinging Dame Grundy into my ears. What will Mrs. Grundy say? What will Mrs. Grundy think? Canst thou be quiet? Let ur alone, and behave thyself pratty.

T. F. G.

12-24. This proverb is to be found in Ray's Collection, first published in 1672. See Bohn's reprint, pages 231 and 232. See also Scott's Marmion, Introduction to Canto VI:

"For course of blood, our proverbs seem, Is warmer than the mountain stream."

J. T. L.

- 48-118. The hawk was symbolical of penetration; the vulture of rapine.

 WILLIAM HOOVER.
- 48-116. The couplet is ascribed to Thomas Seward. Thomas Heywood wrote:

"Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead; Who living had no roofe to shrowd his head." WM. HOOVER.

- 46-100. Reliure janseniste-Jansen binding. WILLIAM HOOVER.
- 46-100. A binding in which the back has only fillets without panels or gilt ornaments of any sort, as one might say, "puritan binding."

 C. S.

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- 13-29. The oldest work on algebra is that of Diophantus of Alexexandria, who lived about the 4th century after Christ. The chief European source was the work of Mohammed Ben Musa, who lived in the time of Calif Al Mamun (813-833). The origin of algebra, however, must be sought in India among the Hindus, and it is altogether probable that they had treatises on algebra, but of them we have no knowledge.

 J. H. W. SCHMIDT.
- 13-36. The earliest work on modern arithmetic was published in Germany in 1390; it explained the decimal notation and exemplified the elementary rules. See Chambers' Encyclopædia. Another authority, Prof. Edward Brooks, says, that decimal fractions seem to have been first used by Regiomontanus, about the year 1464. The first treatise upon the subject was written by Stevinus, published in 1585.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

- 13-29. The first treatise on algebra is that of Diophantus of Alexandria in the 4th century after Christ. It consisted originally of 13 books, only six of which are now extant. They are written in Greek and evince no little acuteness,

 J. M. Taylor, Milton, Oregon.
- 13-36. The introduction of decimal fractions was formerly ascribed to Regiomontanus, but subsequent investigations have shown this to be incorrect. Decimal fractions were introduced so gradually that it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign their origin to any one person. The earliest indications of the decimal idea are found in a work published in 1525.

 J. M. TAYLOR.
- 13-36. Simon Stevinus (1585) was the introducer of decimal fractions. As to the real inventor of the decimal separatrix, according to Augustus DeMorgan it has been ascribed to Napier, Oughtred, Gunter, Witt, and others claim the honor of originating that little dot.

W. I. BRENIZER, Wadsworth, O.

13-29. At Alexandria by Diophantus in the 4th century.

SENEX.

- 49-126. Nine points of the law: 1, a good deal of money; 2, a good deal of patience; 3, a good cause; 4, a good lawyer; 5, a good counsel; 6, good witnesses; 7, a good jury; 8, a good judge; 9, good luck.

 WILLIAM HOOVER.
- 27-91. The words and music to which they are set are by George Linley, born in 1798 and died in 1865. I have the entire poem.

 WILLIAM HOOVER.

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- 11-10. Mr. William Hall, a school teacher in the "Stark district," early in the present century, boarded with Gen. Stark, and testified to the habit of the General, in calling his wife "Mollie." Mr. Hall asserted that there was hardly a member who was addressed with their right names by the General; he being of a jocose nature had a whimsical nickname for every one. The maiden name of Mrs. Stark was Elizabeth Page, and she was the daughter of Caleb Page, of Starkstown, afterwards named Dunbarton. H. W. H.
- 24-64. The statement is usually given that the Puritans in a spirit of defiance of English customs, manners, etc., and for the purpose of alienating themselves from such home influences, introduced, among other radical changes, this palpable inconistency of "turning to the right," while sitting on the right.

 ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.
- 27-87. Pentalithismus is part Greek for five stones, and as a game is "jackstones" so freely indulged in by boys and girls at the present day. This is a game of very ancient date. In chapter II, of a late little work entitled "Old Greek Education" by J. P. Mahaffy, an English educator, distinct mention is made of this game as prevalent among Greek children living long before the Christian era.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

- 24-66. Your correspondent, on p. 55 of N. Q. & A., says: "There never was any Napoleon III." I have supposed that Louis Napoleon was actually and properly styled and titled Napoleon III. The Great Napoleon was I, his son was II, and Louis Napoleon was III. Will Mr. Bell explain?
- 12-17. Wrongly answered by the German Buchman. In Greek, 'EHEA HTEPOENTA, (epea ptercenta). The phrase is the motto over the title-page of John Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley," first published in 1798, and Tooke took it from Homer or Hesiod, in both of whom it is often found. PRIGGLES, San Francisco, Cal.
- 49-120. Among works on doubts of the existence of Shakespeare, may be noted Miss Delia Bacon's big volume to prove that Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works; Mr. James Appleton Morgan's similar volume; and Judge Holmes's "Authorship of Shakespeare." There are other lunatic productions of the same nature.

 PRIGGLES.
- 11-12. Smaragdine Tablets. The trouble about these is, that there is no testimony of any witness who saw them. PRIGGLES.

24-59. The cause of the phenomenon of September 6, 1881, has never been scientifically nor satisfactorily explained. The "dark day" of May 19, 1780, may and may not have been from the same cause. Neither day could have been produced from extensive fires in Canada or elsewhere. Dr. Noah Webster, of New Haven, says: "It has been customary to ascribe this unusual appearance of 1780 and other dark days to condensed volumes of smoke, but no great fires have preceded these dark days. Besides, the same phenomena have been observed in countries where there were no great forests, as in Italy, Syria, Egypt, and especially in England." He says : "Had the goods from the 40th degree of latitude to the 50th, been consumed in a day the smoke would not have been sufficient to cloud the sun over the territory covered by darkness on the 19th of May, 1780. That thirty or forty miles of burning forests should cover five hundred miles with impenetrable darkness is too absurd to deserve serious refutation." " yellow day" of September 6, 1881, there were two hundred thousand square miles overspread, and yet in less than twenty-four hours all had desappeared as the mists of the morning. In a humorous but truthful description of the appearance of the atmosphere September 6, 1881, a writer in the Springfield Republican says: "The sky was draped in a kind of fog, a little too light for smoke, and a little too dark for steam." As all our wise men have failed to give a scientific reply to the question of your correspondent, allow me to suggest that a "fog which is a little too light for smoke, and a little too dark for steam" may properly be called a "vapour of smoke"-and whether it be from a supernatural cause or from unexplained or unknown natural causes-it looks, and I have no doubt is one of the wonders of the fulfillment of the prophecy of Joel, as declared by the apostle Peter in Acts 11, 19 and 20: "I will shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke: the sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come." A. R. Brown, East Kingston, N. H.

We publish the answer sent by Mr. Brown because we have reason to believe that the phenomenon of the "Yellow Day" is regarded by many as one of the "signs and wonders" supernaturally caused in fulfillment of prophecy." We think such phenomena have been satisfactorily accounted for by meteorologists. It will be impracticable in our limited space to present the subject fully, but the well-known dryfog, known in Europe as the moor-rauch or moor smoke, and the preva-

lence of minute dust particles in the atmosphere sufficiently account for ' such obscurities, and the phenomena have been often predicted by the weather bureau of the army signal service. An article on "Dust and Fog "may be found in the Scientific American of February 12, 1881, page, 103. We wrote the following article for the Norfolk Virginian of September 10, 1881.

"Such appearances are not unusual, and they frequently occur in dry and calm weather, both in Europe and America. Sometimes these "dry fogs" continue for several weeks. They have been traced to the smoke of volcanoes, and of prairie and forest fires. In France and Italy fine dust has fallen that on microscopic examination was traced to the dried infusoria in the valleys of the Amazon and Orinoco in South

America, distant 5,000 miles.

During the present week the transparency of the atmosphere has been dimmed by the fine dust and smoke, probably from distant forest fires, wafted by the upper currents of wind, usually blown in a direction opposite the surface elements, and the appearance of the sun has been as if viewed through a slightly smoked glass. Long continued drought is usually characterized by similar appearances. A copious rain washes down the atmospheric impurities and clears the air, and the sun is all right again. The papers recently gave an account of a day of obscurity in New York, and the dark days of tradition are thus explained:

The 19th of May, 1780, was a famous dark day in New England. The 16th of September, 1785, was so dark in Quebec that no person could read at noonday, and the 19th of October, 1762, was dark as night, in Michigan. In 1831, a "dry fog" prevailed over the United States, similar to the phenomenon of the first week in September, 1881.

In Humboldt's Cosmos, Loomis's Meteorology, and various treatises on atmospheric phenomena, many instances of this smoky, dry weather haze may be found. It will be remembered that the great forest fires of Michigan and a wide region in the United States and Canada prevailed during the the first week of September, after a protracted drought, and to us the relation of cause and effect are manifest."

49-123. My own experience may possibly afford an appropriate answer. I was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1828, and was taught to accent the word advertisement on the third syllable, It was after I grew up that I first heard it called advertisment, and I have ever since so heard it, but have never changed my own habit.

27-91. You have at page 52, the inevitable apocryphal answer to this everlasting query. There never was any Ruthven Jenkyns, nor Greenwich Magazine for Marines, nor for horse-marines, nor no Greenwich Magazine whatever, and the phrase is an immemorial phrase, like some of the others often used as epitaphs in the Philadelphia Ledger, and other grave-yards. PRIGGLES.

- 49-125. The superstition concerning the number "13" arose probably this wise. In the calculation of probabilities, "if the probibility be required that out of thirteen persons of different ages, one of them, at least, shall die within a year, it will be found that the chances are about one to one that one death will occur. This calculation, by means of a false interpretation, has given rise to the prejudice that the danger will be avoided inviting a greater number of guests, which can only have the effect of augmenting the probability of the event so much apprehended." By some it is supposed that the superstition owes its origin to the number that sat down to the Lord's table just previous to his crucifixion. Some regard the number as an "unlucky" one in other respects. A lady who happened to be in a drawing-room car was given a check for chair No. 13. She was so very much worried about it that a gentleman exchanged seats with her. There have been a number of societies formed of thirteen members to disprove the superstition, one of which held its thirty-fourth annual dinner recently, with ranks still unbroken, ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK, Norfolk, Va.
 - 49-125. [Answered the same as above by J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.]
- 49-125 This Query should be referred to the "THIRTEEN CLUB" of New York city whose special object is to show the fallacy of the supersition alluded to. The club dines once a month with thirteen at each table.

 H. C. BOLTON.
- 12-23 I venture to say manoover, or menuver (with some modified forms of u) is better than any given. I am perfectly willing to abide by the decision of a majority of the leading English philologists. Such authority is surely as good as any dictionary extant. H. H. W.
- 12-21. There have been classifications of the sciences by such men as Bacon, Leibnitz D'Alembert, and Coleridge. The history of the subject is set down in detail in Woodward's "System of Universal Science," Philadelphia, 1816. (Library Journal, 7: 172.) H. H. W.
- 26-78. An awkward sentence; but it might be "parsed." Better to put the bracketed clause as a separate sentence after "to-morrow"— John Smith and Thomas Brown are, &c. H. H. W.
- 46-96. Perhaps this about the "cross-mark" will throw some light on the question. "It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations." "Charles Knight explains the expression of 'God save the mark!" as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath."

 H. H. W.

- 46-97. The Battle of the Frogs and Mice. (Batrachomyomachia), is to be found printed after the Iliad and Odyssey, both in Greek and English editions; but not always. Its authorship has been conjecturally attributed to Pigres the brother of queen Artemisia, the fifth century before Christ.

 PRIGGLES.
- 48--116. The "seven cities" quotation is all out of joint, as you may see by trying to read it metrically. The correct words are:

"Seven weathly towns contend for Homer dead," Through which the living Homer begged his bread,"

These two lines have been accedited to Thomas Seward, father of Anna Seward the English poetiss, and himself a small 'poet; born 1708, died 1790, a canon residentiary of Litchfield, England, Brit. Thomas Heywood, who died in 1649 wrote, in his Hierarchie of the blessed angles:

"Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead; Who living had no roofe to shrowd his head." PRIGGLES

- 12-19. The word Houghnhams does not mean "the whinny of the horse," as Ortho thinks, but it was invented by Swift as an onamatopoetic name for his nation of horses. Ortho's second word—Phthirougp—I never heard of, His third, Whoa Hisch, he does not spell correctly. It should be either "hish," "whish," (or with greater phonetic accuracy, "h'sh.") When I was a boy I heard it used by oxdriaers, (not ploughmen), in the terms, whoa, whish, and back, whish, to make the cattle back, and the hint was often strengthened by raps on their noses with the whip-stock, I have not thought of the word for about forty-four years.

 PRIGGLES.
- 46-98. There was an article in the *Century* (Scribner's) within two years on the subject of this query. A glance at the index should give volume and page.

 H. H. W.
- 48-112. I have a genuine silver pocket letter-scale, make by John Sheldon, up to three (3) oz., and marked five (5) cents for the half oz. I would like to know the date, or approximately. H. H. W.
- 3-Ed. As a literary note will you allow a word on nom de plume, It is used by as good authority as the London Atheneum, but I have never been able to find such a French phrase. Nom de querre, nom supposé, and pseudonyme are used for a public writer's assumed name. If this is correct, would it not be incorrect to use "pen-man" intending it as a translation of nom de plume?

 H. H. W.
- 14-40. It is said in Appleton's Annual Cylopædia 1862 page 678, that the term used by General Butler originated with Captain G. Tallmadge of New York. [Re-published from page 56, where it was not numbered.]

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of it."-DICKENS.

36. It is said the "Life of Bishop Emery (New York, 1841), that his "first teacher was one Stattard of the true abistelpya and ampersand stamp of the days." The bishop's son and biographer thus explains these "cabalistic words:" "In reciting the alphabet, the character &, at the close, was called ampersand. The other term, abistlepha, derived its name from the custom in spelling words of which the letter a constituted a syllable. Thus, if the word were acorn, it would be spelled as follows:—a by itself a, c-o-r-n, acorn. And this expression a by itself a, by a rapid enunciation, was corrupted into a-bis-tle-pha.

In England the name for the character & is pronounced "and-pussy-and," supposed by a writer in English Notes and Queries, Nov. 4, 1871, to be from its resemblance to a pussy or cat in a sitting posture. A more probable etymology of this (not yet obsolete) name is "and-perse-and, or and-by-itself-and. Other English writers say they were taught to call it ampesand, ampuzzyam, and ampersand. The character designating the often used and was undoubtedly called and-by-itself-and, as it is well known that letters forming syllables or words by themselves were followed by per se as "a-per-se," or a-by-itself, a. Editor.

- 37. Supplemental Notes.—Prof. H. C. Bolton of Trinity College, Hartford, Conu., calls attention to an oversight of the editor p. 3, viz.: in the last edition of the American Cyclopædia the word" New "is omitted.
- W. I. Brenizer of Wadsworth, Ohio, refers to a statement in a note on page 9, that Sarah C. Bagley of Lowell, Mass., was the first lady telegraphic operator, in 1846, by a quotation from "Our First Century," page 350, that Miss Annie Ellsworth sent the first message over the telegraphic wire in 1844. He says: "Now which of these ladies should be called the first operator?"

The first message "What Hath God Wrought," was dictated, not transmitted by Miss Ellsworth. She was in no sense a telegraphic operator. A good account of the circumstances of this first message may be found in "Memorial Tributes to S. F. B. Morse," published by order of Congress in 1875. Prof. Morse himself was the operator who transmitted the first message.

38. I sigh in silence to think that the sciences are being pruned by a scythe; even psy chology and psilology are being classified by a sy nopsis though not expounded in cipher.

CYRUS.

Dear Sir:—If you desire for your magazine the singular honor of a "first record" of a great American discovery, your insertion of these two rules of mine, will accomplish it:

RULE 1-Convert any given circle-diameter by ratio Nine to Eight

(9 to 8), and you have the exact square root of the circle-area.

RULE 2—Muliply any given circle-diameter by the mixed number Three and Thirteen Eighty-Ones (3 13-81), and you have the circumference, half of which, multiplied by radius, gives the area.

These two rules afford a mutual test. Yours truly,

Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 12, 1882. Theo. Faber.

If the diameter of a circle is one, a circumscribed polygon of 24 sides will have its perimeter less than 3 13-81, and the circumference of the circle must be less than the perimeter of the polygon. We fail to see the truth of the "discovery." Editor.

40. Massachusetts. — Some one pronounces the following on the "Old Bay State." Who will give a similar list on any other State?

Massachusetts established the first school in the United States, the first academy, and the first college; set up the first newspaper; planted the first apple-tree; caught the first whale; coined the first money; hoisted the first national flag; made the first canal, and the first railroad; invented the first mouse-trap, and washing-machine; sent the first ship to discover the islands and continents of the South Sea; produced the first philosopher in America, made the first pin; fired the first gun in the Revolution; gave John Bull his first beating; was first to sign the Declaration of Independence; and furnished the first Vice-President of the United States.

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

- 41. It may be proper to state that the Arundelian Marbles, presented to Oxford in 1627, by Lord Arundel, consisted of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions. The characters are all Greek, and were translated by Selden 1628, and by Prideaux 1676. (See Parson's Treatise, 1780.)

 JNO. H. EDWARDS, New York city.
- 42. Englishmen credit Lord Burleigh with having published the first English newspaper. If so, the English press owes its origin to the year 1588. The Weekly News of 1622 is the earliest English newspaper above suspicion. This was the production of Nathaniel Butler. The Intelligencer, the first newspaper worthy of being called so, appeared in 1663. (From English Journalism, by Charles Peabody.) H. H. W.
- 43. The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly, Easton, Penn., offered 12 valuable rewards, one of \$20 in gold, in their November number to the person telling them which verse in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Version) contains the greatest number of words by Nov. 10th. We will publish the result and reference when announced.

44. The Journal of Education (Boston) gives the analysis of the different sounds of the language, made by Mr. Julius A. Willard of Chicago, as follows: n, 488; t, 465; r, 438; s, 314; d, 314; l, 277; k, 189; m, 180; f, 125; z, 164; the, 180; p, 127; v, 141; h, 107; b, 110; ga, 72; eng, 49; esh, 47; eth, 46; j, 30; che, 20; y, (as a consonant), 6; ezh, 3. Of vowels: it, 528; ut, 307; et, 272; e, 235; at, 224; oo, as in tool (including w as the same sound), 175; a (ale), 161; i, 156; ot, 150; o, 119; au, 97; ou, 49; oo (good), 47; ew, 45; a, (in care), 36; ah, 35; u (in use), 20; oi, 8. S. C. G.

45. The following names are somewhat remarkable in certain respects, as we will notice:

EMMANUEL SWEDENBORG— (18 letters)—Philosopher and Seer, born 1689, died 1772; age 83.

Christopher Columbo—(18 letters)—Adventurer and Discoverer, born 1436, died 1506; age 70.

Napoleon Buonaparte—18 letters)—General and Emperor, born 1769, died 1821; age 52.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE—(18 letters)—Poet and Dramatist, born 1564, died 1616; age 52.

These four distinguished persons each bore a single prænomen, which, with their surname makes each 18 letters. The two latter died at the same age. The dates of birth of the former two are given differently by biographers. Each left a name.

The publishers regret to say that the solution, by Prof. N. Fitz of 14-39 is again delayed for want of the proper type, which will be procured before the next number we trust.

Notes—First to do in Physics will be continued in December number. An article on "National Monument to the Forefathers" by J. Q. A., is necessarily laid over to a future number.

49-125 is answered by H. H. W., Boston, Mass. 44-33 is remarked upon by Jno. H. Edwards. New York city. 13-36 is answered by Wm. Hoover. 27-91 is answered by E. C. Branson, Raleigh, N. C., the same as by T. F. G., on page 52. Mrs. J. B. M., North Dunbarton, N. H., will see the whole poem in due time. 11-3. Senex says Alaska.

In Query 26-80, is a misprint. The term substitutited was quotity. 46-95 should be the number for 43-95, on page 53.

This No. of N. Q. & A. has been delayed by circumstances beyond our control. We desire to be on time, but cannot always. We shall publish ten or more numbers in each year.

Publishers.

QUERIES.

"Multa rogare; rogata tenere; retenta docere; Haec tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."

standing on the sum	mit of a mountain f	erson see in every direction, ive miles high? Solution re-
quired.	C. C. D	Pavidson, New Lisbon, O.
		vill, it is said, preserve green lreaction? C. C. Davidson.
some kind, that it is to the north or west many beds within a the head may be to losophy, common s opinion? 131. [stakes are driven a nearly in the form o called Barters; fro	s more conducive to , rather than to the few years set at ang the northwest. Is sense, or the laws o A. R. Bro] In laying out for nd boards nailed h of a right-angled tris on these lines are dr they called Barters,	or superstition, or notion of health to sleep with our heads south or east. I have found the with the room in order that there anything in nature, phife electricity justifying such an wn, East Kingston, N. H. the foundation of a building, orizontally across and leveled angle at each corner, commonly awn by which to lay the stones and what is the rule for getting Q., Manchester, N. H.
	_	Gookin, mentioned in Query, Judge Daniel Gookin of Chi- Jumbo, Boouville, N. Y.
133. [of one cubic inch of pressure of 22,500 produce steam suffice]	capacity, and of str atmospheres, will it tient to burst the ves	of water is confined in a vessel ength sufficient to withstand a be possible for the water to sel if it is heated to the temper-
"Morals of Evoluti	Matthew Arnold ion," as saying: "(is quoted by M. J. Savage, in Conduct is one-fourth of life,' are we to understand him? HERMES.
		nops" is an instance of a tech- s, having four letters of our al
phabet in their orde		H. F. F., Evanston, Ill.
In what Dictiona		Editor.

984 8	
	What was the name of the titled Englishman
who designed the "	REVERSE" of the Great Seal of the United States?
	T. S., Cleveland, O.
137. ["I expect to pass through this world but once.
Any good thing, the	refore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can
show to any fellow h	uman being, let me do it now; let me not defer nor
	l not pass this way again." Who was the author
of this?	J. L. A., Boston, Mass.
	Was George Washington ever in England?
-9217 10	C. L., Cleveland, O.
139. [Two men bought a tub of butter, to be divided
	n. The top diameter was 12 inches, the bottom 10
	15 inches. If divided into equal parts horizon-
	d each half be? EDWARD, Mauchester, N. H.
and the property of the state o	Whence comes the phrases, "A looker-on in
	weller within the temple," often used as nom de
plumes.	Sigma.
141. [Explain "Dead Weight," which is avoided by
diminishing wide to	narrow gauge railroads. L. I. B., Cleveland, O.
142.	On page 580 of Sir William Hamilton's "Dis-
cussions in Philosoph	ny and Literature, New York, 1853," he says in
reference to the Fiftl	Theory of Casualty: "We are, therefore, enti-
tled to apply 'Occar	n's Razor' to this theory of casualty" What is
Oceam's Razor?	HERMES.
143. F	Webster's Dictionary says under Thrasonical,
-	from Thraso, a braggart soldier in Terence's Eu-
	rence's Ennuch, a book, play, or poem? SIGMA.
	a. Explain the Probability Curve spoken of in
	b. Explain the mathematical Circle of Necessity
quoted in Blavatsky's	이 아이스 아니들은 아니라 그 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이를 보고 있다. 그런 그는 아이는 그를 보고 있다면 하는데 그렇다 하는데 하는데 아니라 아니라 그렇다.
	I have seen the statement that some teachers
	her it was proper to say, "my wages are high, or
	They referred it to an Irish laborer to know what
	heration on your nonsense," says Pat, "you are
	My wages is low." Was the laborer grammat-
ically correct?	FANNIE.
146. []	Why is the "nine of diamonds" called the curse
of Scotland?	Cogito.

147. [] What language, if any, is pronounced as it is spelled? Burke, Manchester, N. H.
148. [] "For these reasons the solemn judges of ancient Areopagus wisely condemned to death the boy thief of the golden crown of the temple of Minerva, for having known how to distinguish the leaves of the true laurel from the leaves of gold."—Beatrice Cenci, Book II, Chap. 4 Where is the authority for the above statement? WM. HOOVER.
149. [] On what occasion was "the good news," brought "from Ghent to Aix," as described by Browning? BOCWEARD.
150. [] Why are persons who bury the dead called undertakers? J. M. TAYLOR, Milton, Oregon.
151. [] When and by whom were the functions of angles (sines, cos., &c.,) first used? G. H. ALLEN. Manchester, N. H.
152. [] Where in King James's Bible of 1611, is the word "its" found, and when, where, and how did it get there? J. M. HOTTEL. Woodstock, Va.
153. [] The 4th of March fell on Sunday. The same has happened in the following years: 1753, 1781, 1821, 1849, 1877; and the same will hereafter occur as follows: 1917, 1945, 1973, 2001, 2029, 2057, 2085, 2125, 2153. — Redpath's Popular History U. S., page 634. Is this an accurate statement? WILLIAM HOOVER.
154. [] Can you tell me how Cumberland, Maryland, received its name? M. J. I. T., Ottawa, Canada,
155. [] In Mechanics the measure of a force is $M \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$ where M is the mass, s the space, and t the time. Why is the
second differential coefficient sufficient for all forces? Dr Volson Wood.
156. [] When, where, and under what circumstances,
originated the custom of kissing the Pope's toe? C. W. HAWKS.
157. [] In clearing a piece of land covered with small
pines, by burning, why does scrub oaks invariably spring up? C. W. HAWKS, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
158. [] Why are Irish potatoes so called? Shenandoah.
159. [] Who is the author of the oft-repeated expres-
sion, "And still they come." SHENANDOAH.

- 160. [] In what year was African slavery introduced into Virginia? Shenandoah.
- 161. [] What is the allusion in this line from Sordells: "Some Dularete, drunk with truths and wine?" BOCWEARD.
- 162. [] A grocer at one straight cut took off the segment of a cheese which had one-fourth of the diameter, and weighed nine pounds; what was the weight of the whole cheese, the diameter being two feet? Gro. W. Fry, Hamden, O.
- 163. [] If two strangers pass each other on the highway, and one looks back, he usually catches the other looking back also.

 Why is this? G. W. Fry,

Possibly the feminine personal pronoun will be as appropriate as the masculine.

- 164, [] A brook, in dry weather, sometimes runs during a part of the twenty-four hours, and ceases flowing during another part. This is noticed for several days in succession. The drought is prolonged and it ceases flowing at all for five days; then for twenty-four hours it runs. The drought continues and every vestige of water disappears from the bed of the stream. After six days the water begins to rise in the deep places in the bed of the brook. Twenty-four hours after it rains, the first since the phenomenon was noticed. What causes these alterations?

 S. L. G.
- 165. [] I would like an explanation of the well in Brandon, Vt. While digging it several years ago they came to frozen ground down several feet. They went through it and struck an abundant supply of water at a depth of 25 or 30 feet; and, what is strange, this water freezes over the bottest days of summer. I have seen the well and know this to be the fact. It has attracted much attention, and much has been written about it, but I never have seen any satisfactory explanation why this is thus.

 J. K. S., Malone, N. Y.
- 166. [] a. Is a differential a rate of variation? b. Is a rate of variation a finite quantity? c. Define a differential. d. Define a rate of variation. e. Is a differential an infinitely small increment? f. What are the marks by which a finite quantity (say a finite line), may be distinguished from one that is infinitely small? g. A differential coefficient is a limit. Is a differential, also, a limit?

J. N. LYLE, Fulton, Mo.

167. [] What were the "Corn Laws" of England, when passed, and what for? J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

N	otes, Queries, and Ansi	vers.	77
date, and place of puthe following: Rober Henry T. Buckle's, 3 ry T. Buckle's, 3 Vo 1 Vol., New York, 1	Cheever's "American Co	mon-Place Boo ew York, Harp ns & Green, 1 wn, 1872; Hen n, New Bedfor	ks" besides bers, 1849; 872; Hen- ry J. Fox's, d, Mass. bok of Poe-
Index some forty year New York, presented for equal rights regar petition of 18 yards i	I have an old account as ago, that Mrs. Mary the first petition in 1825 diag holding property by a length was pigeon-hold? JNJ. H.	Ayers of Ontain to any legislate married wor married worked and killed in	rio county, are praying men. This committee,
Journal, the late Hon of Canadian politicia meant by the allusion Nestor was a Gree	In a current number. Robert Baldwin, G. B., ns. Who and what w? J. H. Wk commander at the Sie for eloquence, wisdom, a	is alluded to as as Nestor, an SCHMIDT, Au- ge of Troy, nd valor, and I	s the Nestor d what is sonia, O. 1194-1184
171. []	Are there more than to on, namely, Suspicion	hree words in coer cion, and	the English
in the latter part of S this? 173. [] a Batrachomyomachia	We have a young fruit eptember, full of blosso Sir Thomas Browne, and hot skirmish there he hot skirmish between	t tree (apple) thems; what is to J. H. W Scrin Religio Mais betwixt S	hat is now, he cause of mnor. adici, says: and T in
mencing with the lette Sockdolager, Shinplas headism, Smirched, S 175. []	Observation indicates er S, than any other. I ster, Skedaddle, Spondu plurged, Squelched, &c. When and where was full some reader of N. Q	more slang w s it so? Ex lics Spreadeagle C the first Nation	amples are eism, Soar- errho. al Political
ticulars.	Section 20 Section 11 section 2		OTER.

176. [] In "Trancendentalism" by Col. William B. Greene, Boston, 1871, page 7, it says: "Mr. A. Bronson Alcott (an accomplished adept in pantheistic theosophy) thinks the world would be what it ought to be were he only as holy as he should be; he also considers himself personally responsible for the obliquity of the earth's axis." Give an explanation how we are to understand Mr. Alcott. S. C. Gould. 177. [] Will some one give some information of the Convention known as the Barnburners of New York? Voter.
178. [] Can N. Q. & A. explain to a mathematical layman why, as is popularly said, the top of a carriage wheel moves faster than the bottom; or, as he understands it, why, at the same time, a point in the rim of a rigid revolving wheel should move faster than any other point in that wheel similarly situated in respect to its center? It has been said that photographs of rapidly revolving wheels (on the ground) have shown the spokes more distinct at the bottom, thus proving (apparently) the above proposition. H. W. H., Boston.
179. [] Can any reader of N. Q. & A. tell us who is the author of the quotation: "We call Friendship the love of the Dark Ages?" As best authority, we have the Hoyt & Ward Cyclopædia, which credits the sentence (page 243) to Madame de Stael, and M. M. B.llou, in his "Treasury of Thought," (page 188) credits the quotation to Madame de Salm, the latter evidently a misprint. M. J. Stern.
Sir Bernard Burke, the well-known Irish herald, has frequently been asked: "What is the surname of the children of Queen Victoria?" He says: "I feel pursuaded that the royal house of Saxe-Coburg has no surname. When the adoption of surnames became general, the ancestors of that illustrious race were kings and needed no other designation than the Christian name added to the royal title. The Plantagenets and the Tudors were in quite another case and the sobriquet of the former orig-

181. [] The following quotation was said to be by Pierepout upon a church in Bostou. I see it also mentioned of a Methodist
church in Bristol, England. Was Pierepont the author, or is it of
other origin? W. S. H.

"There is a spirit above, and a spirit below;
A spirit of joy, and a spirit of woe;
The spirit above is the spirit divine;
But the spirit below is the spirit of wine."

182. [] In Webste	er's Dictionary ever	y word under Q
in all the vocabul	laries, (except M	odern Geographical	Names,) the letter
Q is followed by	a u. In Modern	n Geographical Nan	nes we find three
words, namely,	Qaherah, (syn.	Cairo); Qene, (for	Keneh) ; Qoceyr,
(syn. Cosseir.)	In J. P. Lesley's	"Man's Origin and	Destiny, Sketched
from the Platforn	n of the Sciences	s," Philadelphia, 186	68. p. 346, he says
" the primeval gr	and-master, Solo	mon, the Man of th	e Cell, called him-
self the QELT:	from QEL, ekki	lesia, kirk, church,	Are there other
words than these.	and does Q take	e the sound of K in	such words?

KAPPA.

183. Who is the author of the Latin quotation which N. Q. and A. places at the head of this department—Queries—"Multa, rogare, etc.?" I find the same words, with other five lines quoted on page 702 of Sir William Hamilton's "Discussions in Philosophy and Literature," commencing "Condita tabescit, vulgata scientia crescit."

Also, I want to know the author of the following line that Sir Wi'liam Hamilton quotes on the title-page of this same valuable work:

**Truth, like a torch, the more it's shook it shines."

ORTHO.

- 184. [] What are the titles of the books that the following Arabian philosophers have written and come down to this time: Avicenua, Averroes, Avenzoar, Almanzor, Albumazar, and Alhazen. The first of these is referred to in answer to 11-12, on page 29 of N. Q. & A. The last one is known by his problem Alhazen's problem.

 HEXAGON.
- 185. [] Sir Thomas Browne says that Didymus and Eustachius expounded the *emphatical word*—which is given as "'ORCHOS'"; what was the use of the word that it was deemed emphatical?

CYRUS.

- 186. [] On page 37, note 22, of N. Q. & A. the editor gives the origin of the name Penn Yan. Will he give the same of Penmar, in Maryland; Moark, in Missouri; and also Texarkana? I have heard different accounts of the latter.

 BATLIMORE.
- 187. [] The author of the "Life of Philidor" was Prof. Allen. His full name is always printed, so far as I have observed, Prof. Gærge Allen. Why written and printed with a diphthong, and does it change the usual pronunciation of the Christian name, and if so, how should Gærge be pronounced?

 ORTHO.

EXPLANATION.

" The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."

In 1856 there appeared an article in the New York Illustrated News under the caption "Curioso," on the above line quoted from Thomas Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard. It was there stated that this line could be changed eleven times without destroying the sense nor the rhyme. "Hermes" took the eleven changes given and increased the number of changes to 56. The entire Elegy consisting of 39 stanzas was collected together from various editions of Gray's works and published in the Mirror and Farmer, Manchester, N. H., about the year 1862, or 1863, together with 9 stanzas appended, supplied by James Davis Knowles, which he deemed was necessary to the completion of the pocm. This was the first time the publishers of N. Q. and A. ever saw it complete. "Hermes" in the next issue published the Unique Poem—transpositions. The two were clipped and placed in our scrap-book. The editor of N. Q. & A. being in Montreal attending the Scientific Association, at the time this magazine was making up for the press, the publishers needed one page to complete the number and opened the scrapbook at Gray's Elegy. The copy was hastily prepared for the compositor, and inadvertently the word any written for first in the offer for the 57th change. The edition of 2500 was nearly off before the error was discovered.

The first person to send in a change was Alvin T. Thoit, who will receive Vol. I. His changes are legitimate and as follows:

Plods the homeward ploughman his weary way.

Plods the homeward ploughman weary his way. Weary plods the homeward ploughman his way.

Several other persons have sent in the same three changes. One person says 720 transpositions, by the rule of permutation, without

changing the last word, which is true, but without the sense.

We purpose in a future number of our magazine to publish the entire ELEGY-48 stanzas-with the Unique Poem, probably as a Supplement, as many of our patrons want it in a complete form for preservation. There are usually only 32 of the stanzas published in our modern works. Publishers, N. Q &. A.

We have heard with deep regret of the recent death of two of our most esteemed subscribers in Norfolk, Va., viz: REV. DR. N. A. OKEson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, and of HENRY P. WORCESTER, Esq., nephew of the late Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, the Lexicographer, and of Hon. Samuel T. Worcester of Nashua, N. H. Both of these estimable men and accomplished scholars have been suddenly removed in the midst of their active usefuluess.

Announcements of Current Literature.

The publishers acknowledge the receipt of the following current literature to their table. The larger portion of it contains an announcement or a notice of Notes, Queries, and Answers, for which we hereby return our kind thanks, and are reminded that "one good turn deserves another;" we therefore call the attention of our readers to the following pages, and we doubt not each can find in these serials such as will suit his literary taste. Other exchanges and receipts will be announced in future Nos. of N. Q. &. A., and some of these will receive a more extended notice as they certainly deserve.

DIME SERIES OF QUESTION BOOKS—No. 1, Natural Philosophy with Notes, Queries, &c.; No. 2, Literature with Notes, Queries, &c.; No. 3, Physiology with Notes, Queries, &c.; No. 4, United States History and Civil Government The subject matter of these "little books" is sufficient, if well memorized, to pass a favorable examination. The author is Albert P. Southwick, now Assistant Principal of the Norfolk (Va.,) Collegiate Institute. Published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y., to whom all orders should be addressed.

THE SIDEREAL MESSENGER, conducted by Wm. W. Payne Director of Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn. Published monthly, except for July and August, at \$2.00 per year, for ten numbers. This valuable serial was begun March, 1882, and should receive the support it merits. All communications should be addressed to the editor.

THE MATHEMATICAL VISITOR. Edited and published by Artemas Martin, M. A., Member of the London Mathematical Society. Issued semi-annually. Terms \$1.00 per year. Single numbers 50 cents. Back numbers supplied at the same rate. Address the editor, Erie. Pa.

THE MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE: A Journal of Elementary Mathematics. Edited and published by Artemas Martin, M. A., Member of the Loudon Mathematical Society. Issued quarterly. Terms \$1.00 per year. Single numbers 30 cents. Address the editor, Erie, Pa.

THE ANALYST: A Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Edited and published by J. E. Hendricks, A. M. Issued semi-monthly at \$2.00 per year. Address the editor, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE SCHOOL VISITOR, devoted to Mathematics, Grammar, Notes, and Queries, and Examination Questions. Published monthly at \$1.00 per year by John S. Royer, Ausonia, Ohio.

WILFORD'S MICROCOSM: A Religio-Scientific Monthly devoted to Discoveries, Theories, and Investigations of Modern Science in their bearing upon the Religious Thought of the Age, with other matters of general interest. A. Wilford Hall, editor and proprietor. Published at \$1.00 per year by Hall & Co., 25 Park Row, New York.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS, WITH THEIR SOLUTIONS, from the Educational Times, with many Papers and Solutions not published in that Journal. Edited by W. J. C. Miller, B. A., Registrar of the General Medical Council. Published semi-annually at \$3.50 per year, bound, by C. F. Hodgson & Son, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London. Address orders to Artemas Martin, M. A., Member of London Mathematical Society, Erie, Pa.

THE NORMAL TEACHER AND EXAMINER; a Monthly Journal of Education, devoted to practical school work and free discussion of Educational topics. F. F. Prigg, Managing Editor. Published at \$1.00 per year by J. E. Sherrill, Danville, Ind.

ELEVATED RAILWAY JOURNAL; devoted chiefly to Elevated Railway Matters, and designed to prove interesting to every reader. Contains a department for Questions and Answers under the caption of "Signals." Published weekly at \$3.00 per year. Address Elevated Railway Journal, 71 Broadway, New York.

THE NAT BASKET, a large quarto publication illustrated. Devoted to discoveries in Light, Life, Colors, Figures, Numbers, Forces, Rituals, Scriptures, Races, Symbols, Names, Men, with Stories, Book Notices, and Glimpses of Mission Life. Mrs. Eleanor Mason, editress. Published at 90 Cheape Road, and printed at the Albion Press, Rangoon, British Burma.

THE PRINTER'S CIRCULAR; Stationers and Publishers' Gazette. devoted to Printers, Publishers. Stationers, Lithographers, Book-binders, Paper-makers, and kindred industries. R. S. Menimin, editor and publisher. Price \$1.00 per year; 515, 517, & 519 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PLATONIST, devoted chiefly to the dissemination of the Platonic Philosophy in all its phases. Published quarterly at \$5.00 per year by Thomas M. Johnson, Osceola, St. Clair Co., Mo.

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN; a Monthly Educational Journal for teachers and pupils. C. W. Bardeen, editor and proprietor. Terms \$1.00 per year. Address the editor, Syracuse, N. Y.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH; a First-Class Monthly Magazine devoted to the Study of Human Nature in all its Phases. Published at \$2.00 per year by Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway, New Yok.

Public School Journal; a semi-monthly paper devoted to educational matters; Frank E. Hopkins, editor. 50 cents per year. Address Public School Journal, 454 Park St., Manchester, N. H.

THE LITERARY NEWS: A Monthly Journal of Current Literature—Notes on books and authors, courses of reading, characteristic extracts, lists of new publications, critical comments, contemporary portraits, prize questions on choice of books and other literary subjects. Monthly, 60 cents per year; F. Leypoldt, editor and publisher, 13 and 15 Park Row, New York.

The Journal of Speculative Philosophy. Edited by William T, Harris. It is designed as a vehicle of such translations, commentaries, and original articles as will best promote the interests of Speculative Philosophy in all its departments. Published quarterly at \$3.00 per year by D. Appleton & Co., 3 Bond St., New York.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION—New England and National—a weekly Journal, published by the New England Publishing Company. T. W. Bicknell, editor. Terms \$3.00 per year. Published at 16 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

THE EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL OF VIRGINIA. Wm. F. Fox, editor. R. R. Farr, editor of official department. Published mouthly at \$1,00 per year. Address Educational Journal, 329 West. Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, the American Book Trade Journal. Organ of the book trade business in all departments. Coutains information of New Books, Notes, Queries &c. F. Leypoldt, editor and publisher, 13 and 15 Park Row, New York,

THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLER, published in the interest of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers, by the American News Company at 39 and 41 Chambers St., New York. Semi-monthly at \$1.00 per year.

GOOD LITERATURE, a Weekly Review of Foreign and American Publications; a Department of Questions and Answers. Published at \$1.00 per year by The Good Literature Publishing Co. 25 Park Row, New Yorh.

The School News: Displacing no Study, but supplementing all Studies. Published monthly at 50 cents per year by Wm, A. Patton, 5 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE PRACTICAL EDUCATOR, a Monthly Journal devoted to Popular Instruction. Published at 50 cents per year by A. J. Rider, 20 and 22 E. State St., Trenton, N. J.

THE GRANITE MONTHLY, devoted to Literature, Biography, History, and State Progress. Published at \$1.50 per year by J. N. McClintock, Concord, N. H.

THE SCIENTIFIC MAN; A Weekly Journal of Science. Published at 75 cents per year by A. K. Butts, 23 Dey St., New York.

THE SOUTH; a Journal of Southern and Southwestern Progress. The highest human condition is possible where climate, soil, and mineral exist in the greatest perfection. Published monthly at \$2.00 per year at 9 Spruce St., New Year.

The Communist; devoted to Unitary Homes, Mutual Support, United Labor, Common Property, and Equal Rights to All. Published (and partly printed in Speling Reform) monthly at 50 cents per year by Alcander Longley, 22 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE WORD; a Monthly Journal of Reform. E. H. Heywood, editor. Price 75 cents per year. Address The Word, Princeton, Mass.

THE SHORT-HAND WRITER; devoted to Short-hand matters at home and abroad. The leading departments are: The Young Writer; The Hand-Book; The Short-Hand Writer; The Fonetician; The Rapid Writer. Publisht monthly at \$2.00 per year; ten numbers to complete a volume. Specimen copies 20 cents. D. P. Lindsley, publisher, 252 Broadway, New York. This monthly commenced March, 1882.

THE PHONETIC EDUCATOR; devoted to Phonography and the Spelling Reform. Published quarterly at \$1.00 per year; Elias Longley, editor: Phonetic Publishing Company Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE MODERN STENOGRAPHIC JOURNAL; a Monthly Phonographic Magazine devoted to Phonography, Court and General Stenographic Reporting, Short-Hand Instruction, Phonetics, Writing Machines, &c. Geo. H. Thornton, A. M., editor, Emory P. Close, associate editor; Published at \$2.00 per year by The Modern Stenographic Publishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. This magazine commenced September, 1882.

DIII SEMI-MUNTHLI FONETIC TECHER; Organ ov Speling Reform. Printed in dhi "Model Speling" ov dhi Speling Reform and Filojical Asoshiashunz. Subscripshun pris \$1.00 a yer. Bound volyums for 1880 and for 1881, at 55 cents ech. T. R. Vickroy, editor and publisher, 1117 N. 25th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MAN. A Liberal Journal of Progress and Reform. "Those who can read the signs of the times, read in them that the kingdom of MAN is at hand."—Professor Clifford.—Published monthly at \$1.00 per year. Address T. C. Lelaud, Sec. National Liberal League, 744 Broadway, New York.

BULLETIN OF THE SCCIAL LABOR MOVEMENT; Official organ of the Socialistic Labor Party. Published monthly at 50 cents per year. Address Philip Van Patten, Sec., 27 Second Ave., New York.

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LIBERTY, Not the Daughter but the Mother of Order. Issued fortnightly at 50 cents per year. Benj. R. Tucker, editor and publisher. Address LIBERTY, Box 3366, Boston, Mass.

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SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW, devoted to the advancement of the Human Family and the promulgation of Liberal and Spiritual Thought. R.P. Wilcox. editor. Published monthly at 50 cents per year. Address Review, Milan, Ohio.

THE THEOSOPAIST; a monthly journal devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature, and Occultism, embracing Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and other Secret Sciences. Conducted by H. P. Blavatsky under the auspices of The Theosophical Society. Subscription price \$5.00 per year. Damodar K. Mavalankar, Manager Theosophist, Breach Candy, Bombay, India; or Colby & Rich, 9 Montgomery Place, Boston, Mass. Volume IV commences with the No. for October, 1882.

OUR REST AND SIGNS OF THE TIMES. This Journal contains in each issue able articles on the Scientific and Religious features of the Great Pyramid of Egypt; also articles on Prophecy together with original articles and choice selections on subjects of a practical character. Published mouthly at \$1,00 per year by Thomas Wilson, 182 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. London, W. H. Guest, 20 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row.

THE MILLINARIAN; a Magazine of Christian Literature, with Special Reference to the Interests of the Church, and the work of the Future. G. M. Myers, editor and publisher. Monthly at \$1.00 per year; Lanark, Ill,

THE NEW CHURCH INDEPENDENT AND MONTHLY REVIEW. devoted to the principles and doctrines of the New Church as expounded by Emmanuel Swedenberg. Published monthly at \$2.00 per year by Weller & Sou, 3713 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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THE HEBREW STUDENT: a Mouthly Journal in the interest of Old Testament Literature and Interpretation. Published at \$1.00 per year (10 numbers) by the Hebrew Book Exchange, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE WORLD'S HOPE; purposes to deal with the general plan of salvation and revelation. Published and edited by J. H. Paton, at 50 cents per pear monthly. Address the World's Hope, Almont. Lapeer Co., Mich.

SHAKER MANIFESTO; Published by the United Societies at Shaker Village, Merrimack Co., N. H. Monthly at 60 cents per year.

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Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

AND

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, NORFOLK, VA.

"Think on these things."

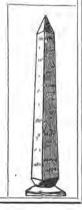


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PUBLISHERS' REMARKS.

We are gratified at the reception given to Notes, Queries, and Ansewes thus far. We return our kind thanks to those who have helped introduce it to those interested in such a publication. Especially do we thank Miss Frances R. Scott, Charleston, S. C., for the list of subscribers received from her. We have sent sample numbers to all who have requested them, and to many without requests. We shall be glad to respond to 500 more requests. We have published thus far 19,500 copies of this magazine, and we desire to call the attention of those who advertise to this fact. This magazine goes into every State of the Union, the Territories, Canada, England, India, and British Burma.

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Double Number for the Holidays.

We have thought it advisable to issue a Double Number as appropriate to the season, — Christmas and New-Year's,— which is sent out to our subscriber December 20th. We will also remark here in passing that a number of our subscribers have requested double numbers, or thirty-two pages monthly; to all such we will say that we shall be glad to publish such a magazine as soon as we feel warranted in incurring additional expense. Several are anxious to complete the present volume of 480 pages during the coming year, 1883. This would require 32 pages for ten of the months. The question arises, Are our subscribers prepared for an increase in the subscription price? We shall be pleased to hear the views of any and will consider the subject, and report.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,

NORFOLK, VA.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, PUBLISHERS,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

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[As a rule, the Editor will not publish his own answers to queries or problems until the third issue after their publication. He may, however, occasionally append a remark or partial answer to the query at the time of its publication. The Editor does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the answers of correspondents, which will not be printed without a responsible signature. When positive statements are made, their source and authority should be named if possible.]

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of it."-DICKENS.

47.

First-to-do in Physics. Euclid the geometer, born at Alexandria 300 B. C., first found that rays of light are straight lines.

Archimedes, born at Syracuse 287 B. C., discovered the principle of the lever, and of specific gravity.

Alhazen, an Arabian, about 1000 A. D., first taught the present thoery of vision, and explained why we see but one picture of an object with two eyes. He also discovered the refraction of light, and explained the magnifying effect of convex lenses.

Flavio Gioja of Naples was the first European to make a mariner's compass, about the year 1300 A.D. It is said that the magnetic needle was known in Sweden in the time of King Jarl Birger, 1250 A.D., and used by Marco Polo in 1260. The Chinese are said to have used it more than a thousand years before the Christian Era.

A German monk named Schwartz first made gunpowder about the year 1320. Roger Bacon of England made and described it soon after. It was used in battle at Cressy, August 26th, 1346.

Leonardo de Vinci first constructed locks for canals, in the latter part of the 15th century.

The Camera Obschra, now extensively used by photographers, was first made by Baptiste Porta, a boy fifteen years of age. He published an account of his invention in "Magia Naturalis," 1560.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin in 1752 was the first man to draw the lightning from the sky, carry it home in a bottle, prove its identity with frictional electricity, and to invent lightning conductors for protection of ships and houses.

Dr. Thomas Young of England was the first to discover and explain the Interference of Sight, and to explain the colors of a soap-bubble, in 1801.

Malus of France first found out the polarization of light by reflection, in 1808.

Sir John Herschel first found heat rays below the red of the solar spectrum, and Ritter first found chemical rays above the violet, about the year 1801. On the latter depend the wonders of photography.

Dark lines were first seen in the spectrum in 1802 by Dr. Wollaston, and by Fraunhofer in 1814.

The dark lines of the spectrum were first explained by Kirchoff and Bunsen in 1861, and hence the spectrum analysis of the sun and stars.

Prof. Oersted of Copenhagen was the first, in 1819, to see the deflection of the magnetic needle by a current of electricity passing near it.

Ampere of France was the first to make soft iron magnetic by passing an electric current round it, and thus be made the first electromagnet.

Michael Faraday was the first to produce an electric current by means of a magnet.

Prof. Seebeck was the first to experiment on the electric current produced by heating two dissimilar metals at their point of contact, and thus was the discoverer of thermo-electricity.

Jacob Perkins—1766-1849—was the first to demonstrate that water is slightly compressible, and he was also the first to liquefy atmospheric air, about sixty years ago. By a pressure of 1200 atmospheres he reduced air to the state of limpid liquid. His experiments and results may be found in "Abstracts of papers in Philosophical Transactions" (American) Vol. II, page 290, as quoted in Johnson's Moffat's Philosophy, page 181. In the more recent experiments of Pictet, and Cailletet the result was obtained by greater cold and less pressure.

Thales, about 600 years B. C., first called attention to the attractive power of rubbed amber for light substances, and thus is considered the first experimenter in electricity.

Dr. Gilbert of England, about 1600 A. D., first found that many substances besides amber had attractive influences when rubbed and hence he is called the founder of the science of elictricity.

Otto Guericke of Magdeburg, made the first electrical machine about the year 1647.

Galileo first found the principle of the pendulum and of falling bodies about the year 1590. He was the first to make a telescope for astronomical purposes, and the first to see the moons of Jupiter. He first made a thermometer.

Torricello in 1643 was the first to make a barometer, and show the reason for the rise of water in the common pump.

The first thermometer by expansion of liquid, was made by Drebbel of Alcmaer in 1609,

The first to make an air-pump was Otto Guericke in 1654. The credit of this invention has been erroneously attributed to Robert Boyle who only made an improvement on Guericke's pump.

Robert Boyle of Ireland and Mariotte of France were the first, though independently, to discover the law of compressibility of gases. Hence it is sometimes called Mariotte's law, and sometimes Boyle's law.

Isaac Newton was the first to explain the laws of motion, experimentally established by Galileo; to calculate the specific gravity of the planets; to propose the present theory of the tides; to prove the spheroidal form of the earth; to explain fully the precession of the equinoxes; to show why Kepler's laws must be true; and the decomposition and dispersion of light.

Huyghens first explained the double refraction of light by Iceland spar as shown by the experiment of Bartholinus, in which one black spot appeared as two. This was the first of the wonderful revelations of polarized light.

In 1760 Dr. Black of Scotland was the first to make known the doctrine of latent heat, now believed to be the transference of sensible heat into potential molecular energy.

Madame Galvani of Bologna saw the first muscular contraction that led to investigations resulting in the science of Galvanic Electricity, and its innumerable applications to modern civilization.

Editor.

48. Notes on Bibles. I. We re-publish the notes on Bibles (43-32) with corrections, and additional information. EDITOR.

The Latin Vulgate. Among the rare Bibles exhibited in London in 1877 was the Latin Vulgate, published at Mentz, in Germany, known as the Mazarin Bible, and also as Guienberg's, and as the forty-two line Bible, because each full column contained forty-two lines. It is believed that this was the first book printed from movable metal types. Eighteen copies of this "first frut of the press" are known to be in existence, some printed on vellum and some on paper. It was printed by the joint labor of Gutenberg, Faustus, and Schöffer, without date, but it must have been between 1450 and 1456.

The Bug Bible, 1551, in which Psalm xci, 3, was rendered "afraid of bugs by night" instead of the present reading "terror by night."

The Brecches Bible, Geneva 1560, so called because the word "breeches" was used for "aprons," in Genesis III, 7. This was the English Family Bible during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and of James I, until the adoption of the present authorized version. A correspondent of Notes, Queries, and Answers, E. M. B., of Worcester, Mass., writes, "A London edition, 1599, before me reads' and they sewed figge-tree leaves together and made themselves breeches." "Making themselves breeches" out of fig-leaves" is a popular quotation we cannot verify.

The Placemakers' Bible, 1562, so called from the use of "placemakers" instead of peacemakers" in Matthew v. 9. "Blessed are the peacemakers." Modern politicians seem to follow the edition of 1562.

The Treacle Bible, 1568, was named from the rendering of Jeremiah VIII, 22. "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" instead of "balm."

The Rosin Bible, 1609, had "rosin" instead of "balm," in the text last cited, Jeremiah VIII, 22. This was the Dougy Version.

The He-and-She Bible, 1611, from renderings of Ruth III, 15, one, that "He went into the city," and the other "She went into the city."

The Wicked Bible, 1631, named from the omission of "not" in the Seventh Commandment, Exodus xx, 14. For this the printer was fined £300.

The Thumb Bible, published at Aberdeen, 1670, was one inch square and one-half inch thick. The Vinegar Bible, 1717, had "Vinegar" for "Vineyard" in head-line of the Parable in

The Printers' Bible is said to have had the word "printers" instead of "princes" in Psalm. CXIX, 161. "Princes have persecuted me without a cause."

The Murderers' Bible, 1801, had "murderers" for "murmurers" in 16th verse of Jude.

The Caxton Memorial Bible, 1877, was wholly printed and bound (100 copies) in twelve hours. Wierix's Bible. The edition of this Bible contains a plate by John Wierix, representing the feast of Dives, with Lazarus at his door. In the rich man's banqueting room there is a drawf playing with a monkey, to contribute to the merriment of the company, according to the custom among people of rank in the sixteenth century.

We copy the following from Bernard Quaritch's General Catalogue, 15 Piccadilly, London.

We copy the following from Bernard Quaritch's General Catalogue, 15 Piccadilly, London. Biblia Sacra Latina, 2 vols., folio, the first dated edition of the Bible, in double columns, having 48 lines in each column, printed upon velluw, a magnificent copy, in old crimson morocogilt, £1800. Colophon in red ink, beneath which talso in red is the device of the double sheild, 1462. Excessively rare; the noblest work of Fust and Schöffer's press. Although preceded by the thirty-six line and the forty-two line Bible, this has a certain superiority over them in possession of a colophon declaring the date and place of impression; while as those without any such indication, we are left to conjecture and interence with regard to their origin. Thus the present edition can never lose its claim to pre-eminent importance (whether from the standpoint of Biblical interest or of typographical archæelogy) as being the first dated Bible which issued from the first printing-press in the World. The present the Sunderland copy is in every respect a most desirable one, being large, sound and perfect in every particular (size 16½ × 11½ inches). The numbers of the chapters, the headings of the books, and the small capitals are printed in blue and red, and the large initials are ornamented and painted in red, white, and blue."

At the Sunderland Library Sale some large prices were obtained. A Latin Bible, being the first printed with the date 1462, realized £1,600; a copy sold in 1870 brought £720. A fine Vinegar Bible in vellum brought £255 = \$1275.

At the sale of rare books collected by the late George Brinley of Hartford, at Clinton Hall, New York, the total returns amounted to a little less than \$20,000. The most remarkable volumes of the sale were two copies of the Scriptures. One of these was Ellot's Indian Bible, of the first edition, printed at Cambridge, Mass., 1563, by order of the "United Colonies of New England." This sold for \$900. But that which excited the greatest interest and drew together an unusually large number of persons, was the wonderful Gutenberg Bible, the first book

ever printed from movable types. It is in two volumes of a little more than 300 pages each, and was printed in Latin, with the prologue of St. Jerome. The thick oak board covers, overlaid with stamped leather, and the ornamental brass corners, are still in good repair. This is the celebrated Mazarine Bible, published in 1450-53, only a few copies of which are in existence, taking its name from its discovery by DeBure in the Mazarine Library. Mr. Brinley's copy was purchased in London soon after it was found. It was the first copy ever sold in America, and brought \$8,000. The Perkins copy was sold in London, in 1873, for £2,690 (\$13,450), and another has been sold as high as \$17,000.—Tribune, Dec. 13, 1881.

There is a Bible in the possession of the University of Gottingen written on 5376 palm leaves, and a similar copy at Copenhagen.

There is a note in the English Notes and Queries for July 15th, 1872, page 40, of a New Testament in which the heading of Luke XXII was "Christ condemneth the poor widow," instead of "commendeth."

In the Bible at present issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society we find in Jerem'ab XXXI, 15, "Rahel weeping for her children." In the Bible of the American Bible Society, it is "Rachel weeping for her children."

In 1804 a Bible was stolen from a church pew which suggested the idea of the formation of a Bible Society to enable persons wanting the book to get it honesdy. (See "Union Bible Dictionary by American Sunday School Union, page 586.) This Bible was stolen from the new of Deacon William Colgate, the famous soap manufacturer, and the pew was in the First Baptist Church, Gold Street, New York City. (See New York Observer, April 9, 1857, page 114.)

In the recent Revised New Testament, several verses of the authorized version have been omitted, among them, Matthew XXIII, 14; Mark IX, 44 and 46; and John's I Epostle V, 7. The whole number of changes in the English of the New Version is about 16,500, but the alterations due to manuscript authority are less than 1400.

Notes for the Curious—Univocalic Verses.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Wars harm all ranks, all acts, all crafts appall, At Mars' harsh blast, arch, rampant, altars fall; Ah! hard as adamant a braggart Czar Arms vassal swarms, and faus a fatal war; Rampant at that bad call, a Vandal band Harrass and harm and ransack Wallach-land. A Tartar phalanx. Balkan's scarp hath past, And Allah's standard falls, alas! at last.

THE FALL OF EVE.

Eve, Eden's Empress, needs defended be; The Serpent greets her when she seeks the tree. Serene, she sees the speedled tempter creep; Gentle he seems, perverset schemer deep, Yet, endless pretexts ever fresh prefers, Perverts her senses, revels when she errs, Sneers when she weeps, regrets, repents she fell, Then, deep revenged, re-seeks the nether hell.

APPROACH OF NIGHT.

Idling, I sit in this wild twilight dim, Whilst birds, in wild, swift vigits circling skim. Light winds in sighing sing, till, rising bright, Night's Virgin Pilgrim swims in vivid light.

GENERAL TRUTHS.

No monks do stoop to rob, or eog, or plot, No fool so gross to bolt Scotch collops hot. No cool monscons blow soft on Oxford dons, Orthodox, jog-tor, book-worm Solomons; Bold Ostrogoths, of ghosts no horror show, On London shop-fronts no hop blossoms grow. To crocks of gold no dodo looks for food. On soft cloth footstools no old fox doth brood.

DESULTORY REMARKS.

Dull humdram marmurs lall, but hubbub stuns, Lucallus sauffs up mask, mundungus shans. Pass pairs, buds barst, bucks butt, luck turns up trumps, But full cups, hurtful, spar up unjust thumps.

50. The following literary production - the preface of the work was prepared and published by the author of the work and circulated among his literary friends: the work itself containing 2491 words ending in tion, has not yet been published.

LITERARY PRODUC-TION.

OR A COLLEC-TION OF WORDS WITH t-i-o-w FOR THEIR TERMINATION, PREFACED WITH THE FOLLOWING DEDICATION :

Having become an octogenarian, on the verge of superannuation and having a gentle admonition of my incapacitation for physical exertion, but in my early education having made the acquisition of a disposition averse to inaction, without the least ambition or aspiration for distinction, personal aggrandization, or pecuniary remuneration, but for the sole purpose of having some mental occupation, and for my own satisfaction and gratification, I conceived the notion of the direction of my attention to the collection, classification, combination, congregation, and concentration of words in the English vocabulary with tion for their termination.

With this explanation of my intention I commenced operation, with no conception of the vaxation, and long and close application necessary for its completion; but possessing an innate obduration against the prevention of, or the frustration in, any laudable vocation, I persevered in my investigation against strong opposition, frequent interruption, and with excessive fatigation, till I brought the subject in contemplation to a successful consummation, expectation, or calculation, I felt an inclination to submit for publication, even at the risk of my reputation, my singular and unique production, for the information, instruction, and edification of the rising generation.

tom, or calculation, I let a internation to such it for publication, average at the 188 of my reputation, my singular and unique production, for the information, instruction, and edification of the rising generation.

After the formation of a determination in favor of its publication, it became a matter of necessitation, in conformation to a prevailing custom in every new literary composition, to preface my publication, as an introduction with a dedication, to some distinguished friend or relation. It then became a grave question to what distant or near relation I could make this donation, before consultation, and avoid the causation of disaffection, disapprobation, and perhaps reprobation. After long coglitation, much consultation, and serions reflection, I could bring to my recollection and recognition, but one distant relation in all creation, who, in my estimation, would entertain a full appreciation of this demonstration of my affection.

Therefore, without further circumfocution, in consideration and commemoration of the frequent repetition, exclamation, vocificration, and upt application of t-i-o-n by my distant relation, I. B. C., in her daily conversation, when objects oftensive come in contaction with her degustation, and it affords me much satisfaction and gratification to honor her with the donation of this dedication of the following laborious compilation, trusting it will meet her entire approbation and highest commemoration. Hoping that a perusal of this production will engage her attention, afford her instruction, excite her animation, elicit her admiration, produce exhibitation, and affectionate relation.

HORACE CHASE.

Notation

HORACE CHASE

HORACE CHASE.

NOTE.—The printing of the entire work, as suggested in this dedication, by reason of the great expense attending its publication, having been abandoned, I have deemed It sufficient to add the following synopsis, showing the number of words under each letter in the alphabet with T-I-O-N for their termination, as follows:

Number of words beginning with A, 240; B, 18; C, 310; D, 275: E, 211; F, 69; G, 31; H, 23; I, 270; J, 10; K, 90; L, 60; M, 97; N, 48; O, 66; P, 204; O, 8; R, 196; S, 199; T, 69; U, 22; V, 65; Total, 2491. Of the whole number of words having t-i-O-n for their termination, the vowel A precedes the terminating syllable in 1847, wanting a mere fraction of three-fourths of the whole number of the whole number of words, 2491, terminating with t-i-O-n, in a great proportion of them, to wit, 2077, the terminating syllable is preceded by vowels; while the remaining words, 414, have consonants preceding the terminating syllable.

51. With the next No. we shall publish a Condensed Index of Queries and Answers so arranged that readers can refer from any answer to the query answered, and see at a glance on what pages other answers ap-They can also readily see where to find all published replies to any query, and what queries remain unanswered. This Index will be revised for each subsequent No. and will be an invaluable aid to correspondents and readers. It will accomplish the purpose of those who have requested the re-publication of the question everytime it is answered, without taking up the space such re-printing would require.

52. The familiar features of George Washington as seen on banknotes, postal-stamps, steel engravings, lithographs, chromos, and even on cook-stoves, are copied from the portrait painted by Gilbert Charles Stuart. He painted from life the head which served as a model for all his other portraits of the "Father of his Country." The original study is in the possession of the Boston Athenaum.

In the remarkable fullness of the lower part of the face, closely resembling the features of Admiral Lord Hawke, in Lodge's Portraits, this picture of Washington differs from portraits painted in his early life, and from the famous Statue of Houdon in the Capitol at Richmond, Va., which was modeled from a plaster cast of the head taken by the sculptor in Philadelphia. It has been said and popularly believed that Gouverneur Morris so closely resembled Washington in person, that while in Paris, he stood to Hondon for a model. The truth is that Morris, who had a wooden leg, or rather a rough stick as a substitute for a leg, called on Houdon to see his work, and allowed a measurement to be taken of his symmetrical figure.

It is pretty certain that the Washington of the Revolution was quite unlike, in facial expression, the Washington depicted by Stuart, though Stuart's work was undoubtedly a good likeness at the time it was painted.

To explain this change of features, we need only to know that the president had an entire set of artificial teeth made in 1795. They were carved in ivory and secured by spiral springs by Mr. John Greenwood, the first American dentist. Dentists were not called doctors then. If the reader should visit Baltimore he may see the ivory teeth of Washington in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and he will not wonder at the full lower face of Stuart's picture sketched with the teeth in position. If our first president who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens," was not the first American to wear artificial teeth and patronize a dentist, he was among the first so to do.

Apropos of dentistry, and how dentists became doctors, we note the fact that the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, organized in 1839, was the first institution of the kind ever founded, and for many years was the only Dental College in the world. The first two graduates, in 1841, and the only two doctors in the world with the degree of D. D. S., were Robert Arthur (a brother of T. S. Arthur) and R. Covingtons Mackall. both of Maryland. In 1842 three more diplomas of D. D. S.

were granted—viz:—to J. B. Savier of Virginia, W. R. Scott, M. D., of North Carolina, and W. W. H. Thackston of Virginia. The next year, 1843, there were six graduates, and in 1844, six more, all from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, except two from Pennsylvania. If Dr. R, Covington Mackall (1841) still lives (and his name is not in the last "Necrology" of the College) he is the oldest dental graduate in the world. Since the organization of the Baltimore Dental College, 1910 students have attended, and 1132 have graduated, including two ladies (1878) from Germany. It is a noteworty fact nearly every Court Dentist in Europe is a graduate of the first dental college at Baltimore, Maryland.

53. A Queer Postal.—Since the introduction into our service of that convenient little missive—the postal card—millions have been utilized in forwarding messages of all descriptions. The following is one of the most unique. It was written on a postal card by a distinguished clergyman and sent to his mother:

From sweet Isaish's sacred song, ninth chapter and verse six, First thirteen words please take, and then the following affix: From Genesis, the thirty-lifth, verse seventeen, no more, Then add verse twenty-six of Kings, book second, chapter four; The last two verses, chapter first, first book of Samuel, And you will learn, what on that day, your loving son befell

Get your Bible and read the story just as it was intended to be read.

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

54. (78-176.) Will Mr. Gould make sure that Col. Greene rendered A. B. Alcott's language correctly? I opine that Mr. Alcott said "man" and not "I," meaning himself. Unfortunately, Mr. Alcott is very ill, and cannot now speak for himself in the matter, and it is uncertain who may speak for him.

A. WILDER.

The quotation is correctly given on page 78, N. Q. & A., as found in Col. Greene's "Transcendentalism," page 7, 1871, which is the fourth edition. I find it given the same by Mr. Greene in the first edition 1849, published at West Brookfield, Mass. Mr. Greene wrote me in 1876, that he once interviewed Mr. Alcott as to the meaning of the expression, but elicited nothing satisfactory as to its interpretation. Hence the query as to its application. Dr. Wilder's opinion that Mr. Alcott used the word "man" and not "I" meaning himself, we think is better.

S. C. Gould.

55. The prize of \$20 offered in Rutledge's Monthly for November, for the verse in the New Testament containing the largest number of words, brought a correct answer from quite a large number from which 20 names were selected and \$1 forwarded to each, Nov. 15. The verse is Revelation xx, 4, and contains 68 words.

Publishers.

56. No. 1-The Colonial Governors of Georgia.

FURNISHED BY PROF. W. S. BOGART OF SAVANNAB, GEORGIA.

- I. James Org ethorpe, civil and military Governor under the Trustees from July 15, 1732, to June 9, 1752, when the Trustees resigned their charter.

 II. William Stephens, President of Council and Acting Governor in absence of Oglethorpe, July 11, 1743, to April 8, 1751.

 III. Henry Parker, President of Council and Acting Governor from April 8, 1751, to Oct. 1, 1754.

 IV. John Reynolds, Governor under the Crown from Oct. 1754, to Feb. 15, 1757.

 V. Henry Ellis, Governor from Feb. 15, 1757, to Oct. 31, 1760.

 VI. Sir James Wright, Governor from Oct. 31, 1760, to July 11, 1782.

 VII. James Habersham. President of Council and Acting Governor, in absence of Wright, from July 2, 1771, to Feb. 11, 1773.

 VIII. William Ewen, President of Council of Safety, under American Government, from June 22, 1776, to Jan. 20, 1776.

 IX. Archibald Bullock, President of Council and Commander in Chief, from Jan. 20, 1776, to Feb. 22, 1777.

 X. Button Gwinnett, succeeded to the same office till May 8, 1777.

Feb. 22, 1777.

X. Button Gwinnett, succeeded to the same office till May 8, 1777.

XI. John Adom Trutlen, (Trueitien? Ed.), first Governor under the new Constitution, from May 8, 1777, to Jan. 9, 1777.

XII. John Houstonn, Governor from Jan. 8, 1777 to Dec. 29, 1778.

XIII. John Weareat, President of Executive Council from Dec. 29, 1778. to Nov. 4, 1779.

XIV. George Watton, Governor from Nov. 4, 1789, to Jan. 7, 1780.

XV. Richard Howley, Governor from Jan. 7, 1780, to Jan. 7, 1781, to Aug. 15, 1781.

XVII. Stephen Heard, President of Executive Council from Jan. 7, 1781, to Aug. 15, 1781.

XVII. Nathan Brownson, Governor from Aug 15, 1781, to Jan. 8, 1782. XVIII. John Martin, Governor from Jan. 8, 1782, to Jan. 9, 1783.

The names and dates given above are from the Georgia Historical Society's Collections, Vol. I, page 306, as copied by Prof. W. S. Bogart, The apparent discrepancies from 1775 to 1782 are thus explained: Sir James Wright was the last Royal Governor of Georgia, and when he left the colony in 1775, William Ewen, President of the Citizens' Council of Safety acted as governor. In 1776, when the British attacked Savannah, the legislature adjourned to Augusta. Sir James Wright returned, and after the fall of Savannah, in 1779, re-established British rule in the State. In the meantime a new Constitution had been adopted (in 1777), and the governors named were duly chosen by the people or their representatives. With the evacuation of Georgia by the British Governor, Wright's nominal and real authority ended.

We mention an incident in the term of Gov. Walton. A resolution censuring him was passed, and the attorney-general was ordered to prosecute him; but the day preceding the passage of the resolutions, the legislature elected Walton chief-justice of Georgia. Thus he became president of the only tribunal competent to try him. We find this in_ cident in Losing's Field Book of the Revolution.

57. Antonio Evangeli, an Italian poet and scholar, for thirty years professor of belles-lettres in Padua, made a Latin version of Gray's Elegy under the name " Elegia in Rusticum Sepulchretum." He was born in 1742 and died in 1805. (See his name in Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary by Dr. Thomas.)

58. Virginia Graduates of Harvard College. R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., recognizing the extensive circulation of N. Q. & A. among scholars and wide-awake people generally, has requested the insertion of the following letter from Hon Samnel A. Green, M. D., Mayor of Boston, Mass.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Boston, November 18, 1882.

My Dear Mr. Brock:—In the year 1813, William Fitzhugh Carter, of Charles City county, Va., graduated at Harvard College, and doubtless he is now dead. If so, I should like to find out the date of his death. Again: Thomas Nelson Pierce, of Norfolk, graduated at the Law School in 1836, and Aquilla Buton Caldwell, of Wheeling, in 1837, and I should like to learn their present whereabouts. Can you help me in the matter? Yours very truly, SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Any information as requested, sent to Mr. Brock or to the mayor of Bostou, will be duly appreciated.

59. Biographical and Necrological. As the subscription list of N. Q. & A. contains hundreds of names of scholars, and practical and professional men of note, of whom many are known to each other personally or by reputation, and as they, like other men, are mortal, we propose to publish brief obituary notices of such as from time to time, may fall before the "sickle keen" of the "Reaper whose name is Death."

If surviving friends of any deceased subscribers of N. Q. & A. wil' send to the editor the name, age, date of death, and a brief sketch of his life, we will give it a place in our necrological list, as a tribute to his memory, and for the information of survivors. We have been reminded of the propriety of the notice as suggested above, by the intelligence of the death of the Hon. Samuel T. Worcester, formerly Member of Congress from Ohio, a judge honored and esteemed, and a writer of note, especially on historical subjects. His last considerable work was a "History of Hollis, N. H.," his native town, which is a model of its kind. He died at his home in Nashua, N. H., at the age of 78 years, on the 6th of December, 1882. Just as the planet Venus left the solar disc, a good man passed from scenes terrestrial. He was a brother of the late Joseph E. Worcester, LL. D., the lexicographer.

60. In the next and subsequent Nos. of N. Q. & A. suitable space will be allotted to "Our Book Table" in which books, pamphlets, magazines, etc., sent to the Editor of this magazine, Norfolk, Va., will be noticed, and, when considered worthy, will be commended to the favorable consideration of our readers. We particularly request such works as our intelligent and curious subscribers will desire to know about and possess,

Curious Titles and Quaintness of Books-

These titles were common in the time of Charles I, and Cromwell. We select the following

These titles were common in the time of Charles I, and Cromwell. We select the following as samples:

In 1626 a pamphlet was published in London, entitled "A most delectable, sweet perfumed nosegay, for God's saints to smell at." About the year 1646, there was published a work entitled "A pair of bellows to blow off the dust cast upon John Frey;" and another called "The Snuffers of Divine Love" Cromwell's time was particularly tamous for title pages. The author of a work on charity entitles his book, "Hooks and Eyes for Belevers' Breeches;" and another, who professed a wish to exalt poor human nature, calls his labors, "High beeled shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness;" and another, "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant." A Quaker, whose outward man the powers thought proper to imprison, published "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a hole in the Wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." About the same time there was also published "The Spi itual Mustard Pot, to make the soul sneeze with Devotion." "Salvation's Vantage Ground! or a Louping Stand for Heavenly Beitevers;" Another, "A shot aimed at the Davil's Head Quarters, through the Tube of the Cannon of the Covenant." This is an author who speaks plain language, which the most illiterate reprobate cannot fall to understand. Another, "A Reaping Hook well tempered for the stubborn Ears of the coming Crop, or Biscuits baked in the oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation." To another we have the following copious description,—"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet Davil. whereanto are also annexed William Humuis's handful of Honeysuckles, and I ivers Godly and pithy Ditties now newly augmented."

The following productions are being collected for a purpose. The collector desires information of others, and the names of the authors of those below not given. HERMES.

Black Valley R.R. Ride, by I. N. Tarbox, D. D., Mary Butler's Ride, by Benjamin F. Taylor, Charlotte Cushuan's Ride, by Annie A. Preston, Parson Allen's Ride, by Wallace Bruce, Collins Graves's Ride, by John Boyle O'Reilly, Paul Revere's Ride, by H. W. Longfellow, Ride to Aix, by Robert Browning, Echabod Crane's Ride, by Washington Fring, John Gilpin's Ride, by Washington Fring, John Sullivan's March, by A. L. Childs, King of Denmark's Ride, by Washington Fring, King of Denmark's Ride, by Charlotte E. Norton, Kit Carson's Ride, by Joaquin Miller, Kit Carson's Ride, by Joaquin Miller, Lady Godiva's Ride, by Alfred Tennyson, Young Lochinvar's Ride, by Walter Scott,

Don Quixote's Parole. Grayson McArthur's Ride, Israel Putnam's Ride, Mazeppa's Circus Feat News from Flodden Field, Pythias's Homeward Race,

Ride of the Light Brigade, Ride of Commendatore, The Ride for Life, September 6, 1881. Turpin's Ride, Wilhelm's Ride with Lenore,

- The New York Weekly Tribune says: "The first book printed on this hemisphere was a translation into Castalian from the Latin, entitled Escala Espiritual Para Llegar al Cielo, The printer and translator was Juan Pablos, and the work was done sometime between 1538 and 1540. No copy of the book exists." H. H. WHEELER.
- "Poets of Connecticut, with Biographies, edited by C. W. Everest, Hartford, 1844," "The Rhode Island Book," and "The New York Book" are examples of literature compiled by States. What other States, if any, have similar compiled volumes? J. Q. A.

We add to these "The New Hampshire Book," published at Nashville (now Nashua), N. H., 1844; "Gems for You," edited by F. A. Moore, Mauchester, N. H., 1852. The contents of these two works are entirely by New Hampshire authors. S. C. GOULD.

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.

BY THOMAS GRAY. (1716-1771.)

The curfew toils the knell of parting day, The lowing herd wind slowly over the lea; The ploughman homeward plods his weary way, And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight, And all the air a solemn stillness holds; Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight, And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantied tower, The moping owl does to the moon complain Of such as, wandering near her secret bower, Molest her ancient solitary reign.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn, The swallow, twittering from the straw-built shed.

The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn, No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed

Or busy housewite ply her evening care; Nor children run to hisp their sire's return Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield; Their furrow out the stubborn glebe has broke How jocund did they drive their team afield ! How bowed the wood beneath their sturdy stroke.

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys and destiny obscure Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave, await, alike, the inevitable hour; The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault, If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise Where through the long-drawn aisle and tretted vault

The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn, or animated bust, Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or Flattery sooth the dull, cold ear of death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot, is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fires; Hands, that the rod of empire might have swayed Or waked to easteay the living lyre.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page, Rich with the apoils of time, did ne'er unroll; Chill Penury rapressed their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

XV Some lovely fair, whose unaffected charms Shone with attraction to berself unknown; Whose beauty might have blessed a monarch's arms.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering
heap,
heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
That virtue formed for every decent part,
The healthful offspring that adorned their house.]

Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast The little tyrant of his fields withstood; Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest; Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

XVIII

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewite ply her evening care;
Nor children run to lisp their sire's return.

The applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land, And read their history in a nation's eyes,

XIX

Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone Their growing virtue, but their crimes confined; Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne, And shut the gates of mercy on mankind;

The struggling pangs of conscious Truth to hids, To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame; Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride. With insense kindled at the Muse's flame.

The thoughtless world to majesty may bow, Exalt the brave and idolize success; But more to innocence their safety owe That power or genius e'er conspired to bless.

Hark! how the sacred calm that breathes around Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease; In still, small accents whispering from the ground A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

No more with reason and thyself at strife, Give anxious cares and endless wishes room; But through the cool sequestered vale of life, Pursue the silent tenor of thy doom.

XXIV

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, Their sober wishes never learned to stray; Along the cool sequestered vale of life, They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

XXV

Yet even these bones from insult to protect, Some frail memorial, still erected nigh, With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture denked

Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

tered muse, The place of fame and elegy supply; And many a holy text around she strews,

That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey, This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned, Left the warm precints of the cheerful day, Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies : Some plous drops the closing eye requires: Even from the tomb the voice of nature cries, Even in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee, who mindful of the unhonored dead Dost in these lines their artless (ale relate, If, chance, by lonely Contemplation led, Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate,

XXX

Haply, some boary-headed swain may say;
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn,
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn.

"Him have we seen the greenwood-side along, While o'er the heath, we hied, our labor done; What time the wood-lark piped her farewell song, With wistful eyes pursue the setting sun.

XXXII

"There, at the foot of vonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old, fautastic roots so high, His listless length at noontide would be stretch, And pore upon the brook that babbles by.

XXXIII

"Hard by yon wood, new suiling, as in seern, Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove, New drooping, woful wan, like one forlorn, Or crazed with care, or crossed in hopeless love.

"One morn I missed him on the accustomed hill, Along the heath, and near his favorite tree:
Another came, nor yet beside the rill
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood, was he.

"The next, with dirges due, in sad array. Slow through the churchway path we saw him borne,

Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay Graved on the stone beneath you aged thorn.

XXXVI

There scattered oft the earliest of the year, By hands unseen, are showers of violets found; The redbreast leves to build and warble there, And little footsteps lightly print the ground.

XXXVII

THE EPITAPH.

Here rests his head upon this lap of earth, A youth to fortune and to fame unknown: Fair Science frowned not on his humbled birth, And Melancholy marked him for her own.

XXXVIII

Their names, their years, spelled by the unlet Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere:
Heaven did a recompense as largely send: He gave to misery all he had—a tear; He gained from heaven—'twas all he wished—a friend.

XXXXX

No farther seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailtles from their dread abode, There they, alike, in trembling hope, repose,)
The bosom of his Father and his God.

XL

BY JAMES DAVIS KNOWLES.

(No airy dreams their simple fancies fired, No thirst for wealth, nor panting after tame; But truth divine sublimer hopes inspired, And arged them onward to a nobler aim.

XLI

From every cottage with the day arose, The ballowed voice of spirit-breathing prayer; And artless anthems, at its peaceful close, Like holy incense, charmed the evening air.

XLII

Though they, each tone of human lore unknown, The brilliant path of science never trod, That sacred volume claimed their hearts alone, Which taught the way to glory and to God.

XLIII

Here they from Truth's eternal fountain drew, The pure and glaidening waters, day by day; Learned, since our days are evil, fleet and few, To walk in Wisdom's bright and peaceful way, XLIV

In yonder pile, o'er which has sternly passed The heavy hand of all-destroying Time, Through whose low, mould'ring aisles now sighs the blast.

And round whose altars grass and ivy climb,

XLV

They gladly thronged, their grateful hymns to raise. Oft as the calm and holy Sabbath shone The mingled tribute of their prayers and praise, In sweet communion rose before the throne.

Here, from those honored lips, which sacred fire From Heaven's high chancery hath toucked, they beard Truths which their real inflame, their hopes in-

spire.

Give wings to faith, and check affection's tear. XLVII

When life flowed by, and like an angel, Death Came to release them to the world on high, Praise trembled still on expiring breath, and holy triumph breathed from every eye.

Then gentle hands their ''dust to dust'' consign r With quiet tears their simple rites are said; And here they sleep, till, at the trump divine, The earth and ocean render up their dead.]

Remarks on Gray's Elegy. We insert the Elegy Writen in a Country Churchyard in this double number of N. Q. & A. instead of a Supplement, as previously intimated.

While the elegy is in complete form, there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the authorship of some of the stanzas. The xvth and xvith stanzas, in brackets, are attributed to George MacDonald, a Scottish novelist, who is said to have pondered long on this elegy and interpolated two as needed in order to pass from the xivth to the xvth of Gray's. Bohn's Edition of the British Poets (London 1851), Vol. I, says the xxist, xxiid, and xxiiid, occupied a place in the first edition; also, that Gray displaced the xxxist; and that the xxxivth was in the early editions. The xith to the xiviith inclusive were added by James D. Knowles.

Gray finished his Elegy in 1750 and sent it to Walpole. It was received, and eleven editions were soon published. Gray is said to have written down this line, "Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt," for a motto to the elegy on account of its rapid sale, but was informed that it was pre-occupied by Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts." Christopher Anstey and Gilbert Wakefield made Latin versions, G. Venturi a Hebrew version, Chateaubriand a French version, Boulard a Portuguese version; also Greek, Italian, and German versions have been made. Van Voorst, London, and Torri, Verona, have issued Polyglott editions. It was also parodied in London by a legal gentleman and published in the Legal Examiner in 1844, the parody containing 32 stanzas.

It is related that the night before the capture of Quebec, as the British troops were drifting in darkness and silence down the St. Lawrence, Wolfe repeated the elegy to his companions. On concluding its recitation, he exclaimed, "Now, gentlemen, I would prefer being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the French to-morrow!"

Hon. Daniel Webster, just previous to his death, requested Gray's Elegy to be read to him, that he might again listen to its soothing words. The monument to Thomas Gray in Westminister Abbey, erected in 1778, bears the following inscription, from the pen of Mr. Mason:

NO MORE THE GRECIAN MUSB UNRIVALLED REIGNS;
TO BRITAIN LET THE NATIONS HOMAGE PAY;
SHE FELT A HOMER'S FIRE IN MILTON'S STRAINS,
A PINDAR'S RAPTURE IN THE LYRE OF GRAY.

QUERIES.

188. [] In what poems do the two stanzas given

"Multa rogare; rogata tenere; retenta docere; Haec tría discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."

"But tell me how love cometh? 'Twas here, unasked, unsent. But tell me how love goeth? It was not love that went."
"And when he died, he left the name he bore A glory and a hope to all that isle Men spoke of him with bated breath and evermore One face, rememb'ring his forgot to smile."
The last line is also quoted, A face, etc., which is better sense.
JOHN W. BELL.
189. [] From what author are the following lines?
"Could sighs avert his dart's relentless force, Could youth and virtue claim a short delay, Or beauty charm the spectre from his prey, Thou still hadst lived." C. W. Lewis, 19 Aliston St., Boston, Mass
190. [] The following epitaph is copied from a
gravestone in the old cemetery at New London, Conn. It is on Cap-
taine Richard Lord, who died May 17th, 1662, at the age of 57. Two
letters of a word in the sixth line are illegible, owing to a large crack
in the stone; Can any of the readers of Notes, Queries, and Answers
supply the missing letters and explain the meaning of the absent (?) word?
"The bright starre of our cavallrie lyes here Unto the state a counsellor full deare, And to ye truth a friend of sweete content; To Hartford towne a silver ornament. Who can deny to poor he was reliefe And in composing paroxy * * les was chiefe. To Marchants as a Pattern he might stand Adventring dangers new by sea and land." H. C BOLTON, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
191. [] As it seems to be generally admitted that
Gen. R. M. Johnson did not kill Tecumseh, we ask for any facts that
may be known to any of the subscribers to Notes, Queries, and An-
SWERS, that will give light on this mooted point. EDITOR.
192. [] Is the forenoon, or time from sunrise till
noon, ever longer or shorter than the afternoon, or time from noon till
sunset, and if so, why? HUPHANTES.
193. [What are the other two events of "The
Three Supreme Moments in American History," quoted on page 63
of N. Q. & A. by Thomas Nelson? "STARK."

194. [] In Prof. Schele de Vere's "Stray Leaves
from the Book of Nature," page 130, we read of a striking provision
of Nature, "that there are some seeds so exquisitely adjusted to their
future destination as to sink in salt water while they swim with safety
in sweet water." Is this possible? EROTEME.
If by sweet water ordinary fresh water is meant, and if the sinking
or floating of the seeds depends on their relative gravity to the water,
it is physically impossible. If by sweet water is meant a syrup of
sugar and water, denser than salt water, it is possible. The statement
is probably a careless transposition of terms salt water and sweet water.
EDITOR.
195. [Speaking of suspicious days for perform-
ing certain works, as influenced by the moon's age, Virgil says in
Georgic I, Lines 284-285:
"Septima post decimam felix, et ponere vitem, Et prensas domitare boves, et licia telæ Addere,"
Does he mean that it is lucky to plant the vine, etc., on the 7th or on
the 17th day of the moon, or in other words, should such work be done
on the crescent or on the waning moon? HUPHANTES.
The expression is ambiguous. It may mean on the 7th day after the
10th, or that the 10th was the most lucky day, and next to it the 7th.
EDITOR.
196. [] Apropos to 25-73, when should we use the
contractions "&" and "etc.?" Your article (70-36) on ampersand,
 prompts me to ask this question, and we see the above two contractions
often used interchangeably. Logos.
197. [] I would like to ask through the columns of
N. Q. & A., if in a revolving grindstone, pulley, or any kindred body,
any point of the shaft, or any point of the body, when in motion, is
stationary? B. A. MITCHELL, JR., Philadelphia.
198. [] Mr. Hoyle says his little bride is worth her
weight in gold. Now if she weighs 98 lbs. what is her value in pure
gold? also, in standard gold, reckoning both at par? J. Q. A.
199. [] Who were "The Silver Greys," The Hun-
kers," "The Barnburners," "The Woolly Heads," "The Free Soilers?"
When, where, and how did each originate? J. Q. A.
200. [] How is the ratio of a cycloidal curve to its
base ascertained? J. Q. A.

201. [] The tyrant Dionysius offered honors and fortune to Myllias the Pythagorean, if he would tell why the followers of Pythagoras would die rather than trample over a field of beans.	
Myllias replied that as his sect preferred death to treading on beans, so	
be would rather tread on beans than gratify the curiosity of Dionysius	
The tyrant then tried to get the reason from the wife of Myllias, named	
Tymichia, but she bit off her tongue and spit it in his face, lest in the torture he inflicted she should betray the secret. Has the secret ever	
been revealed? EDITOR.	
202. [] What is the signification of the Indian name	
Ottawa, now the name of the Capital of the Dominion of Canada, and	
of the river on which it is situated? Querist, Toronto. Ont.	
Ottawak or Ottawa is a name given to a tribe of Indians formerly	
dwelling on the bank of the river called by the French the Grand River,	
but now the Ottawa. The word signified an ear, and was applied to	
the only Canadian Indians who brushed their hair behind their ears. Editor.	
203. [What three eminent French geometers have	
been said to be a Mathematical Triumvirate? HUPHANTES.	
The term has been applied to the three L's,-Laplace, Lagrage and	
Legendre. Editor.	
204. [] Who proposed the green color for bank	
notes? and why is it preferable to any other color?	
Cashier, New Orleans, La.	
Dr. Sterry Hunt, an American chemist, proposed and we think pa-	
tented a green tint made by the sesqui-oxide of Chromium. Its advantage	
is indelibility and the impossibility of photographic imitation. Editor.	
205. [] Can any correspondent of N. Q. & A.	
inform a subscriber who was the sculptor of an equestrian statue of	
Joan of Arc, which was inaugurated at Orleans in 1855? Dono.	
The sculptor was Denis Foyatier. EDITOR.	
206. [What University professor in Paris said,	
"If a hungry ass is placed between two measures of oats, making the	
impression on his senses so he is incapable of choice, he must die of	
Starvation?' A. B. C., Montreal.	
207. [] When, where, and by whom were steel pens	
invented? Lead pencils? J. Q. A.	

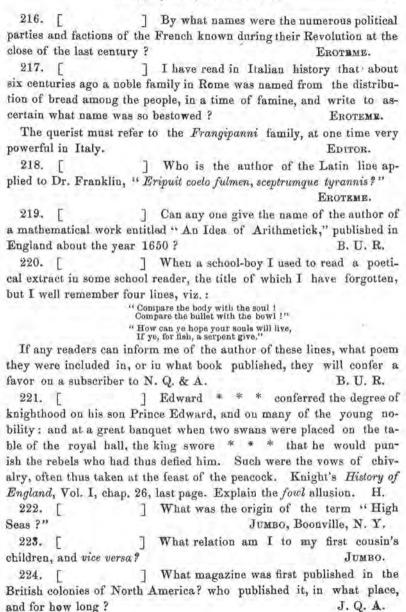
215.

for discovering a method of preserving herring?

208. Was the name of the celebrated sculptor, painter, and architect of St. Peter's Church in Rome, Michael Angelo, Michaelangelo, or Michaelagnolo? Both of the first two modes of spelling are common, but the last is employed by Roscoe in his "Pontificate of Leo X," and is also inscribed on the base of his statue at Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, and the name of the street on which he lived is so spelled. We quote from Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary by Dr. Thomas. EDITOR. Mrs. Emma Willard says in her Universal History, page 178, that when Genseric took and pillaged Rome 455 A. D., "the treasures and vessels of the holy temple of Jerusalem, which had been brought by Titus to adorn his triumph," were sent to Carthage, but were lost on the passage. It is not improbable, if such was the case, that some of the costly vessels of Solomon's Temple having been used in Babylou to "hold the godless heathens' wine," may now rest on the bottom of the Mediterranean, nor is it impossible that the diving-bell or submarine armor shall be the means of their restoration to sacred use again. Can any one point out reliable authority for the statement of Mrs. Willard? EDITOR. Where, and at what time, and in what place, originated the custom that the clergyman should first kiss the bride at the close of the marriage ceremony? J. Q. A. What State troops took part in the capture of Stony Point in 1779 ? How would you write Ten Thousand in Ro-212. man numerals ? J. H. EDWARDS. 213. Is there any truth in the popular superstition that the Beech tree (Fagus Ferruginea) is never struck by lightning? SAM. R. SIMMONS, JR. 214. The writer of the biographical sketch of Andrew Jackson, in Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary by Dr. Thomas, says "Jackson, following the custom then extremely common in the South and West, fought a number of duels in the early part of his life." Can some one furnish a complete list of them with A. B. C. their results ?

HARENGA.

Who had a statue erected to his memory



225. What preceptor of a prince, was ennobled and made a senator when the prince became king, but when the king became insane he put his old preceptor to death? This question was proposed to a class of High School pupils, but neither they nor their teacher can answer it, though the teacher is sure he has read the incident in history. We appeal to N. Q. & A. for a reply. 226. Who translated the works of Edgar A. Poe into the French language? GALLIO. Is not the appearance of the Aurora Borealis always connected with electrical disturbances? J. H. W. SCHMIDT. In a story published in a popular journal, Charles the Pretender, is mentioned as passing a certain place with his kilted Highlanders, Lancashire riders, and "Seven men of Moidart," Who were the " Seven men of Moidart?" J. H. W. SCHMIDT. 229. In a Sunday School lesson the statement was made that Constantine the Great abolished crucifixion. Is this correct? I cannot verify the truth of it. J. H. W. SCHMIDT. Where, and by whom, was the term zealot 230. T first used ? J. H. W. SCHMIDT. Who wrote a novel entitled "John de Cas-231. tro?" and when, where, and by whom was it published. Who were the Untori (anointers of doors), who, during the plague of Milan, 1630, were persecuted as the imaginary authors of the pestilence, and why are they so called? They are referred to in Timayeni's History of Greece, Vol. I, p. 316. H. K. A. We suspect that Untori is a modern term for the Unetores of the old Unetores were slaves who anointed their masters or their guests at their baths, and sometimes wrestlers at their games. They are referred to in Adam's Roman Antiquities, p. 311, and in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, p. 148 (Harpers' Ed.). EDITOR. "In winter you may reade them ad ignem, by the fireside; and in summer, ad umbram, under some shadie tree; and therewith pass away the tedious hours." These lines about books are ascribed to Leverett Saltonstall, sometime, I believe, State Senator or U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. Where in his published works may they be found? H. K. A.

234.	Who is the author of the following lines, and
where can they be fo	and? I have searched for them for over ten years.
	Н. К. А.
	"A silver spade to dig his grave, A golden cord to let him down, A bugle-horn to blow him on."
235. 「] Have we any authentic evidence of the ex-
istence of the Order	of Rosierucians? A. WILDER.
236. 「] What personage or personification was de-
noted by Baphomet o	f the Knights Templar? A. WILDER.
337. Г	Who is the author of a novel entitled "The
	re," and where and when published? H. K. A.
238. Г	Is the quotation from Dickens at the head
-	ect? Capt. Cuttle dropped the pronoun. G. H. D.
239. Г	What city or town is meant by "The Peru-
	wbank's Hydraulics, 2d ed., N. Y., page 17, note?
	Questi.
240. Г	7 Formerly the letters u and v were both
used interchangeably	(* - "뉴트 (*) 그리고 하는 모든 살아 그리고 하는 사람들이 모든 사람들이 되었다.
place as at present	물리는 아들은 그는 것이 마른 하는 것이 되는 것이 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이다.
241. Г] When was the empire of the Incas, the ru-
lers of ancient Peru	in its most flourishing condition ? OBELOS.
242.] Ewbank says, in his Hydraulics, page 80,
	ite in asserting that Lake Moris was 'the work of
	onstructed by a king of that name; its prodigious
	led some modern authors to question its alleged
	ne extent of this lake? and when did such a king
flourish?	OBELOS,
243. Г] Who was Piaggia? H. K. A.
244. Ē	Where can I find information about the
little Swiss plant ede	luciss? The dictionaries and such encyclop edias
	to consult, are silent. H. K. A.
245. Г] What is the signification of the letter a in
	as a Becket, and Thomas a Kempis? ORTHO.
246. Г	What are "The four first acts already past,"
	I close the drama;" in the first stanza of Bishop
	ospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America?"
A CONTRACTOR	S. C. GOULD.

ANSWERS.

"I pause for a reply."—SHAKESPEARE.

74-146. Why the "nine of diamonds" is called the curse of Scotland is not exactly known: Some say that "the nine of diamonds in the game Pope Juan, is called the pope, the antichrist of the Scotch reformers."

WILLIAM HOOVER.

74-146. In J. Douglas Borthwick's Cyclopedia, Montreal, 1859,

page 52, it says:

"The 9 of Diamonds is called the Curse of Scotland; owing, it is said, to a Scotch Member of Parliament, part of whose family arms was the 9 of diamonds, having voted for the introduction of the malt tax into that country. Another reason why it is so styled, is, that the Duke of Cumberland—called the Butcher from his inhuman cruelty to the officers after the battle of Colloden — wrote out the order for execution of a large number of Jacobites on the back of that card."

49-126. In the phrase "nine tailors make a man," tailor had no sartorial reference. From Queen Elizabeth to Carlyle the saying has been mistaken. Spelling of original word not known, but connected with "tally," or "tale" of Milton's Shepherd, or it may be "tollers." In some parts of England the church-bell tolled according to the age of the dead, but always nine times for a man. So passers-by would say, "Nine tollers make a man." H. H. W.

49-126. Instead of this phrase being one of reproach, its origin reflects honor on the "sons of the scissors." In 1740, a poor orphan boy applied at one of the fashionable west-end tailors' shops in London, in which nine journeymen were then employed. The forlorn yet interesting appearance of the friendless lad touched the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed a shilling each for the relief of the young stranger. With his capital of nine shillings the little fellow purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit. As the result of his untiring industry, wealth and honor smiled upon him, so that at length he was able to retire from business and keep a carriage. Instead of applying to the College of Heraldry for his crest, he painted the following motto on the pannel of his carriage door: "Nine Tailors Made Me a Man." J.Q.A.

11-7. The query, "Why Thanksgiving Day is always on Thursday," was proposed in Dr Henkle's Educational Notes and Queries for May 1876, page 79, by Artemas Martin of Erie, Penn., but was never answered. The New England Thanksgiving dates back to the first year of the settlement of Massachusetts. Gov. Bradford appointed a day of Thanksgiving after the first harvest had been gathered in. This seems to have been a puritanic observance of the English Harvest Home Feast, called Horkey in Suffolk. Charles A. Goodrich, in the History of the United States (Boston, 1854), page 42, says in a note:

"Before the appointment of this first Thanksgiving, the Governor sent out a 'fowling expeditiou,' that for their thanksgiving dinners, and for the festivities of the week, they might have 'more dainty and abundant materials then ordinary." This was the week in which Massasoit and ninety of his men were entertained. Labor was suspended, and the English employed themselves in military exercises before their visitants."

It was a week instead of a day of Thanksgiving, the day of feast and religious exercises being Thursday. This we have somewhere seen expressly stated, but cannot now quote authority. Thus without any special reason aside from convenience, it being near the middle of the week, Thursday, by precedent and custom became the usual day for the Thanksgiving peculiar to New England.

Editor.

72-45. I fail to see anything "remarkable" in the fact brought forward by Hermes that certain distinguished persons had each "18 letters" in his name; it is easy to find in any good biographical dictionary a score of names having almost any desired number of letters in each; and of these some might well have reached the same age. A few minutes' search for 18 lettered names gave me:

LUCIUS DOMITIUS NERO (18 letters), Emperor and Tyrant, born 37, died 68 A. D.

James Abram Garfield (18 letters), Statesman and Martyr, born 1831, died 1881.

In order to secure exactly 18 letters for Columbus' name, HERMES uses the English prenomen and the Italian surname, misspelled too, of the great navigator. One might equally well claim a "remarable" character for Georgius Washington (18 letters), Statesman and Soldier, born 1732, died 1799. Hy. Carrington Bolton (18 letters.)

79-186. It has been said that the town of Texarkana lies partly in Texas and partly in Arkansas; hence the name. Should suppose others had similar origin.

H. H. W.

49-126. The answers of our correspondents give a plausible explanation of the proverbial estimate of nine tailors, but there is a proverb of long standing that three tailors make a man. It has been said that nine tailors is a corruption of nine tollers, having reference to a custom in German villages, and formerly, if not now, in New England villages, of signaling the death of a child by three quick strokes of the village bell, of a woman by three times two, and of a man by three times three strokes of the bell, with a short interim, and after tolling a few minutes slowly announcing the age of the deceased by as many strokes as the person had lived years. Hence nine tollers (or tolls) made or indicated a man. This seems to us inadequate as an explanation.

Dr. Henkle, in Educational Notes and Queries, May 1880, page 70, quoted from Taylor's Works, Vol. III, page 73, (1630):

"Some foolish knave I thinke at first began The slander that three taylers are one man."

Canning is quoted as authority for the statement "that three tailors of Tooley St., Southwark, began a petition, for the removal of grievances, to the House of Commons, with "We the people of England."

EDITOR:

73-132. By some oversight the name of Judge Gookins was incor_ rectly printed. It should be Samuel B. Gookins. Daniel Gookin, the subject of the query was born in England in 1621, came with his father to Virginia in 1621. The father defended his plantation at the mouth of James River, now called Newport News, from an attack of the Indians in 1822. At the age of thirty Daniel Gookin moved to Massachusetts, on account of his sympathy with puritan doctrines. appointed superintendent of all the Indians owing allegiance to Massachusetts, protected the fugitive regicides, became major-general of the colony, wrote the " Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts" (published in 1792 by the society), and also a history of Mary land, which has been lost. He greatly aided John Eliot, the "apostle of the Indians," and died in 1687. We have heard that the name of an honored Virginia family, now Goggin, was originally Gookin. Since writing this answer, we have received from Dr. Alexander Wilder a sketch of Daniel Gookin, too long for our pages now, to which we may hereafter refer. EDITOR.

71-40. For the information of readers of N. Q. & A., I will say that Richard H. Dana, Jr., is the author of the extract, what Massachusetts was "first to do."

H. P., Manchester. N. H.

10-1 Our first query has elicited two answers (pages 32 and 61) and has been the means of calling forth an able article of 13 pages from Charles Harris, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the "Southern Historical Society Papers" for October and November, 1882, page 489.

By R. A. Brock, Esq., (page 32) the name Newport News is attributed to a combination of the surnames of Capt. Christopher Newport and Capt. Thomas Newce.

On page 61 is an extract sent by J. T. L. from the New York World, May 23, 1880. This, or a similar one, is the popular explanation of the name, but it is very unsatisfactory.

Sir Christopher Newport did not come in 1607 to the colonies which had been founded in the new world. The only English colony then in America was founded in 1607, and Newport commanded the expedition that founded it.

Point Comfort is not on the James River. The place now called Newport News, but which should be Newport's News or Nues, is not some distance up the James River, but at its mouth. The whole extract is erroneous. Hugh Blair Grigsby, Chancellor of William and Mary College, in letters to Charles Deane, Esq., and Hon. R. C. Winthrop of Boston, referred the name to Capt. Newport and Sir William Newce, Knight-Marshal of Virginia.

The compound name was supposed to be derived from two surnames like such names as Say-Brook, Wilkes-Barre, Randolph-Mason, Hampden-Sidney, Washington-Lee, etc.

This etymology is inconsistent with the possessive form Newport's News, in which it was almost always written in the early history of the colony. It is true News was sometimes written Nuce, Nuse, Neuse, and Nuice, and this is the troublesome part of the name.

Much of the confusion has arisen from a manifest error in Beverly's History of Virginia, which was published in London in 1722, and reprinted in Richmond, Va., by J. W. Randolph, in 1855. In the great fire in Richmond most of the edition was destroyed, so the reprint is now scarce. Beverly, who made the mistake of putting the advent of the Dutch ship with Africans for sale, in 1620, says: (Reprint, page 38): "In October, 1621, Gov. Sir Francis Wyatt arrived, and in November, Capt. Newport arrived with fifty men, imported at his own charge, besides passengers, and made a plantation on Newport's News, naming it after himself,"

It is pretty certain that Newport did not visit Virginia after 1611. Mr. Harris, a very careful investigator of records, thinks there is sufficient reason to conclude that Newport died before November 17, 1619.

The name of Gookin should have been given by Beverly instead of Newport, as it is well known that he established such a colony as is described, at a place marked on Smith's map as Pernt Hope, in November, 1621. Mr. Harris proves that the captain of the "Irish shipp," which was Gookin's, was "a Dutchman who name is Cornelius Johnson, of Horne, in Holland."

In former expeditions Dutchmen had come over, and as workmen had been employed in building a stone chimney for Powhatan at Werowocomoco on York River. This structure is still standing in Gloucester County, Va., about three miles above Yorktown, and is the oldest structure by the English on this continent. It is owned by John Henry Seawell, Esq.

The Hollanders were also put to work to straighten the river at Dutch gap, and hence its name.

If the point at the mouth of the river had not been named Newport's Point or Cape, before the arrival of Gookin's ship, Capt. Johnson, it is not improbable that it was then so named, and if named by a Dutchman it was doubtless called Newport's News, from the analogy of calling capes or points by words ending in ness or naze, meaning nose. The many capes of Scotland ending in ness, and the Norwegian naze will occur to the reader, and they mean simply nose. A reference to Webster's Dictionary will show that the Dutch for nose is news, and the Dutch captain undoubtedly called the prominent point at the mouth of the James, by the name it still bears as far as the sound is concerned. Sounds are transmitted traditionally, and all old people in the vicinity pronounce the last syllable as if it were noose and put Newport's instead Newport. Col. Beatty, in his report of the battle of Craney Island, spelled it Newport's Noose. See Niles' Register, July 17th, 1813.

We venture to offer this etymology of a long disputed name as "news" to the public generally, as well as to readers of N, Q. & A.

A great city will rise on Gookin's plantation, with its "nomen demissum" from the adventurous captain of the first fleet of English ships that passed its shores.

EDITOR.

78-178. Why in rolling forward does the top of a carriage wheel move faster than the bottom? (See Uriah Parke's *Philosophy of Arithmetic*, Philadelphia: Moss & Co., 1877, page 227 and 228.)

"If we suspend a wheel on an axle and cause it to revolve as a spinning wheel, every part of the wheel equally distant from the center, will move through equal spaces in equal times; but when we cause the wheel to roll forward the effect is very different. In the former case while the upper part of the wheel moves forward the lower part moves backward just as far, and any point will, in a revolution of a wheel, describe a circle. But if we take any point in the tire of a wagon wheel and watching it through successive revolutions of the wheel, we shall find it describe a series of figures which are called cycloids, and though they resemble in some measure the arcs of a circle, they have no part of the curve of that figure. It is a figure described as generated by the revolution of a circle on a plane. Its properties are described in some mathematical works, but we desire here to call attention to one circumstance only,-the unequal motion of the point by which the figure is described. In other words it is that, if, when a wagon is moving uniformly forward, we trace the motion of any point of the tire from the time it leaves the ground until it returns to it again, we shall find that it moves through very unequal spaces in equal times. The motion increases from the time the point leaves the ground until it reaches the highest point, and decreases again until it reaches the ground at the end of its revolution. The upper half therefore of the wheel moves much faster than the lower. This seems paradoxical, but it is strictly true, as any one may satify himself in a moment by setting up a stake by the side of a wheel and moving the wheel forward a few inches. The writer of this well remembers that he thought this proposition a hoax when he first heard it, and experiment alone satisfied him to the contrary. When however we come to think of the matter, we must know that such will be the case, or how could the wheel turn? Move the lower part as much as the upper and the wheel must drag. One moment we see a given point directly at the back part of the wheel, and at the next it is in front; how did it change places but by out-traveling the other parts? In a moving wheel no part ever moves backward, as in a standing one. If the circumference of a wheel were marked at every 10° and then rolled uniformly forward, while the point at the 1° would trace the cycloidal curve, and if the diameter of the wheel were divied into 1000 parts, the portion of the curve described in the several equal times would be (rejecting fractions less than tenths) 7.6, 22.8, 87.8, 52.4, 66.8, 80.6, 93.8, 106.2, 117.8, 128.6, 138.4, 147.2, 154.8, 161.2, 166.4, 270.4, 172.9, 174.3, which carries us to the highest point of the figure; and the same numbers reversed in regular order will carry us forward to the ground again. From this it appears that though the motion continues to increase until the mark

reaches the highest point, and then decreases to the ground again, it is not in a uniform ratio. In the last 10° the generating point passes through more than 23 times the distance that it does in the first 18°, and hence on an average moves 23 times as fast, yet the last degree as compared with the first would show a far greater relative motion; and this would be increased as the parts compared are deminished.

Galileo first treat of this figure, but he was not able to determine its properties. Mersenus, a learned Frenchman, turned his attention to it in 1615, with little better success. Other mathematicians afterwards took up the subject and succeeded, though not without labor, for we are informed that Roberal was led by the investigations to study closely the works of the Greek, and especial Archimedes, yet it was six years after he commenced the investigation before he determined the area of the figure. The same problem engaged the attention of other philosophers, and the cycloid, and its kindred figure the epicycloid, furnished their full share of difficulties during the celebrated "War of Problems." J. Q. A., Natick, R. I,

79-187. In S. S. Haldeman's, Tours of a Chess Knight, Philadelplia, 1864, 16mo, the author dedicates his curious little work to "Prof. Gærge Allen, author of the Life of Philidor," so it would appear that

74-144. I do not remember any mention of a "mathematical circle of necessity" mentioned in Isis Unveiled. Nevertheless it is not improper as words have been used. The term "mathematics" once included all learning, and was applied to the doctrines of Pythagoras. The phrase therefore may mean the Circle of Necessity as held by Pythagoras. I am no interpreter of the book in question, and have no copy before to verify the expression; but presume that that is the sense. The Circle of Necessity of course is understood by Platonists and philosophers generally, to denote the condition of cosmical existence, the genesis or sphere of change, in which all souls are included that pertain to the region of earth-life. A. Wilder.

the unusual diphthong was to Prof Allen himself. H. C. Bolton.

77-171. "A correspondent who has 'read the dictionary through a few times,' says: 'Coercion, Intercion, Pernicion, Scion, Suspicion, are five words ending in cion. The last two are obsolete, and are not given in all editions of Webster. Intercion means mutual slaughter, pernicion means destruction, perdition." EXCHANGE.

H. H. W., adds two more—Levacion, (Richardson), and Cion, and says seven in all; and asks "are there more?

76-167. For a complete history of the "Corn Laws" see Knight's History of England. Consult the index. Wm. Hoover.

79-184. Avicenna, more properly "Abu Ali el-Hofein Ben Abdallah Ben el-Hofein Ali el-Scheich el Reis Ibn Sina," which is commonly shortened inio "Ibn Sina," or its Latin form Avicenna (born 980 A.D.), wrote a large number of medical and natural history essays and works. Wustenfeld in his "Gesehichte der Arabis-chen Ærzte und Naturforscher" (Gottingen, 1840) gives 105 titles; of these the most important were the "Cannon Medicinæ" a great work which was regarded as high authority for five centuries. The titles of all his writings would fill three pages of N. Q. & A.

Averroes, more properly Abu-Wetid Muhammed Ben Ahmed Ibn Ros-chd el Maliki, which is commonly shortened into Ibn Ros-chd, whence the Latin form Averroes (died 1190), was also a voluminous author. Wustenfeld gives titles of 33 essays and books by him, of which the most notable is his Commentary on Aristotle.

Avenzoar, or Avenzohar, more properly "Abu Merwan Abd el-Malik Ben Abul-Ala Zohr Ben Abd el-Malik Ibn Zohr" (born about 1075 A. D.), is credited with nine treatises, chiefly of medical import. His physician is also called "Abumevon," a corruption of of "Abu Merwan."

Alhazen, more properly Abu Ali Alhazen ben Alhazen, is distinguished for his treatise on Optics, of which the following edition is the best: Opticae thesaurus Alhazeni Arabis, Lbr. vn. One vol. folio, Basil, 1572. Alhazen died about 1038.

Albumansor, more properly Abu Maschar Giafar Ben Mohammed (born 805 or 806), wrote several treatises on Astronomy and Astrology. Their titles are found in Poggendoff's Biographisch-literarisches Handworterbuch, Lipzig, 1863.

Almanzor, also written Al Mansoor, "the victorious," was more of a statesman and soldier than an author and philosopher. He was Minister of Hisham I, Sultan of Cordova, born about 939 A. D. For further particulars see any good biographical dictionary.

H. C. BOLTON.

13-29. Aryabhatta, a Hindoo mathematician and astronomer who lived, probably, about the beginning of the Christian era, was, according to Thomas's Dictionary of Biography, vol. 1, p. 187, the earliest known writer on algebra.

12-19. Whoa Hisch. This term has been for fifty years at least, and now is, in common use in Maine among drivers of oxen. I do not know how the last word should be spelled, but is pronounced with the i long as in high. It is used to stop the team, as whoa alone is used to horses. Whoa is never used alone to oxen. Often the two words are used as if whoa was a premonitory command, and its pronunciation is prolonged until the very instant for stopping is reached, when the word hisch is spoken quickly and emphatically, and a well broken team will stop instantly.

J. H. D., Portland, Me.

Comment. Aloy to stop vessels; halt to stop soldiers; ho, hoa and whoa to stop horses and oxen; and hold, to stop anything, as one's tongue, have a common origin.

We know of no dictionary authority for the spelling or meaning of "Hisch," but if we were a yoke of oxen in New England, and our driven was a Shamgar, goad armed as of old, and we were to hear him say "hisch," we should turn to the left, as if he had said "haw" or "hoi," but if in old England, we should turn to the right. Why? Because in New England the driver, when he walks by the side of his team, goes on the left side, and in old England on the right side, and should turn toward him. If the driver were to tell us to gee we should turn from him, because gee means go from or turn to the off side, as haw or hither means to the nigh side.

It used to seem to us that the driver's "whoa-haw," or "hisch" we heard in early life must serve to confuse the "dull ox," but the ox knew what to do. Apropos to team-driving, we once tried to plough a garden in Ottawa, Canada, with a horse raised, to the age of losing his "incisors," by a Frenchman, and although we could say "en avant," "hurhaut" and some other Gallic words, the stupid beast could not comprehend our "Parisien accent," and all our French was as useless to us as Priscilla Crane's was to her suffering father, when she made him paste for gruel.

Editor.

73-134. "Matthew Arnold says over and over again, conduct is three-quarters of life;" that one-fourth is all that is needful for learning facts and principles, and that the other three-fourths ought to be reserved for the powers that are used to embody these principles." Christian Register.

H. H. W.

74-140. For "a looker on in Vienna" see Shakespeare's Measure for Measure, Act V, Sect. 1. Wm. Hoover.

46 & 47-102 & 103. The National Monument to the Forefathers then to be erected at Plymouth, Massachusetts, was described in the "Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac" for 1860, pages 43 and 44, as follows: The design "consisted of an octogon pedestal, on which stands a statue of Faith. From the four smaller faces of the pedestal project buttresses, upon which are seated figures emblematic of Morality, Education, Law, and Liberty. Below them, on panels, are alto-reliefs of 'The Departure from Delfthaven,' 'The Signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the May Flower,' 'The Landing at Plymouth,' and 'The First Treaty with the Indians.' Upon the four large faces of the main pedestal are large panels to contain records of the principal events in the history of the Pilgrims, (Query — What have been inscribed?) with the names of those who came over in the May Flower, and below are smaller panels for records connected with the society and the building of the monument.

A chamber within the pedestal 26 feet in diameter, and well lighted, is to be the deposition for all documents, &c., relating to the pilgrims and the society. In this chamber will be a stairway leading to the platform, upon which stands the statue of FAITH, from which may be seen all the places of interest connected with the history of the forefathers. The whole monument will be about 150 feet high, and 80 feet square at the base. The statue of FAITH rests her foot upon the Forefathers' Rock; in her left hand she holds an open Bible; with the right uplifted she points to heaven, Looking downward as to those she is addressing, she seems to call on them to trust in a higher power. The sitting figures are emblamatic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims proposed to found their Commonwealth. The first of these is Morality. She holds the Decalogue in her left, and the Scroll of Rev. elations in her right hand. Her look is upward, towards the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above. In a niche on one side of her throne is a Prophet, and in the other, one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is Law. On one side of his seat is Justice; on the other, Mercy. The third is Education. In the niche, on one side of her seat, is Wisdom, ripe with years; on the other, Youth led by Experience. The fourth figure is Freedom. On one side, Peace rests under his protection; on the other, Tyranny is overthrown by his prowess. The STATUE OF FAITH will be 70 feet high, and the sitting figures 38 feet high,-thus making it in magnitude, the greatest work of the kind in the world, while as a work of art, it will afford pleasure to every American citizen." The Pilgrim Society decided in 1850, to erect a monument. More than \$20,000 were subscribed to buy and clear up land, and about \$12,000 subscribed towards the monument.

[October 7th the great granite statue of "Education" was safely placed upon the buttress at Plymouth, Mass., where it is in future to rest. This statue occupies the southwest buttress, immediately in the rear of the statue of "Morality." This completes the female statues. The two remaining statues, "Law" and "Freedom," will be represented by male figures. Steps have been taken by the American Law Association to raise money to furnish a statue of "Law." If this is successful there will remain but one more, that of "Freedom" to complete the monument.—From N. E. Journal of Education.] J. Q. A.

- 78-177. A name given to the anti-slavery section of the Democratic party which separated from the rest of the Democratic National Convention in 1846. The term was used chiefly of those in the State of New York. They received their name from the old story of the man whose house was infested with rats, desiring to burn it down as the only way to rid himself of them, because they desired to do away with all corporations, as they were dissatisfied with the corporation and system of the United States Bank. From page 71, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,
- 74-142. Entia non sant multiplicanda (entities are not to be multiplied), an axiom of William Occam (1270-1347), the advocate of Nominalism. With this axiom he cut into every question as with a razor.

 WM. HOOVER.
- 74-143. Terence's Eunuchus, the Eunuch, was a play produced at the Megalesian games 162 B. C. It was at the time Terence's most popular comedy.

 WM. Hoover.
- 79-182. The use of Q without u in such words as Qaherah, Qene, Qoceyr, Qelt, etc., is of very doubtful propriety. It is an attempt of certain scholars to naturalize the Arabic, Hebrew, and Phœnician letter Koph. In the Masoretic Hebrew the letter Kaph, the equivalent of Koppa, is aspirated like Kh, and Koph is the accepted K. Parkhurst does not accept this pronunciation. It is all there is of the matter..

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FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

AND

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, NORFOLK, VA.

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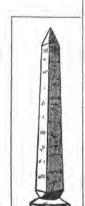


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We herewith send forth our February-March Nos., 8 and 9, in one cover, this form being a convenience to us. Besides its regular thirty-two pages of matter, we have appended a Supplement of 16 pages in a separate form like our October-November Nos., 4 and 5, which can be discarded in binding, if any one desires, without interfering with the paging. The Supplement contains matter not properly belonging with the contents of the magazine, but designed to give our readers information of some of the current literature of this age of "many books." Quite a number are necessarily "laid over." Our future arrangements for N. Q. & A. will be announced in No. 10, which will complete the first-third part of the proposed Volume of thirty numbers. With that No .- 10-nearly all our subscriptions end. We shall, however, send No. 11, when issued, to all present subscribers, so that all can see any new features and improvements we purpose to make. S. C. & L. M. GOULD.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,

NORFOLK, VA.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1883.

Nos. 8 & 9.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."-Dickens.

67. An interesting illustration of "popular science" was extensively published in the newspapers soon after the late British victories in Egypt. We copy from the Scientific American of November 4, 1882:

"The Mirror Telegraph.—An interesting experiment in heliography, or signaling by sunshine, was successfully made in Egypt during the recent campaign. Colonel Keyser ascended one of the pyramids near Cairo, and by means of a heliographic mirror reflected a ray of sunlight to Alexandria, 120 miles away. At that great distance the signals, appearing like pin points of brightness, were easily ascertained to be a message from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Khedive."

The remarkable point in this statement is that the "ray of sunlight," if seen from the earth's surface at Alexandria, must have been curved or bent from a tangent, or the pyramid must have been more than a mile and four-fifths in height. The fact is, that from the top of the highest of the pyramids the limit of vision fixed by the rotundity of the earth is about 27 miles. If two pyramids were each 480 feet high and 60 miles apart, their bases having a geodetic level, the brightest light at the top of one would be invisible from the top of the other. Egypt must have a wonderfully refractive atmosphere, or writers who enlighten the world concerning it must have no fear of figures and facts. We have read in a score of school books and popular histories that one of the "Seven Wonders of the World," the Pharos or first lighthouse in the world, "was constructed of white marble, and could be seen at the distance of one hundred miles at sea." A wonderful pile of white marble, as it must have been about a mile and a quarter in height, or very nearly the altitude of Mount Washington. Even the historian

Archibald Alison, F. R. S. E. shows symptoms of hyperbolism when he writes of Egyptian affairs. On page 514, Vol. I. History of Europe, Harpers' Edition, we read a "graphic description" of the destruction of the fine French man-of-war L'Orient, after the death of the captain. His ten-year-old son "stood on the burning deck" at ten of the clock of the night of August 1, 1798, when the noble ship "blew up with an explosion so tremendous that nothing in ancient or modern war was ever equal to it. The tremendous explosion was followed by a silence still more awful, interrupted only. after the lapse of some minutes, by the splash of the shattered masts and yards falling into the water from the vast height to which they had been thrown." With the falling "mast and helm and pennon fair," we may suppose the "young and faithful heart" fell to its briny grave, but "what a fall was there" from the "vast height" of eleven miles which Alison's statement, interpreted by the Laws of Falling Bodies, makes the distance fallen, even if the "some minutes" were only two, the least possible number of minutes, and that the masts, etc., were one minute going up, and one coming down. Doubtless atmospheric resistance would diminish the theoretical distance, but the context shows that the writer had a longer time than two minutes in his mind.

An unjustifiable telephonic hoax about hearing the firing of the cannon during the bombardment of Alexandria last July, at Malta through 1000 miles of ocean cable, was extensively published in commercial and scientific journals.

In the light of modern research it appears that the Pharaoh, whose hardened heart prompted him to pursue the departing Israelites, was not drowned in the Red Sea, but that he died in upper Egypt, yet thousands of careless readers think the conclusion contradicted by Moses. More careful reading will show that there is no discrepancy between the narration of Moses and the conclusions of Lepsius. We name this as an instance of careless reading, as we name others of careless writing about the "dark land" of Mazor.

68. Washington Irving says in Life of Washington, Vol. III. page 359, that Baron Steuben (pronounced Stoiben) used to lose his temper when his men could not understand his orders, and that "he swore in all three languages (English, Freuch, and German) at once." He even called his aid to help him curse the blockheads.

69.

Corrigenda.

"Whoever thinks a faultless pince to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. In every work regard the writer's end, Since none can compass more than they intend, And if the means be just, the conduct true, Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

We thank Alexander Pope, Esq., for this "crumb of comfort." We thank Q. Horatius Flaccus for writing "bonus dormitat Homerus." We thank Isaac Newton for making, and "the wise and modest" Firmin Abauzit for detecting an error in the Principia. We gratefully remember Thomas Harriot and Galileo for finding spots on the sun, and the mathematicians of Cambridge and Oxford for a few misplaced figures in Logarithmic Tables. We are not sorry that Mr. Knight, in History of England, says James Smith settled Virginia, or that all England failed to see there was no c in what was meant for Rachel in Jeremiah xxxi. 15, of the Oxford, and British and Foreign Bible Society's Bibles.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND Answers afford no exception to Pope's theory of perfection, or the proverbial errors of types. We call attention to some instances and suggest corrections in the text. On p. 82, 10th line, for "Sight' read Light; p. 97, 3. 206, before "impression" insert same; p. 100, Q. 232, Ed. for "unetores" read unctores; p. 108, 77-171, for "Inter cion," read Interne cion; p. 108, 79-187, 4th line, before the words "to Prof. Allen" insert peculiar; p. 111, 17th line, for "deposition" read depository. "Other instances, no doubt there are, splendid exemplifications" of what types can do, but probably they will suggest correctious to the intelligent reader. All errors are not due to types. Pens make and have made some. These instances show what we can do. The 112 pages of seven numbers show what we have done, and No. 8 and subsequent numbers must show what we do and shall do in the way of errata,

70. There are two sides to most questions, and two sides to a leaf of Notes, Queries, and Answers, which is, undoubtedly, the reason why the humorous "author" of an attractive (adhesively) Scrap-Book subscribed to numbers "twain" of our magazine. As said scrap-book is made in the interests of morality and intelligence, by reducing to a minimum, incentives to unseemly ejaculations, and affording a maximum of convenience in the preservation of otherwise fugitive scraps and gems of truth and fancy, for reference and meditation, we confess a pleasing gratification in the compliment implied by the direction of Mr. Clemens to mark twain for him on our subscription list.

71. No. 2-Colonial Governors of Maryland,

WITH DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Leonard Calvert, Esq., appointed gov- Anne took on her the government—and the ernor, 1637.

Thomas Green, Esq., 1647. William Stone, Esq., 1649.

The government remained in the hands of the parliament commissioners during the

The commissioners, by certain articles of agreement then entered into, delivered up the government into the hands of Jonah Fen-

dale, Esq., then governor 1658.

Hou. Philip Calvert made governor, 1660.

Charles Calvert, Esq., 1662.
Upon the death of Cecilius, the government descended to Charles, Lord Baltimore, who came into the province, 1675.

Thomas Notly, governor, 1678, who continued till his lordship returned a second time to the province in 1681.

King William and queen Mary took upon them the government, and appointed Lyonel

Copley, Esq., governor, 1692.
Francis Nicholson, Esq., 1694.
Up on the death of queen Mary, the government was alrogether in the hands of king William III. 1696

Nathaniel Blakiston, Esq., governor, 1699. By the death of king William III, queen

une governor was continued, 1701-2.
Thomas Finch, Esq., president, 1703.
John Seymour, Esq., governor, 1704.
Edward Lloyd, Esq., president, 1704.
John Hart, Esq., governor, 1714.
Upon the death of queen Anne, king George

I, took upon him the government—and the same governor was continued, 1715. The government was restored to Charles, Lord Baltimore, who issued a new commission

to John Hart, Esq., 1715. Charles Calvert, Esq., governor, 1720. Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., governor,

1727.
The proprietor came into the province in 1733, and returned to England, 1734.
Samuel Ogle, Esq., governor, 1737.
Thomas Bladen, Esq., governor, 1742.
Samuel Ogle, Esq., governor, 1744.
By the death of Charles, Lord Baltimore, the province descended to his son Frederick, Governor Ogle died the same year, 1751.
Benjamin Taskor, Esq., president, 1751.
Horatio Sharp, Esq., governor, 1753.
Robert Eden, Esq., governor, 1769.
Frederick, lord baron of Baltimore, died 1751.
Robert Eden, Esq., governor, 1773.

Robert Eden, Esq., governor, 1773.

No. 3-Colonial Governors of Pennsylvania.

A list of the several Proprietors, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Presidents of the Province, with the times of their respective adminstration. [From Morse's Geography, Boston, MDCCXCIII.]

PROPRIETORS.

The Honorable William Penn, born 1644, ed 1718. Thomas Penn and Richard Penn died 1718. died 1771. John Penn, sen., and John Penn,

GOVERNORS, ETC.

Lieut. Governor, William Penn, Propr. from Oct. 1682. to Aug. 1685. President, Thomas Lloyd, Aug. 1684, to Dec.

Dept. Lt. Governor, John Blackwell, Dec. 1688, to Feb. 1689-90.

President and council, governed Feb. 1689-90 to April 26, 1693.

10 to April 26, 1693.

Dept. Governor, Benjamin Fletcher, 26 April, 1693, to 3 June, 1693.

Lt. Governor, William Markham, 3 June, 1693, to Dec. 1699.

Lt. Governor, William Penn, Prop. 3 Dec. 1699, to 1 Nov. 1701.

Dept. Lt. Governor, Andrew Hamilton, 1 Nov. 1701, to Feb. 1702-3.

President and council governed. Eab. 1702-2. President and council governed, Feb. 1702-3,

to Feb. 1703-4.

Dept. Lt. Governor, John Evans, Feb. 1703-4,

to Feb. 1708-9.

Charles Gookin, March 1708-9, to 1717. Sir Charles Keith, Bart. 1717, to June 1726. Patrick Gordon, June 1726, to 1736. George Thomas, 1736, to 1747.

President, Anthony Palmer, 1747, to 1748. Dept. Lt. Governors, James Hamilton, 1748. to Oct. 1754

Robert Hunter Morris, Oct. 1754, to 19 Aug.

1756. William Denny, 19 Aug. 1756, to 17 Nov. 1759, James Hamilton, 17 Nov. 1759, to 31 Oct.

John Penn, 31 Oct 1763, to 6 May 1771. President, James Hamilton, 6 May 1771, to 16 Oct. 1771.

Lt. Governor, Richard Penn, 16 Oct. 1771.

Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania — Thomas Wharton, March 1777, to April 1778.

Joseph Reed, April. 1778, to Oct 1781.

William Moore, Nov. 1781, to Nov. 1782.

John Dickinson, Nov. 1782, to Oct. 1786.

Benjamin Franklin, Oct. 1785, to Oct. 1788.

Thomas Miffin, Oct. 1788, to Oct. 1790. Governor, Thomas Miffin, Oct. 1790.

Words .- According to Dr. Alliboue, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, studied Bailey's Dictionary through twice, word by word, and a similar statement has been made concerning Dr. Archibald Alexander of Princeton and Webster's large Dictionary. The English orator Fox said "I never want a word, but Pitt never wants the word. We believe the word demoralizing was first used by Noah Webster 1794, and the word coincidences, in the sense of similarity of occurrences, was first used by Daniel Webster, August 2, 1826, in Fancuil Hall, Boston, in his Discourse on the Deaths of Adams and Jefferson. word talented was first used by Carlyle in 1830 when he wrote of Richter as the "most talented of men." If any reader of Notes, Queries. AND Answers can cite earlier use of these words, or of the term Meteorograph, prior to April, 1854, we shall be glad to publish it.

The Talitan Turnpike Tale. 74.

Two terribly fired travellers toiled through tangled thickets thickly thorned, toward the Tallitan turnpike, telling touching tales, thetheally toid. They thought themselves thoroughly the oretical racticians. Therefore, the throng that threw themselves thickening thitherward, thought themselves Thespans. Thraco-like they thundered thrasonically their thriftless threnodies. Thirsty, they tippled together. There tractability told them tolerably tolerant. Their tortuosity, too, trans gured the Tallitans thmorously. Their Tharas, too, that Trifany tolifully trimmed till the topuz trembled thetein, to the throng. The Tokay that they took, trying the tavern table, told terribly—tinting, tinging, troubling their thoughts—till their tintinnabinary tones tortured the tired townsmen; they therefore thrashed the tipsy tronian type through the town. They titered thereat, thereupon the toutlits twittered touchingly, transporting thereby the thoughtless throng to that transitory tranquility that thoroughly, transcends the terrific trance. Two trashy trappers tugging two terribls tractile tigers, took three trienmal tulips to the theologic teachers there, telling them that theorems theoretically tracted the ded toward tring the too thoughtful theologian; that therefore, theology thetically timetured thoroughly throttled the thin thesis that theophany throws theurgy to the thoughtless. Their tedoous trilling teased the teachers terribly, though their theories taxed their theosophy throughout, therefore the turnkey took the two to the trap. The tailor trummed them tastefully, their testimony taken tachigraphically tabooed them tartly till their tactiurnity turned to the tallest talking. These trying things turned their trute tantrans to thoughtful tameness. The tigers took to the thickets, the trappers to the toll-gate. Tardily they tendered the tax, tarly throwing the testimane ten times tensible, tense, terse, thickly tinged, titilating, tissued to tickle the thoughtless. The theatrially the tavern thronged, the town transce

We invite the attention of our readers to the Supplement appended to these Nos. of N. Q. and A. containing the Numerical Index, Announcements of Current Literature, Books, Pamphlets, What the Press says of this Magazine, Advertisements of Short-Hand Publications, Mathematical Magazines, Books for Sale, etc. PUBLISHERS.

That "Unique" Poem.

(60 transpositions without change of the rhyme.)

(60 transpositions without of "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way," I the ploughman homeward plods his weary way, and the ploughman homeward weary plods his way, The ploughman plods homeward weary his way, the ploughman plods homeward his weary way, the ploughman plods homeward his weary way, the ploughman plods weary homeward his way. The ploughman plods weary homeward his way. The ploughman plods his weary homeward way, way, the ploughman plods his homeward weary way, the ploughman weary plods his homeward way, way, the ploughman weary plods his homeward his way. The ploughman weary plods his homeward his way, the ploughman weary plods his homeward his way. The weary ploughman plods his homeward his way, the weary ploughman plods his way, the weary ploughman plods his way, the weary ploughman plods his way, the homeward the ploughman plods his way, the homeward weary ploughman plods his way, the homeward his wary ploughman plods his way, the homeward weary ploughman his way, the homeward plods the ploughman weary his way, the homeward plods the ploughman his way, weary the ploughman his way, weary the ploughman homeward his way, weary the ploughman hods his way, weary the ploughman hods his way, weary the ploughman hods his way, weary the ploughman his way, weary the ploughman hods his way, weary the ploughman homeward way, weary the ploughman homeward his way, weary the ploughman homeward his way, the way the ploughman homeward way, weary the ploughman homeward way, weary the ploughman homeward his way. Plods homeward weary the ploughman his way. Plods homeward weary the ploughman his w 1 "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way," 3 12 13 14 19 20 22 34 35 37 41 49 43 Plods weary the ploughman homeward his way, 45 Plods weary the ploughman homeward his way, 46 Plods weary the ploughman his homeward way, 47 Plods weary homeward the ploughman his way, 48 Plods weary the homeward ploughman his way, 48 Plods the homeward ploughman his weary way, 50 Plods the homeward ploughman weary his way, 51 Plods the homeward weary ploughman his way, 52 Plods the weary homeward ploughman his way, 52 Plods the weary homeward ploughman his way, 53 Plods the weary homeward ploughman his way, 50 Plods weary the ploughman his way, 50 Plods weary the ploughman his way, 50 Plods weary the ploughman his way, 50 Plods weary homeward way, 50 Plods way, 50 Plods weary homeward way, 50 Plods way, 5 53 Plods the weary ploughman homeward his way, 54 Plods the weary ploughman his homeward way, 55 Plods the ploughman homeward way, 56 Plods the ploughman homeward his wary way, 56 Plods the ploughman homeward weary his way, Plods the ploughman weary his homeward way Plods the ploughman weary homeward his way 59 Plods the ploughman his homeward weary way, 60 Plods the ploughman his weary homeward way.

The foregoing "unique poem" appears for the first time, in this, so far as known complete 60 transposition - without destroying the rhyme. The first person to send in a transposition after the October-November No. of N. Q. & A. was sent out was A. T. Thoits who submitted the 37th, 49th, and 50th. Others have sent in the same all of which were received in the order named. Some sent in one different transposition, some two, and some three-The line can be trans; osed 252 ways without destroying the sense.

A. T. Thoits, Manchester, N. H. A. T. Thoits, Manchester, N. H.
G. H. Allen, Manchester, N. H.
P. H. Dow, Manchester, N. H.
A. G. Bronson, Ottawa, Canada.
S. R. Simmons, Pur, R. I.
Mis. J. B. Mills, North Dunbarton, N.H.
Mrs. Arinie H. Foster, Kempsville, Va.
J. H. H. DeMille, Canisteo, N. Y.
C. C. Gibson, Spangle, Washington Ter.
W. C. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.
G. I. Hopkins, Manchester, N. H.

A few further remarks on Gray's Elegy may be in place here. Numerous editions have been published, both in England and America, several of which vary in a few words. We are informed that the first and original edition appeared as " Stanzas Written in a Country Churchyard," instead of "Elegy." etc. In 11d some read "And now the air a solemn stillness holds," instead of "And all the air," etc. xxxvith some read "Here scattered oft," instead of "There, etc." Various other slight changes might be cited.

Omitting the xvth and xvith, attributed to George MacDonald, and the XLth to XLVIIIth, appended by James D. Knowless there remain 39 stanzas by Gray. These contain 1140 words counting 8 compound words as each two words. The xxxth, 2d line; xxxivth and xxxviiith, 4th lines, are all monosyllables. One of the oftenest quoted stanzas is the xivth.

The XVII stanza in the first edition had Cato, Tully, and Casar instead of Hamden, Milton, and Cromwell, as follows, according to Prof. Rolfe who published an edition of the Elegy:

> Some village Cato, that, with dauntless breast, The little tyrant of his fields withstood; Some mute inglorious Tully here may rest; Some Cæsar, guiltless of his country's blood.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Pseudonyms of Authors, Including Anonyms and Initialisms by John Edward Haynes. New York, 78 Nassau St., MDCCCLXXXII.

This is a curious and valuable book. As much of our best literature appears under fictitious names it is very desirable to have some means of ascertaining the real names of authors. Probably thousands of readers have made partial lists of pseudonyms, initials, etc., as they have found out one by one, for their own convenience and gratification. All such will rejoice to learn that for a very moderate sum they can purchase Mr. Haynes's apparently exhaustive list of about 5000 names in the form of an attractive book in its typography, paper, and binding, as well as its curious contents. Every reader of N. Q. & A. who procures it will thank us for this notice.

A CRUISE UNDER SIX FLAGS, by O. A. E. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1885.

This is the title of an attractive book descriptive of the characteristics of the principal nationalities of Europe with the addition of a genuine Jonathan from America. The author is understood to be Prof. Erickson, an accomplished scholar of Richmond, Va., and his work may appropriately be called "Modern Canterbury Tales in Prose." We cordially commend Prof. E's "Cruise under Six Flags" as an enjoyable and instructive book. The mechanical execution of the book is in keeping with the publications from the house of J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MARK, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORIZED VERSION, IN PHONETIC SPELLING, by C. W. K. For a First Reading Book. New York, Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers, 1882.

No more efficient means can be devised to introduce the new or phonetic orthography, than the circulation of familiar writings in the type and style of the Spelling Reformers. That it is desirable to spell words as pronounced, without the absurd silent letters of the present mode, and to pronounced words as spelled, no one will dispute or deny. The only difference of opinion is as to its expediency. Like other great reforms, this must be the work of time, but it will surely be accomplished. The leading philologists of the world are its advocates, and the masses are gradually becoming familiar with the new method. Want of uniformity in characters and discritical marks has hindered the progress of the movement, but important features of it are already widely adopted. The book is has desomely printed and will be an important aid in the honetic movement.

SWINTON'S WORD EXERCISE BLANKS IN EIGHT NUMBERS. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York.

It may seem unnecessary to review "Blank Books," but the books before us are more creditable to the author as an educational writer, than some printed books we know of. They are suggestive semiblank books, admirably adapted to educe the latent powers of the pupil, to induce a lively interest in grammar and spelling, and thus produce properly educated scholars.

RAGNAROK; THE AGE OF FIRE AND GRAVEL, by Ignatius Donnelly. New York: D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

This is truly "a strange and fascinating book." It might suffice to say it is by the author of "Atlantis," published by Harper & Brothers, but we will add that the book is marvelously strange and plausible. Whether mythical or scientific it will repay perusal.

Text-Book of Commercial Law, for Commercial Colleges and Academies, by Salter S. Clark. New York: Clark & Maynard.

This is the best book of its size, on the subject of which it treats, that we have seen. It is full enough, clear enough, and small enough to meet the wants of students. Messrs. Clark & Maynard have recently published Kellogg's English Literature for Academies and Colleges, and also a revised edition of Young's Government Class Book. These are excellent text-books, and handsomely printed and bound.

THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, by Prof. Elroy M. Avery. New York and Chicago: Sheldon & Co.

This is an excellent treatise on an important subject, by a man who knows how to write a book on the subject of its title. We have tested Avery's Philosophy in the class room and find it full, accurate, logical and clear. We do not say it is easy, as compared with some others. The lofty height it reaches is unattainable by short and catechetical steps. We know of no book of its size better adapted to aid the earnest student in Physics.

PERIODICALS.

THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY, EDITED BY WILLIAM T. HARRIS, and published quarterly at \$3.00 a year by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

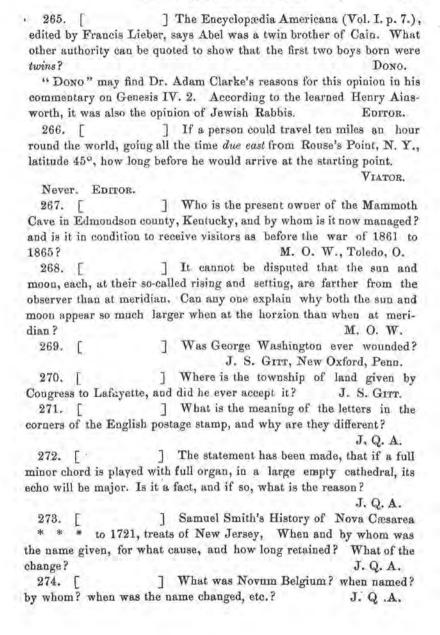
This publication is now in its 17th year, is profound, and to thinkers, as interesting as ever. The name indicates the scope and character of its contents.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply.—Shakespeare."

247. What word of two syllables, in We	ebster's
Dictionary, has its plural a monosyllable?	ARY.
248. [] Who made, in the British Parliame	ent, the
motion to terminate hostilities against the United States, at the	close of
the war of the Revolution? B. U	, R.
249. [] Who wrote the following couplet of	ontain-
ing in one line eight names, and what is Rhedycina?	
"Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas, Rubb, Stubb, Cobb, Crabb, Young, Carey, Tickell, Evan	s.**
The couplet may be found under the name Abel Evans in	Lippin-
cott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary by Dr. Thomas,	Vol. I.
page 878. D	ONO.
250. [] It is generally believed that the	
seams in trees, more or less distinct in nearly all trees, indicate	
nual growth or age of the tree. What is the indication of the	
observable in vegetable products, the beet, etc. Benja	
251. [] In Worcester's Pronouncing and E	
tory Dictionary of the English Language, Boston, 1849, under "	
of Doubtful and Various Orthography," the following ten orthog	the second second
are given: Moscheto, Moschetto, Mosquetoe, Mosquetto, Muschet	
chetto, Musketoe, Musqueto, Musquetoe, Musquitto. Two orthog	
아이들의 생물에 가장하는 것이다. 그들어서 나들을 하고 이렇게 되었다면 하는 사람들이 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 되었다면 하는데 되었다.	ito and
Musquito. Twelve modes to spell! Is there any	
word of so doubtful orthography? and what reduction has ther	
	тно.
252. [] Why did Benjamin Franklin call	
"Poor Richard?" When was "Poor Richard's Almanac" com	
	GMA.
253. [] Will the editor, or some reader, give	
planation of the phenomena of sun-dogs. Ose	00D.
254. [] In 1834, Ralph Waldo Emerson de	elivered
a course of lectures in Boston on "Luther, Milton, Michael A	ngelo,"
and also on the "Philosophy of History." Were the lectures pu	blished,
and if so, can a copy be obtained?	1. M.

255.] In "Daisies and Buttercups," an English novel, occurs the following: "He was also a good judge of horses, and drove the best cattle in the neighborhood." Query: What animals are covered by the term "cattle," in England? D.] On examining any atlas or geography, it 256. will be seen that nearly all the large ranges of mountains run nearly north and south, and most of them are situated not far from the ocean. As the earth turns on its axis from west to east, is it not somewhat remarkable that such should be the fact, and has any theory been advanced why they are so situated, and if so, what? If the shape of the earth's orbit is caused 257. € by centripetal and centrifugal forces, why is it not circular instead of an ellipse? Is the sun in one of its foci? If so, at what season is the earth in perihelion? TYCHO BRAHE. Were any English girls named Mary Anne 258. before the time of the princesses Mary and Anne who became queens? MARY. Nearly 200 words ending in mute e take the 259. suffix able, of which about 50 retain the e, as changeable. About 30 words ending in mute e take the suffix ible. Does any such word ending in ible retain the mute e of its primitive? DONO.] What is the pronunciation of the Hawaiian 260. T word "Hooiaioai" (8 vowels), mentioned in Max Muller's Lectures on Language, second series? ORTHO. 261. It has been often said in newspapers that Lieut. Flipper, who graduated at West Point but was subsequently dismissed from the service, was the first colored person ever commissioned in the United States army. There was, however, once a colored colonel commissioned by Congress who had in his veins the blood of three races, French, Indian, and Negro. Who was he? 262. Was Miles Standish, "the puritan captain," a Roman Catholic? EROTEME. Browning is quoted as saying in one of his 263. poems-" There's a great text in Galatians!" Give the reference to chapter and verse, what text he considers great. HERMES. Who wrote the story of " Peter Schlemihl' the man who lost his shadow?



275.	Ē	7	Where can I find the Latin ode entitled
"Ad Be	atricem in celis		One of the stanzas is:
		H.	l'e ducente, victrix, fortis, Portas non formido mortis, l'e ducente, quam amabo, Quoquo vadis ambulabo.''
			ABDIEL PEKAH, Philadelphia, Pa.
276.	I	1	Why are people buried with their feet to
the east	?	5	ABDIEL PEKAH.
277.	Г	1	Why is the fast of St. Thomas in the Cath-
olic, the	Episcopal, and	the	Lutheran churches, fixed for the 21st of
Decemb	The second secon		ABDIEL PEKAH.
278.	T.	1	What is the origin of the phrase "Who
struck 1	Billy Patterson?	27	ABDIEL PEKAH,
279.	And the second s		Why are there always six candlesticks on
the altar	in the Latin cl	-	h with the crucifix in the midst?
			ABDIEL PEKAH.
280	T	1	Is there any reason to think that the "An-
nals" of	Tacitus are a	forg	ery? ABDIEL PEKAH.
281.	Ē.	7	Wanted, a definition of Linear Algebra.
			A. M. A.
282.	F	T	How did it happen that Cowper's poem was
named 4	'The Task?"	-	A. M. A.
283.	T	1	It is said that ex-Senator David B. Atchison
of Miss	ouri was, for 30	6 ho	urs, "interregnum president" of the United
States.	Will some one	giv	e the full number of similar cases, with the
time of	each.		J. Q. A.
284.	1	1	About 2,450 years ago a poem was written,
called "	Telegonia" inte	ende	d as a continuation of the "Odyssey" of
Homer.	I have long to	ried	to find the name of the author. Can you
help me	3		. Subscriber.
285,	1]	Why do we have several words for express-
			mi-, semi-, and bi-, etc.: for demi-god, hemi-
			monthly? Why do we say tri-ennial for
once in	three years; and		-weekly for three times a week? ORTHO.
286.			Who first proved that degrees of latitude
gradual	ly increase from	n th	e equator toward the poles? M. G. GRAY.
287.	E.	1	Was Newton's Principia ever translated in-
to Fren	ch by a lady?		MARY.

288. [Who is the author of the following lines?
"Could we with ink the ocean fill; To write the love of God above, Were earth of parchiment made; Would drain the ocean dry, Were every spear of grass a quill: Nor would the scroll contain the whole.
Were every spear of grass a quill; And every man a scribe by trade; Nor would the scroll contain the whole, Though stretched from sky to sky."
J. S. Gitt.
289. [] What traveler visited Timbuctoo, and re-
ceived the reward of 10,000 francs promised to the first explorer that
should reach that city? VIATOR.
290. [] Where in Africa is the desert classified as
Challahengah, in "Sanborn's Geographical Manual," second edition,
1862, page 24? GIMEL.
291. [] When do we have the longest twilight, in
summer or winter, and why? EVERETT.
292. [When a car is moving due east or west,
explain how the sun can shine in a window on the north side.
Igo.
293. [] From reading notices of storms and meteo-
rological phenomena, it seems that some writers speak of tempests and
tornadoes indiscriminately, while others make a distinction. What is
the difference between tempests, tornadoes, hurricanes, and cyclones?
Ventue.
294. [] In a lecture published in the Scientific
American Supplement, page 2935, Prof. A. R. Grote says: "It seems
to me that Shakespeare is mistaken when he compares the sufferings of
a worm to those of a giant." Where does Shakespeare make the com-
parison? B. U. R.
295. [It is said in a biography of Voltaire that he
kept a volume of sermons constantly on his desk. Whose sermons so
pleased the skeptical philoshopher? Josephine.
296. [] I have heard quoted, as an illustration of
the tendency of mathematical studies to repress emotions and even the
imagination, an anecdote of a distinguished mathematician, who when
asked his opinion concerning the merits of a dramatic performance he
had just attended, replied "What does it prove?" Isaac Newton is
sometimes cited as the too logical mathematician, but I find no author-
ity for this in any of his biographies or works. I write to ask who was
the mathematician referred to, if there is any truth to the story?
MARY.

ANSWERS.

"Multa rogare; rogata tenere; retenta docere; Haec tria discipulum faciant superare magistrum."

The designation of Barnburners was adopted in New York in 1843. The Jackson party had led to the division of the Democratic party into Conservatives and Radicals. President Van Buren sided with the latter, and the others, many of them, led by William C. Ripley, Nathaniel P. Talmadge, and others, united for a time with the Whigs. Others, like William L. Marcy, Edwin Croswell, and Greene C. Bronson, after much complaining remained in the party. After the death of President Harrison, New York fell back into the Democratic ranks, and elected William C. Bouck, governor in place of Mr. Seward. The State was in the height of her policy of enlarging the Erie canal, and there was a depreciation in her credit. This was probably due to the hard times of 1837, and the fact that Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and other States "repudiated" their debts. The radical Democrats were for stopping the work, levving a direct tax and so restoring the credit; the Whigs and conservatives of loaning more money and finishing the enlargement. But the expenditure had been far greater than had been anticipated when the work was undertaken, and the "stop-and-tax" policy was adopted. The discussions in the Legislature were heated. Andrew B. Dickinson of Steuben led the Whigs in the Senate, and Col. Samuel Young of Saratoga, the radical Democrats. was a homespun, illiterate backwoodsman, but of great energy. was put to use homely illustrations. One day he remarked in debate: that the friends of Col. Young were like a Pennsylvania farmer, whose barn was so overrun with rats that he burned it in order to get rid of them, consuming a large crop of wheat, the danger of which he had overlooked. Col. Young in reply declared that he meant to burn the barn, nevertheless. Accordingly, he and his friends, including Van Buren, Silas Wright, Comptroller Flagg, John A. Dix, H. H Van Dyck, and William Cassidy were known as Barnburners. Gov. Bouck and his friends were named Hunkers, from the Dutch word Yunker. In 1847, the Democratic State Nominating Convention was divided, and in October the first distinctive convention of Barnburners met at Herkimer, and adopted the famous Wilmot Proviso as a political test. A second convention was held at Utica in 1848, which appointed a delegation to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore in May. Preston King, James C. Smith, and Mirthome Tompkins were among the delegates; and Samuel J. Tilden, D. Dudley Field, John Bigelow, Parke Godwin, James S. Wadsworth, W. F. Havemayer, and Dean Richard were conspicuous in the party. They bolted the nomination of Gen. Cass and Gen. Ripley, and corporated with Henry Wilson, Charles Allen, G. W. Johnson, and other anti-Taylor Whigs in the nomination of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams. The designation of Free Democrats, Free-soil Democrats, and Free-soilers usurped the place of the old name; the new combination falling to pieces with the election of 1848, the recusants took their places again in the Democratic party, receiving in common with those of their ancient associates who welcomed them back the new title of Soft Shell Democrats.

A. Wilder.

13-29. To ask for the publisher of a first treatise on algebra is about equivalent to inquiring the date of the creation of the world. Diophantus of the Alexandrian school wrote on the subject about fifteen centuries ago. Dr. Hutton, however, states that one Bombelli published a treatise on that science in 1579 in which he says he had translated part of Diophantus, "and that he found the Indian authors often cited in it, from which he concluded that the science of algebra was known to the Indians before the Arabians had it." The Mussulmans residing in India, some of whom are learned in mathematical science, regard algebra as having originated in that country, and not to have been derived from the Arabians. In 1813 there was published in London a translation of the Bija Ganita, a work on that science by Vaskara Acharaya, written about the year 1188. It had been translat. ed into the Persian, from which translation Mr. Streehey made his version, but it was originally written in Sanskrit, and purported to be a compilation from older authors. Euler appears to have advanced algebraic solutions to the same formulas as Vaskara, which would seem to be the limit to Hindu science. It is more than probable that some older people antedated the Aryans of India in this matter.

A. WILDER.

78-180. I think it is usually said that royal families have no surnames.

H. H. W.

76-164. Perhaps intermittent springs.

H. H. W.

24-60. We find the following in the American Journal of Mathematics, Vol. II., No 4, page 404, Note by the Editors to "Notes on the 15' Puzzle," by Prof. Wm. Woolsey Johnson, of Annapolis, Md., and Prof. W. E. Story:

"The editors have thought they would be doing no disservice to their science, but rather promoting its interests by exhibiting this a priori polar law under a concrete form, through the medium of a game which has taken so strong a hold upon the thought of the country, that it may almost be said to have arisen to the importance of a national institution. Whoever has made himself master of it may fairly be said to have taken his first lesson in the theory of determinants. It may be mentioned as a parallel case that Sir William Rowan Hamilton invented a game called the "Eikosion" game, for illustrating certain consequences of the method of quaternions."

The following is from "Mathematical Questions, with their Solutions from the *Educational Times*," London, 1881, Vol. XXXV., page 115, from a solution by the Rev. T. P. Kirkman, M. A., F. R. S.:

"Attention to these circles was perhaps first called by me in *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. CXLVIII., 1858, page 160, from which the late Astronomer Royal, Sir W. R. Hamilton, took his idea of his 'Icosian Game,' as he informed me, when he did me the honor to present me with the handsomest copy of the puzzle." S. C. GOULD.

112-(79-182). The Latin Q stands in its alphabetic series of Q, R, S, T, precisely as the ancient Semitic Koof (not Koph) stands in that alphabetic series of Koof, Resh, Sin, Tau. The Hebrew Koph is almost equivalent to the German Ch, and is either K, or kh. Many Hebrew words with Koph, are transcribed in Greek with X=Ch, e. g. Hebrew "Chasdim," Greek "Chaldaioi." The Latins had no K, for they could not pronounce the guttural Ch, but they retained the Semitic Koof, in form and place. Parkhurst went after the Spanish-Jewish pronunciation of the Hebrew, which is to be rejected as unscientific and arbitrary.

49-125. Is not the answer, 68-(49-125), somewhat astray? It is understood from mortality tables, that the thirteen diners would need to have an average age of seventy years to make such a fatal conclusion probable; and if their average age was forty years, only one-seventh of a person would be liable to die within a year.

H. H. W.

74-143. "The Eunuch" of Terence is a comedy; it was produced in 162 B. C., and was the most popular of his plays. It is said he received 8000 sesterces for this work.

H. H. W.

78-180. Years ago an unproved statement was printed that Prince Albert's real name was Busichi. Burke's statement will be found correct, for the Saxe-Coburg house, and for any other families who have simply continued mediæval practice of adding to their baptismal name only a territorial designation instead of the modern "surname."

PRIGGLES.

- 69-(12-19). In my boyhood, 1803-1810, I lived in the northern part of Vermont, in a town settled by people from different localities, in New England, and there the teamsters' commands to their oxen were neither "whoa hish," "whoa whish," nor "h'sh," but broad "hwo hush," or "back, hush." I never heard it used in speaking to a horse team. Though I have not driven an ox-team for sixty years, I expect my old habit would prevail were I to drive another ox-team. J. A. W.
- 70-36. In my childhood I saw "Dilworth's Spelling Book," which had been my mother's school-book (1770-1780), and from her I learned that in repeating the alphabet, all the vowels were distinguished as α is represented in this phrase "a by itself, a;" "e by itself, e," etc., or each a simple sound; while all the other letters were spelled by the addition of a vowel, as be, ce, de, el, em, etc.

 J. A. W.
- 97-201. The trampling over a field of beans must mean simply going over such a field. This was forbidden in the orient from very an_ cient times. Qut'ami the Babylonian, who lived 2000 B. C., says in his treatise on "Nabothean Agriculture," the following: "In the sayings of the ancients, it is said that a person who slept over night in a field among bean-pods loses his mind for forty days." (See D. Chwolson, "Uber dis Überreste der Attbabylonischen Literatur," in the Memoires Pusintes a L'Academie Quper. d. Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1859, pages 93, 421. Also, F. Nork's Real Worterbuch, sub verbo "Bohne.") Qut'ami speaks of beans as hurtful, because of their producing mephitic gases, or air, and therefore disturbing the mind with impure thoughts. From many ancient languages we learn, that of old, the air, or airs, the spirit, or spirits, of living beings were held to be of the same essence. A bad air was hence regarded as a bad spirit, and that which produced the one produced the other. Pythagoras learned this from the oriental masters, and taught the same to his disciples. We moderns detach material from spiritual things in our scientific proclivity to analysis. Perhaps we go as far wrong in this as the ancients went in their synthesis. E., University of Dacotah.

73-128. "PRIGGLES" sends an answer, but not what the querist evidently desires. He says a person can see to the stars, or to an immeasurable distance. On the earth's surface at the sea level, "PRIGGLES" says a person north of the equator can see fithear to the north than in any other direction. This is true in theory, but he does not say how far. Calling the earth a sphere of 4,000 miles radius, and making no allowance for refraction, a person on the summit of a mountain five miles high can see 200 miles in any direction towards the horizon. The solution is found in applying the geometrical truth that a tangent is a mean proportional between a secant and its external segment. In this case the secaut is 8005 miles and its external segment is 5 miles; hence the tangent or distance required is the square root of 8005 × 4 = 40025, which is 200 miles nearly.

77-168. Add Boswelliana: Common Place Book of James Boswell, London, 1881. PRIGGLES.

12-21. For a considerable number of classifications of the sciences, and a pretty good account of them, see Edwards's Memoirs of Libraries, Vol. II., page 761. But there are others, some for metaphysical, some for physical, some for bibliographical, some for bibliopolic, some for bibliothetic purposes.

PRIGGLES.

77-174. Take a slang dictionary and a Webster, and a stated proposition will show, I think, that S occupies no more space in the former than in the latter, for the size of the books. S is always a "long letter," I think the longest in English dictionaries.

PRIGGLES.

78-178. Any point in the circumference of a wheel rolling along a plane describes a series of cycloids, or somewhat arch-like curves upon said plane. At the moment when any given point is actually upon the plane, viz., where one cycloid ends and another begins, it is for an infinitesimal time motionless, and its movement just before and after is slow, while the point at the opposite extremity of the same diameter is describing the top of the cycloid and is moving at its fastest speed. This justifies the photographs and proves the proposition.

PRIGGLES.

79-187. In Alleu's Life of Philidor, now before me, his name is thrice spelled in the usual manner, George. I suspect the odd variation seen by "Октно" was a misprint. Will he cite volume and page from more than one publication to support his view?

Priggles.

27-88. No intelligent materialist of the present day believes any of the absurd things named by "EROTEME." Possibly some "naturalists" still cling to the popular superstitions of barnacle geese and hair snakes. Every year the traditional antediluvian toad comes out of the solid rock and airs himself in the newspapers.

74-138. No. PRIGGLES.

According to Morse's Universal Geography, Boston, MDCCXCIII., Vol. I., page 284, "It has often been asserted with confidence that President Washington was a native of England." "PRIGGLES" is right. Washington was never in old England.

EDITOR.

- 24-65. Such dyeing materials as will impart their color to different stuffs without previous preparation, are technically called substantive colors. Such as will not do this without the intervention of a third substance, called a mordaut, which has an affinity both for the dyeing material and for the fabric dyed, are termed adjective colors. Alum and copperas or ferreous sulphate are examples of mordants used to "set the color" or modify it, and madder is usually an adjective color or coloring material. Substantive colors with some fabrics will be adjective colors with others, and vice versa. The terms are not now generally used.
- 25-70. "Critic" failed to give the full definition of compasses. One of the uses named by Webster is "measuring figures." As calipers are used for that purpose, we see no inaccuracy in the dictionary.

EDITOR.

- 25-74. As Fryeburg is where it was before the separation, viz., in Maine, we should write Fryeburg, Me, for Maine was Maine as a district as well as a State.
- 26-80. As quantity has reference to magnitude or bulk, rather than to number the term quotity seems more suitable, though we have not been able to find it in any dictionary or encyclopædia. The t was unintentionally omitted in the query.
- 27-89. The annual summer visitor near fashionable watering places described as a huge sea-serpent is considered to be a myth, but scientists do not deny the possible or even probable existence of undescribed saurian mousters of the deep.

 Editor.

74-143. A comedy, PRIGGLES.

75-149. The occasion was wholly imaginary. PRIGGLES.

101-242. Mæris was the Greek name for the Egyptian king who was interested in the irrigation of Egypt. The Egyptian form of the name is Amun-m-he, according to a note by Sir Gardner Wilkinson to Chapter 13, Book II., Rawlinson's Herodotus. The building of Lake Mæris is ascribed to Amenmhat III., of Dynasty XII., of the Shepherd Kings. (Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th edition, Philadelphia, page 637). This Lake Mæris described by Herodotus, (Book II., Chapter 149) "is manifestly an artificial excavation." "The measure of its circumference is three thousand six hundred furlongs, which is equal to the entire length of Egypt along the sea-coast." The position of this artificial lake was determined by M. Linant. It seems to have been abandoned in the time of Pliny. There was and is a natural Lake Mæris whose position is well known. Wm. Hoover.

100-226. Madame Mennier and Baudiliere are mentioned in the memoir of Poe in Widdleton's edition of his works as having made translations. I do not believe Poe's works are fully translated into the French language.

WM. HOOVER.

101-240. According to Worcester's Dictionary, the letters u and v came to be used as they now are at the beginning of the 16th century.

WM. HOOVER.

79-186. There is a place called *Pen Mar*, partly in Pennsylvania and partly in Maryland; hence the name. It is a famous place for excursions from Baltimore and elsewhere, and visited daily by hundreds during the summer season. It has one of the grandest and best views in the United States.

J. S. Gitt.

49-126. I have heard that nine strokes were given at the end of the tolling of the bell to announce the death of a person, hence called tailers, or end strokes, so "nine tailers" meant a man. [Condensed by Ed.]

J. H. H. D., Canisteo, N. Y.

99-223. Great Cousin.

S. L. G., Goffstown, N. H.

46-101. The cork rises to the highest part of the water, which in a full glass is in the middle, but in one partially full, the middle of the surface is the lowest part.

PRIGGLES.

We have condensed the answer, which is correctly stated by the writer. It is an experiment of capillarity, or adhesion, and it is referred to in Gladstone's Life of Faraday.

EDITOR.

98-213. No. Mr. T. A. Pollock, writing at Camden, Ohio (now living at Miamisburg, Ohio), to Henkle's Educational Notes and Queries, Vol. III., page 43, says he saw a beech-tree struck by lightning Oct. 28, 1876.

WM. HOOVER.

100—229. For authority for the statement that Constantine abolished crucifixion, see Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Chapter XX., where in the notes reference is made to Aurelius Victor.

WM. HOOVER.

100-228. Moidart was a leader of a band of men in the clan of Montrose in the time of Charles I, of England. WM, HOOVER,

100-228. On page 77 of James Logan's Scotish Gael is an account of the Highlander forces in 1715 who were engaged in the rebellion. Among them were 800 MacDonalds of Glengarry, 800 MacDonalds of Moidart, and 1000 MacDonalds of State. On the day of the battle of Bannockburn Robert Bruce made Angus MacDonald Lord of the Isles. We suppose the "seven men of Moidart" belong to the Moidart clan of MacDonalds.

100-225. Seneca was the preceptor of Nero who gave the reins of government to Seneca when Nero became *emperor*. Seneca was finally put to death by order of Nero, but his works do not speak of Nero as being insane at the time.

WM. HOOVER.

100-225. "STUDENT" will find his query answered in Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography, Vol. I., page 350. The preceptor was Denis Burie, and his pupil who became king and insane, was *Erie* son of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden.

Editor.

78-178. All points in the circumference of a fixed revolving wheel describe a circumference, and hence all move with uniform and equal velocity. A point in the circumference of a wheel whose center moves with an unchanging velocity, rolling on a horizontal plane, describes a cycloid. Now if r is the radius of the wheel, v the velocity of the center, v' that of a point in the circumference, y the vertical distance of the point above the plane, it may be shown that $v' = v \sqrt{\frac{2y}{r}}$. When y = 0, v' = 0; $y = \frac{1}{2}r$, v' = v; y = 2r, v' = 2v. Wm. Hoover.

26-77. The dead points of a picture are the darkest parts, supposed to receive no light. They are the opposite of the brilliant points, which are the brightest parts. The effect of the picture is due mainly to the proper arrangement of these extreme "points," and the intermediate shading.

Editor.

76-160. Africans were brought to Jamestown in 1620 by a Dutch vessel. Some scandal-monger declared that the Mayflower after landing the first Pilgrims at Plymouth, brought the first cargo of slaves to Virginia; but this was impossible as well as inaccurate. A. Wilder.

This date (1620) is erroneously given in nearly all school text-books on the history of the United States. The true date was 1619, as given by Smith in his history of Virginia. He says: "About the last of August came in a dutch man of warre that sold us twenty nigars." Beverly, a careless writer of the early history of Virginia, made the mistake so extensively copied. Bancroft has corrected the date in the latest edition of his history, and also the American Cyclopædia, (the new one from which the word "New" is omitted) has it right—1619.

EDITOR.

101-239. By "The Peruvian Pompeii" is undoubtedly meant the city of Lima, or its port Callao. WM. Hoover.

101-235. The Rosicrucians were alchemists who sought for the philosopher's stone by the intervention of dew and light. — Hook.

That body of men was rather known by the title of "The Brothers of Rosicrucian," and not as given in the query. WM. HOOVER.

101-236. Baphomet is a corruption of Mahomet. Wm. Hoover.

101-245. The a in the names given has the force of of or from. The real name of Thomas a Kempis was Thomas Hamarken, born at Kempen which last name shows the origin of Kempis. WM. HOOVER.

99-218. The Latin sentence was the inscription upon a medal struck in honor of Dr. Franklin when embassador from the United States to France. Its author was Turgot, the comptroller-general of finance for the French government from 1744 to May, 1776. He was one of Dr. Franklin's correspondents, and he has been considered one of the best public ministers France ever had.

WM. HOOVER.

96-200. The differential equation to the cycloid is $\frac{dy}{ax} = \frac{\sqrt{(2r-x)}}{x}$. Then the whole length is $S = \int_{0}^{2r} \sqrt{(\frac{2r}{x})} dx = 8r$. The whole

length of the base is $2\pi r$. Therefore the required ratio is $4\div\pi$.

101-246. The "fifth act" was to be the establishment of a college in America which was to aid in the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. Wm. Hoover.

Google

WM. HOOVER.

74-146. Among old whist players the nine of diamonds is often spoken of as the "curse of Scotland." It is probably a corruption of the phrase "Cross of Scotland;" and as the nine "pips" on the card were formerly printed somewhat in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross, there seems reason for believing this to be the true origin.

H. K. A.

74-146. We find the following explanations in the British Penny Magazine for December 3, 1836, page 478:

Editor.

NIME OF DIAMONDS THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND.—In playing cards the nine of diamonds is commonly nick-named "the Curse of Scotland," and several reasons have been assigned for this strange denomination. When the Duke of York, who was shortly after James II.. took up his residence at Edinburgh, and enlarged the palace of Holyrook, he and his court introduced a new game there called Comet, in which the nine of diamonds is the most important card. The Scots, who had to learn the game, lost tremendous sums at it, and from that drumstance the nine of diamonds was called the Curse of Scotland. Another derivation is that the nine of diamonds was called the Curse of Scotland. Another derivation is that the nine of diamonds bore some resemblance to the arms of the Dalrym, les, and that Lord Stair, a member of that family, was the real Curse of Scotland. But a third derivation is more modern, and much more striking, though we cannot take upon ourselves to decide that it is the most correct or right one. It is said that the night before the fatal battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland sent orders to General Campbell to give no quarter to the soldiers of the Pretender, that this order being dispatched in great haste, happened to be written on a card, and that card the nine of diamonds; from which time and circumstance it has gone by the appellation of the Curse of Scotland.

24-67. The falsity of Smith's story of Pocahontas is easily proved from his own works. He published books on Virginia three times; first in 1608, then in 1624, and lastly in 1630. Of course if the Pocahontas story was true, it would have appeared in the book of 1608 entitled "A True Relacion of such Occurrences and Accidents of Noate as bath hapened in Virginia," etc. It would not be possible for him to omit such an incident, if true, and to put in place of it the simple "relacion" given below. The marvelous story first appeared in his book of 1824, sixteen years later. He says:

"At each place I expected when they would execute me; yet they used me with what kindness they could.

This kind king conducted me to a place called Topahanocke.

Arriving at Wesamocomoce, their emperor [Pow hatan] kindly welcomed me with good words and gr. at platters of sundry vituals, assuring me of his friend-hip and my therty within four days; he desired me to torsake Paspahegh [Jamestown], and to live with him upon his river, a country called Capa Howasicke. He promised to give me corn, venison, or what I wanted to feed us; matches and copper we should make him, and none should disturb us. This request I promised to perform; any thus having, with all kindness he could, sought to content me, he sent me home with four men; one that usually carried my gun and knapsack after me; two others loaded with bread; and one to accompany me."

DR. WILLARD, Chicago.

100-227. There is, however, no doubt whatever of the influence of the northern light on declination, inclination, horizontal and total intensity, and consequently on all the elements of terrestrial magnetism, although this influence is exerted very unequally in the different phases of this great phenomenon, and on the different elements of the force. See Humboldt's Cosmos, Harpers' eddition, Vol. V., page 152.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

24-66. "Lizzie" must remember that only members of royal families who actually sit on the throne are entitled to numerals after their names. Thus, although the Bourbon family of France, in ten centuries might have embraced a thousand members named Louis, there were only 18 by the name of Louis. known as Louis I., Louis II., etc., down to Louis XVIII. So there have been hundreds of Georges and Edwards in a greater or less degree entitled to succession to the throne of England, but only George I. to IV., and Edward I. to VI. have sat upon it. "LIZZIE" should reflect what inextricable confusion any other rule would work. Supposing every George in the houses of Plantagenet, York, Lancaster, Stuart, Hanover, etc., (which have all been royal families of England), were entitled to his number, George the IV. might have been George MDVIII., or any other ridiculous numeral. So the last Napoleon, being the Ist who reigned was properly Napoleon I.; but, as Mr. Kinglake explains (the whole story is too long to repeat here, especially as it is readily accessible), he was called Napoleon III., to the end, for prudential reasons. This demonstrates (as I related 55 24-66) that there never was any Napoleon III. John W. Bell.

Comment. We publish Mr. Bell's reply to "Lizzie," but we think "Lizzie's" supposition correct. Mr. Bell quotes a Louis XVIII., though no Louis XVIII. ever reigned. The next king in France after Louis XVI. was Louis XVIII., as the next emperor after Napoleon I. was Napoleon III. We never before heard of "hundreds of Georges and Edwards" among English princes, nor do we remember any Georges of the houses of Lancaster or Stuart.

75-153. If my calculations are correct, the 4th of March would fall on Sunday in 1783, 1788, 1794, 1900, 1906, 1917, 1923, 1928, 1934, 1945, 1951, 1956, 1962, 1973, etc. It is a fact that the day for the beginning of presidential terms (March 4th) fell on Sunday in 1721, 1849, and 1877; and if the elections continue every fourth year after 1880, it will fall on Sunday in the year 1917, 1945, and so on, as stated. That may have been meant; but if so, 1753 and 1781 are superfluous.

G. L. D.

75-153. The statement is accurate. The dominical letter for March 4 when it falls on Sunday is G. This must be the letter for the years given, which is the fact. These are years following leap-years.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

101-236. From K. R. H. Mackenzie's Royal Masonic Cyclopædia, London, 1877, page 67, article Baphomet. GIMEL.

"Among the charges preferred against the Order of Knights Templar, for which Jacques de Molay suffered martyrdom, was that of worshiping an idol or image called Baphomet or Baphometus. Many discussions have arisen respecting this word. Maccoy considersit to have been a corruption of Mohammed; but when it is remembered that the very object of the Templar Order was to combat the faith of Islam, it is easy to see that such a view must be erroneous. Von Hammer suggests that it may have arisen from the two Greek words Baphe metis, the baptism of wsidom; and Nicolai suggests that the three heads, sometimes shown on the image, referred to Cerberus, as we have dog-headed divinities in the Egyptian and Helenic mysteries. It is curious that bafa is the Provençal for a falsehood. That this was a Kabbalistical talisman is unquestionable, and was connected with the esoteric doctrines of Hermetic philosophy. It is very likely that an image embodying these doctrines may have existed, nor is it difficult to reconstruct its singular form, in itself essentially Masonic and universal. Be it remembered that the Rabbis were the jeglous custodians of the science of the Cabala or Kabbalah and that their mystical form of reading would prevail in the terminology of that science. If the word be read in the Hebrew manner (that is, instead of BAPHOMET, read thus TEMOPHAB), it is found to be an abbreviated cipher of the words TEMpli Omnium Hominum Paces AB bas. ' The father of the Temple, the universal peace of men,' thus conveying in a phrase an appropriate and universal sentiment of a Masonic nature. It has been suggested that Baphomet is none other than the Ancient of Days or Creator.

99-220. B. U. R. will find the quotations are from a poem on the License Law in a volume of poems entitled "Airs of Palestine and other Poems," by John Pierpont, Boston, Mass., 1840. L. A. M.

75-159. The quotation is incorrectly given; the lines in which it occurs are from "Macbeth," Act V. Scene 5, and are as follows: "Hang out our banners on the outward walls; the cry is still, They come!"

H. K. A.

25-68. Mr. Babbage says in his preface to the "Ninth Bridge-water Treatise," "The object of these pages, as of the Bridgewater Treatises, is to show that the power and knowledge of the great Creator of matter and mind are unlimited." He further says his object was to correct a prejudice, "that the pursuits of science are unfavorable to religion." This he attempted to do by results afforded by his "Calculating Engine." How he did this will best appear by reference to the book itself, We know nothing of the "Tenth Bridgewater Treatise."

75-157. The reason why in clearing a piece of land covered with small pines, by burning, scrub oaks spring up, is because the conditions of production have been changed. Every variety of mineral has its peculiar soil, and each soil a plant peculiar to itself. With every change of soil there must be a change of plant growth. Old plants are dying and new plants coming into existence. All matter is at all times pervaded by force which is essentially life; and therefore not only possesses polarity but a potency to become organic. The molecules become granules, these become cells and germs of living beings, some vegetable and others animal; and being assured a determinate mode of existence, do not change into some other. The bramble-bush produces neither figs nor grapes.

A. Wilder.

75-156. There is said to be a cross emblazoned or wrought on the toe of the Pope's slipper, which the penitents kiss.

A. WILDER.

75-158. Potatoes are called *Irish* because for so many years they have been so exclusively the food of the Irish to the exclusion of other articles more natural, more nutritive, more invigorating. A. WILDER.

74-144 (108 74-144) The "Circle of Necessity" is quoted on pages 296, 346, and 553 of Vol. I. of "Isis Unveiled." On the latter page it says: "It was there (Thebes) that were performed the sacred mysteries of the kuklos anaughes, the 'Unavoidable Cycle,' more generally known as the 'circle of necessity."

HERMES.

74-144. The "Probability Curve" is mentioned in The Analyst, Vol. IX. No. 5, page 135, in an article "On an Unsymmetrical Probability Curve," by E. L. De Forest. "The limit of a polynomial having none but positive coefficients has been investigated in a peculiar manner, by Laplace and subsequent writers, and found to be the common probability curve. See, for instance, Meyer, Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung, Leipsic, 1879, pp. 141, 350, 407, 442." Hermes.

49-126. The phrase "A nine days' wonder" is thought to have originated in some reference to the nine days during which Lady Jane Gray was styled Queen of Engalnd. Another authority attributes it to the nine days after birth during which a puppy remains blind. There is an old proverb given in Bohn's "Handbook of Proverbs," A wonder lasts uine days, and then the puppy's eyes are open. H. K. A.

23-53. "To change the name and not the letter,"
Is change for worse and not for better."

A. W.

75-156. Matthew of Westminster says it was formerly customary to kiss the Pope's hand; but that a certain woman in the eighth century, not only kissed the hand of His Holiness, but squeezed it. The Holy Father seeing the danger to which he was exposed, cut off his hand, and was compelled thereafter to offer his foot, a custom which has continued to the present time.

H. K. A.

(75-156) Comment. This romantic story is not generally credited. Diocletian offered his foot to be kissed by his courtiers, as did Charle magne and his son. The story of Rollo and Charles the Simple is well known. According to Encyclopædia Americana, article Adoration, the Pope probably took this custom from the Emperors. Also "in the primitive Christian Church this honor is said to have been shown to every bishop, as it is still in the Greek Church." In kissing the bishop's foot the Greek words proskuno se are still used. The golden cross on the slipper is kissed.

72-45. (103 72-45) The 18-lettered names were communicated to N. Q. & A. not because they happened to consist of 18, more than any other numbers, 13 or 16; but that coincidence was noticed at the time, and at the suggestion of a friend, Columbus was spelled with "bo" to make it conform to uniformity. Hermes would say "Christopher Columbus," and let the Ch go for one letter as it is in Greek. The names are prominent before the world as remarkable in each department mentioned. A communication received by Hermes suggests in place of Emanuel Swedenborg the name of Nicholas Copernicus (18 letters), mathematician and astronomer, born 1473, died 1543; age 70.

This would make them more symmetrical as four remarkable persons: William Shakespeare, 1564-1616,52; Christopher Columbus, 1436-1506,70. Napoleon Buonaparte, 1769-1821,52; Nicholas Copernicus, 1473-1543, 70,

The age of the left two reminds one of a part of Pope's line, Moral. Essays, Epistle 11. line 243. The age of the right two reminds one of David's line in Psalm XI. 10. They each lived in part of two centuries.

We were glad to see Prof. H. C. Bolton's criticism on this Note in last No. of N. Q. & A., as it prompts us to be more explicit and careful in future how to express ourselves. One of the most pleasant and interesting recreations in our experience was the perusal of Prof. H. C. Bolton's six articles on "Magic Squares," published in the Acta Columbiana, Vol. II. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9, for 1874-75. The articles are full of information on that subject-matter, with a valuable bibliography appended.

- 77-175. It was a practice till some fifty years ago to nominate presidential candidates by canvass of members of Congress and state legislatures. The last serious effort of the kind was in 1824. Then the republicans in congress nominated Mr. William H. Crawford. Out of 216, 68 did not participate; and Messrs, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, and Geu. Jackson became candidates. The practice of holding National Conventions came next into practice. I have supposed that the first of the kind was the Democratic, in 1831, which re-nominated Gen. Jackson and nominated Martin Van Buren for Vice-President. I see, however, in the sketch of the late Thurlow Weed in the New York Times of Nov. 22d, which has several inaccuracies, that the Anti-masons of New York provided in 1830 for holding a National Convention in the summer of that year. Their candidates were William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker; and another convention of National Republicans nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant, Gen. Jackson was nominated the second time for the presidency by the first National Convention, I think, that ever assembled, of representatives of a political party, held at Baltimore in 1831. Martin Van Buren received the nomination for Vice-President. Before that time caucuses of members of Congress named the candidates; but the untoward events of 1824, when Gen, Jackson as a 45 stump candidate" outran every competitor, brought the method into disrepute. It does not seem now as though the convention system can stand much longer. A. WILDER.
- 74-146. The most popular reason is that the Duke of Cumberland wrote a cruel order on the back of this card at the battle of Culloden. A full answer is among "Notes and Queries" department in Boston Evening Transcript, Feb. 5, 1877; see, also, same paper of July 17, 1882, H. H. W.
- 75-147. Perhaps the Spanish. The Latin was not, and the modern languages are more or less at fault.

 A. Wilder, M. D.
- 74-145. Yes, some nouns in the English language have no singular form and may be either singular or plural in meaning, and one of these is wages. I think that a knowledge of some of the modern languages would give us a key to many words of our own vernacular, e.g., Wages, the German singular for which is "Lohn" and the plural "Lohne".

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

78-176. Mr. A. Bronson Alcott is regarded as a Pythagorean and Mystic. He sometimes humorously styles himself a visionary, but he has been such only because he sought to render a purer conception of life, in matters of every day practicability. Though not scholarly and cultured like him. Mr. Alcott was even more earnest in his convictions than his famous townsman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, whom he admired even to reverence. Pythagoras, Plato, Plotinus are at one in him. Mr. O. B. Frothingham says of him: "In the journals of Theodore Parker, Mr. Alcott is represented as taking an active part in the thinking and talking of the period immediately preceding the establishment of The Dial, and as expressing audacious opinious; among others, this-which suggests Hegel, though it may have reached Mr. Alcott from a different quarter - that the Almighty progressively unfolds himself toward his own perfection; and this, that the hideous things in nature are reflections of man's animalism, that the world being the product of all men, man is responsible for its evil condition; a doctrine similar to the Augustinian doctrine of the Fall, hinted at also in the Book of Genesis. I apprehend that this is the true answer to Mr. Gould's inquiry, as I have heard Mr. Alcott say similar things. It is consistent with the whole doctrine of emanation accepted by all philosophers; that the lower orders in the universe subsist by spiritual auras from man, and hence when these are generated, the chaotic, disordering influence is cast over nature.

A. WILDER.

74-138 In 1751, with his brother Lawrence, Washington made his only sea-voyage,—a trip to Barbadoes—and Daniel Webster in the address delivered at the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, tells us, that he never for a moment had a sight of the old world.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Ansonia, O.

74-143 Terence or properly Publius Terentius Afer, was a Roman comic poet who lived about 193-159 B. C. By birth or purchase he became the slave of the Roman senator P. Terentius Lucanus, who, out of regard to his handsome person and unusual talents, educated him highly and finally manumitted him. On his manumission, he assumed, as a matter of course, his patron's nomen. He is supposed to have died in Greece in his 36th or 37th year. Six comedies are extant, accredited to Terentius, which are perhaps all he produced, viz., Andria. Hecyra, Heauton-Timoroumenos, Eunuchos, Phormio, and Adelphi. Vide Chambers's Encyclopædia.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

49-120. By classing Mr. Morgan's book with volumes written toprove the absurd proposition that Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's
works, or "among works on doubts of the existence of Shakespeare,"
"Priggles" makes it evident that he for one, has not read Mr. Morgan's close and startling argument. I do not hesitate to admit, that I
have become a complete convert to it; but can readily understand that
my own personal opinion is no criterion for another's. But at least I
can say that the man who has not read Morgan's book it not entitled to
express an opinion as to the very latest discoveries concerning William
Shakespeare.

John W. Bell.

49-125. (68 49-125) The New York Sun of November 15, 1882, has the following communication:

Figures for the Thirteen Club. "To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: The accident on the New York Central Railroad at Peekskill occurred on the 13th day of the month, and there were just thirteen passengers in the wrecked car. The Spuyten Duyvil accident happened also on the 13th day of the month to a train consisting of thirteen cars. Can any of the Sun's readers explain away the seeming fatality that attends the number? Do we say things are at sixes and sevens because those two numbers make thirteen?

In an article on "Later Speculations of Auguste Comte," in Westminster Review for July, 1865, John S. Mill says Comte had "au outrageous partiality to the number thirteen. Though one of the most
inconvenient of all small numbers, he insists on introducing it everywhere." Mill also says that "13 fulfilled certain conditions" that Comte
desired. Accordingly, in the Synthése Subjective by Comte he says:
"Normally constructed, great poems consist of thirteen cantos, decomposed into parts, sections, and groups like my chapters, saving the complete equality of the groups and of the sections. The introduction and
conclusion of a poem should comprehend six of its thirteen cantos."

Such is Comte's literary application of the number 13. HERMES.

95-193. The "Three Supreme Moments in American History" were: 1st—Bunker Hill. 2d—Bennington. 3d—Gettysburg. The author of the lecture was Charles "Carleton" Coffin, the war correspondent of the Boston Journal.

Mattapoisett.

76-167. The "Corn Laws" prohibited the introduction of foreign corn in 1815; repealed in 1846.

H. H. W.

75-149. I am quite sure it has been stated that the event described was fictitious. ("The good news brought from Ghent to Aix,")

H. H. W.

76-162. The chord of the segment subtends an angle of 120° at the center and its length is $= (2.1.\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$. The area of a horizontal section of the part cut off is $\frac{1}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}$, and if W is the required weight $\frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{4}3\sqrt{}}{\pi}$ W = 9 lbs., or $W = \frac{108\pi}{4\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}$.

WM. HOOVER.

14-39. Let $x^4 + px^2 + rx + q = 0$.

The roots of this equation may be represented as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 = \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{(a+b\sqrt{c})}, \\ r_2 = \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{(a+b\sqrt{c})}, \\ r_3 = -\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{(a-b\sqrt{c})}, \\ r_4 = -\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{(a-b\sqrt{c})}. \end{array}$$

Then by the theory of equations:

$$(x-r_1)$$
 $(x-r_2)$ $(x-r_3)$ $(x-r_4) = x^4 + px^2 + rx + q$.

Substituting the values of r_1 , r_2 , etc., and multiplying, we have $x^4 - (2c + 2a)x^2 - 4bcx + (c^2 - 2ac + a^2 - b^2c) = x^4 + px^2 + ix + q$.

Hence
$$c + a = -\frac{1}{2}p$$
,
 $4bc = -r$,
 $c^2 - 2ac + a^2 - b^2c = g$,

Eliminating a and b we have

$$c^3 + \frac{1}{2}pc^2 + \frac{1}{16}(p^2 - 4q)c - \frac{1}{64}r^2 = 0.$$

This cubic will have a commensurable root whenever the elements a, b, and c are commensurable quantities.

Illustration: If
$$x^4 - 16x^2 - 24x - 8 = 0$$
,
Then $c^3 - 8c^2 + 18c - 9 = 0$.

3 is a commensurable root of this cubic, and the roots of the biquadratic are readily found to be

$$+\sqrt{\beta} \pm \sqrt{(5+2\sqrt{\beta})}$$
; and $-\sqrt{\beta} \pm \sqrt{(5-2\sqrt{\beta})}$.
N Fitz, Norfolk, Va.

78-181. When I was a boy, say about 1830, there was in the city of New York, on a corner of Dey and Greenwich Sts., a church, the basement or cellar of which was let for storage. Among the articles stored were liquors of various kinds. I heard the lines quoted then applied to that church. The word "love" was used instead of "joy," making a double rhyme in the first couplet. "Joy" is, however, the better antithesis. I never before saw the quotation in print. G. L. D.

47-110. Rinaldo is the same as Reginald, Regnold, and Reinwaltand means a man without stain or reproach. Almira or Almeira is a Semitic name signifying the lady, he queen. Lucinda is Latin, and signifies at the coming of light, pertaining to the dawn. Cinderella is evidently a diminutive of this name; the legend referring to the dawnmaiden fleeing from the King's son, the rising son, and from a princess in attire becoming like a sorry beggar girl beyond the gate. Marvin is Kymræg, and probably formed from mer, a sea, and eyr. Baldwin is old German and denotes bold in conflict, a daring soldier. Ensworth, I apprehend is a corruption of Ainsworth. Bingham is Old Saxon, from hame a home or place and perhaps bingr, a bench or out crop of ore. Bennett would etymologically mean a little hill, I suspect however that it is a corruption of Benedict, blood. Miranda is Latin, and signifies admirable. Felch seems to be an equivocal name. It probably has a local origin. It may however be a corruption of Welch. Herrick, I presume is a corruption of Henry or Harry; it means the paterfamilias or the chief of the clan, Hough is probably Hugh, the mind or spirit. It however resembles Howe or Howell, which signify whole, integral; but it is idle to venture an opinion. Hoyle would more quickly suggest this etymology; the old orthography being Hywel. Hascall is outside entirely of my studies. It is more probably Haskell, Waldon, is from wold-dun a Saxon name meaning a woody hill. If Wolden, it is a wild region Westcott is probably, west-cote the western cottage or hamlet, I have A. WILDER, M. D. answered several words conjecturally.

Index to Queries and Answers. This Index we publish on page ix. of the Supplement to this issue, Nos. 8 and 9, so as to include the pages of the present Nos. in the Numerical Table. This will be again published on page 160 of No. 10 of Notes, Queries, and Answers, including the pages of that issue, then completing the first ten Nos. It will enable the reader to see at a glance what have been answered, and the pages where the answers can be found. Queries with editorial remarks, at the time of publication, are referred to by "Ed." Every answer in the body of our issues refers to the page and number of the query; and, in the index, every query refers to the page of the answer. Attention of correspondents is invited to the unanswered queries.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers.

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OUR BOOK TABLE.

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THE NEW IDEA, by Frank P. Fenno, Altay, Schuyler Co., N. Y-Weekly, \$1.00 a year.

A judicious school-room aid, and useful to anybody.

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, Palm, Fitch & Kratz, Pittsburgh, Penn. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

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WILFORD'S MICROCOSM, A Religio-Scientific Journal. Hall & Co., 23 Park Row, New York. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

As no brief notice can describe this original Magazine we advise readers to send for sample copies for examination.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, J. B. Merwin, Editor, St. Louis, Mo. Monthly, \$1,00 a year.

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THE SCHOOL HERALD, a News Manual for use in Schools, by W. I. Chase, Chicago, Ill. Semi-monthly, 75 cents a year.

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THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLER, a journal of thirty-two large pages, by the American News Company, 39 and 41 Chambers St., New York. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

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THE EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL OF VIRGINIA, 329 West Main St., Richmond, Va., Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

This educational journal is ably edited by Prof. Wm. F. Fox, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Virginia. Its articles are soild, sound, and suited to the wants of public and private schools.

THE TEACHERS' COMPANION and the Pupils' Companion, published by C. W. Hagar, 40 Bond St., New York. The 1st, monthly, 75 cents a year; the 2d, semi-monthly, 75 cents a year.

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THE UNIVERSE, the Universe Publishing Company 2606 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Monthly, \$1.50 a year.

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THE SHORT-HAND REVIEW, by Willard Fracker, Washington, D. C. Monthly, \$1.50 a year.

This is a reliable journal for writers of all systems of short-hand. It is filled with interesting matter for students of stenegraphy, reporters, operators of type-writers, and the literary public generally.

SERIALS RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

THE MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE, a Journal of Elementary Mathematics, edited by Artemas Martin, M. A., Ph. D., Member of the London Mathematical Society; Issued quarterly. Terms, \$1.00 a year in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Erie, Penn.

THE MATHEMATICAL VISITOR, edited by Artemas Martin'; Issued semi-annually. Terms, \$1.00 a year in advance. Single numbers, 50 cents. Back numbers supplied at the same rate. Erie, Penn.

THE ANALYST, a Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, edited by J. E. Hendricks, A. M.; Issued bi-monthly. Terms, \$2.00 a year in advance. Des Moines, Iowa.

THE SCHOOL VISITOR, devoted to Mathematics, Grammar, Notes, Queries, and Examination Questions, edited by John S. Royer. Published monthly. Terms, \$1.00 a year. Ansonia, Ohio.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS, WITH THEIR SOLUTIONS, from the Educational Times, with many Papers and Solutions not published in the Educational Times, edited by W. J. C. Miller, B. A. Issued semi-annually, bound in boards: London. Terms \$3.75 a year. Address Artemas Martin, M. A., Erie, Penn.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, issued under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University; edited by J. J. Sylvester, LL. D., F. R. S. Quarterly. Terms, \$5.00 a year. Baltimore, Md.

Science, An Illustrated Journal, published weekly by Moses King. Terms, \$5.00 a year. Cambridge, Mass.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Pamphlets Received.

STANDARD TIME for the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A review of the proposition published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the outline of an arrangement believed to be the most simple and thorough solution of the question. By E. B. Knorr, Civil Engineer. Washington, D. C.: Judd & Detweiler, 1882. pp 16, maps

PHYSICS AND OCCULT QUALITIES. An address delivered before the Philosophical Society of Washington, (D. C.) December 2, 1882. By William B. Taylor, retiring president of the Society. Washington, Judd & Detweiler, printers, 1882. pp. 50.

SIMPLE DISSOTIONS for Physiology Clases, and use in Public High Schools, by M. L. Seymour, Professor in State Normal University. Published by Illinois School Journal, Normal, Ill.

UNGLE SAM AND AMERICUS. A dialogue on Laud, Labor, and Liberty an outline of a plan for a new American national land and labor co-operative system. By E. F. Boyd. Cingunata, Ohio, published by Jos. B. Boyd 169 Race St., 1880. pp. 34.

REPLY TO A DOCUMENT emenating from the so-called "Supreme Council for the North-ern Jurisdiction;" also an appendix being ex-tracts from the "Reprint" of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A. New York, December, 1882. pp. 18.

HUMAN TOBACCO SERUBS, a tornado, with new dissipation interest tables extending from one to fitty years; a sure cure for every hon-est-hearted reader. "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." By Chester E. Pond. pp. 32.

SWI DENBORG'S WRITINGS, a testimony to the value of his writings from a member of an ortholox church; addressed to all lover of Christ and seekers after genuine truth. By Chester E. Pond. pp. 30.

DR. FOOTE'S REPLY TO THE ALPHITES, giving some cogent reasons that sexual contrineace is not conductive to health. Price ten cents. Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th St., New York. pp. 39.

JOURNAL OF MAJOR JEREMIAH FOGG, during the expidition of Gen, Sullivan in 1779, against the western Indians. Exeter, 1875. Exeter, 1875. 150 copies; 24 pp.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Climate and production. Misrepresentation exposed, Second edition. Published by the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada. Ottawa, 1883. 32 pp.

SPECIMENS from the Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, Agent. First Letter Press Foundry in New England. Accuracy, Beauty, and Durability. Foundry and Office, 164 and Durability, Four Milk St. 1883. 260 pp.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS of Hon. H. B. Put-nam, Mayor of Mauchester, N. H., to the City Government, January 2, 1883. John B. Clarke,

INAUGURAL ADDRESS of Hon. Edgar H. Woodman, Mayor of Concord, N. H., delivered before the City Council, January 23, 1883. Concord, printed by Republican Fress Assoclation, 1883.

THE RIGHT OF SEGREGATION, and HUMAN NEEDS, two lectures by Henry E. Sharps, de-livered in New York city in 1881, before the Co-operative Colony.

ADDRESS of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and the other proceedings at the annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, January 3, 1883. Boston, 18 Somerset, 1883. 43 pp.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES. Life and Character of Hon. C. C. Washburn. Addresses before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, July 25, 1882, Madison, 48 pp.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Bureau of Education. Circulars of Information.—High Schools for Girls in Sweden. 6 pp. National Pedagogic Congress of Spain. 4 pp. No. 3. The University of Bonn. 67 pp. No. 4. Industrial Art. in Schools, by Charles G. Leland, of Philadelphia. 37 pp. No. 5. Maternal Schools in France. 14 pp. Washington, D. C. 1882.

SPELLING REPORM DOCUMETSS—Therd Aniul Report of the English Spelling Reform Association. 1d each, 6d per dozen. 22 pp. Short-Hand. Leaflet. 2 pp. 1d per doz. Her Majesty's Inspectors and Spelling Reform, by E. Jones, Liverpool. 8 pp. ½d each.

form, by E. Jones, Liverpool. 8 pp. 4d each.
4d per doz.
Dde Engglish and dhe American Speling
Reform Assaiashonz. A New Year's Greeting. A Papier red by E Jones, Liverpool, at
a meeting ov the E. S. R. A., 8 Jon Street,
Adelfi, London, January, 1883, containing dhe
Combinashon Alfabet, sujested az a baisis for
a skeem ov reformed method of speling for
scools, too be aprooved and recomended by
dhe Speling Reform Assaiashonz. 8 pp.
Speling Reform Assaiashonz for combind acshonz. From E. Jones, 4 Amborley St., Liverpool, England. To Speling Reformers everywhere. 1883. 4 pp.,
Dhe Problem of Speling Reform—a

DHE PROBLEM OF SPELING REFORM—a complest program of spelling reform, practical, moderer, and efectiv, sujested az a baisis for combind acston, by "aul persoaz in improvements in Engglish orthografy, ov env keind whotsoever," in harmony ov dhe objects of dhe Engglish dhe American spelling reform assosiaishon, az ecspounded by Profesor Loursharm in article on dhe problem ov spelling. hassissions, acceptomated by Frotesor Louis-bury in an articl on the problem ov speling reform" in the "Senteury" for December, 1882, harmonizing deigrafs width new leters-By E. Jones, Liverpool, Eng. 4 pp.

LIPE OF JOHN MURRAY, preacher of Uni-niversal Salvation, written by himself, with a continuation by Mrs. Judith Sargent Murray. A new edition, with an introduction with notes by Rev. G. L. Demarest (of Manchester, N. H.) Universalist Publishing House, Boston, 1882, cloth, pp. 408.

Antient and Primitive Rite-Lectures of a Chapter, Senate and Council of the Antient and Primitive Rite, but embracing all systems and Frindlye Rice, our carbineing all systems of High Grade Masonry, translated from the French by John Yarker, 33-96°, author of "Speculative Freemasonry," &c. Published by John Hogg, 13 Paternoster Row, London, E. C. Price \$1.00.

The Book of Israel. - he Sepherva. Designed to show the human framework to be signed to show the numan framework to be governed by twelve laws which occupied the author twelve years in working out in detail. pp. 294. Published by R. H. Wisdom & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price \$1.00.

Genetics-A new System of Learning, based on the analogies comprised in a complete abatract of the requirements of genetive laws, as they apply to the origin and requirements, or to the source and genesis of the thestar, plant, To the Source and Societary worlds. By Samuel T. Fowler, Prof. of Genetics, Published by Geo. T. Fowler & Co., Philadelphia, Penn. pp. 192.

The Soul and Body. Nature of the Intercourse between the two, which is supposed to
be reflected either by physical influx, or by
spiritual influx, or by pre-established harmony. From the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.
American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York.

Catalogue of Rare, Choice, Valuabl., and Out-of-Print Books for Sale by Carlton Mc-Carthy & Co., 916 Main St., Richmond, Va., 383 lova at prices annexed. Part I. pp. 28.

The Gospel of Marc, according to the authorized version in phonetic spelling. By C. W. K. For a First Reading Book. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." John VI. 63. New York. Funk & Wagnalls publishers, 1882. pp. 118.

ALMANACS.

New Hampshire Register, and Business Directory for 1883, published annually by S. L. Framan, Claremont, N. H. Astronomical calculations fitted expressly for this Register by Hosea Doton, A. M. This Reg ster has a peared annually, with few exceptions before the present century, since 1772. In sale at T. W. Lane's, 16 Hanover St., and E. R. Coburn's, 740 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. 233 pp.

Three-Quarter Century Calendar, 1825-1899, published by J. B. Plummer & Co. Shows all the days of the week for 75 years.

Dover Enquirer Almanac, illustrated by 66 e-abrated artists, 1883. Issued by Libbey & Co., Dover, N. H.

Illustrated Almanac, issued by Geo. J. Fos-ter & Co., Dover, for 1883.

Mansill's Almanac of Planetary Meteorology, Almanac Makers' and Forecasters' Guide, and New System of Science, by Richard Mansill. 1883, Eighth year. Price 25c R. Crampton, Rock Island, Ill.

Prof. Tice's Weather Forecasts and American Almanae, by John H. Lice, giving the condition of the weather forevery day in the year, with explanation of the causes governing it and its changes, 1883. No. 7, Price 25c. Thompson, Tice, & Lillingston, 520 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Vennor's Weather Almanac for 1883, No. 6. Price 10c By Henry G. Vennor, F. R. G. S., Montreal, Canada.

Zadkiel Almanac, 1883, containing predictions of the weather, voices of the stars, numerous useful table, with a hieroglyphic war of Europe. 53d yearly edition. By Zadkiel of Europe. 53d yearly edition. By Zadkiel Tao Sze, &c. Sale over 150,000. London. 6d each. 84 pp.

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Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1883. Fdward McPherson, editor. Tribune

Asseciation, New York.

Public Ledger Almanac, 1883. The 14th an-usal issue. An every-day companion for the year. Presented to all subscribers of the Led-ger. Published by George W. Childs, editor and proprietor, Philadelphia, Penn. I. TI

Leavitt's Farmers' Almanac, (improved)—1883, by Dudley Leavitt, (alculations by his nephew Wm. B. Leavitt. No. 87. Published by E. C. Eastman, publisher, bookseller, and stationer, Concord, N. H. Price 8 cents.

The Old Farmer's Almanac, 1883, by Robert B. Thomas. No. 91. Published by William Ware & Co., Boston, Mass. Price 8 cents.

Parmers' Almanac, and Ephemeris of the motions of the Sun and Moon, 1883, by Berlin H. Wright. No. 65. Published by Barcalow & Co., 76 Bowery, New York. Price 10 cents. Contains problems and solutions.

Farmers' Almanac, calculated for New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, by Berlin H. Wright. No. 58. Published by Matthias Plum, 717 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Price 10 cents-Contains problems and solutions.

The Maine Farmers' Almanac, 1883, No. 65. by Daniel Robinson. Published by Charles E. Nash, Hallowell, Maine. Price 10 cents. Con-tains in each annual issue problems and solu-tions contributed by a large circle of correspondents.

Almanac, by Livingston & Kimball, Man-chester, N. H. Illustrated. Complimentary to the citizens of the city from the printing-house of these printers, 10 Market St., Man-chester. chester.

Development of Character in School — An essay read before the Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association, at Manchester. N. H., Oct. 28, 1882, by Miss Ellen Hyde, Principal of Framingham (Mass.) Normal School. Printed for the Association, Price to cents. Address the publisher, Thomas W. Lane, Antiquarian Bookstore, 16 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H. Meteorology — Meteorological Factors and Phenomena, an article from the Kansas City Review for November, 1882, by Isaac P. Noyes, Washington, D. C.

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Herbert Spencer on the Americans and the Americans on Herbert Spencer; being a full report of his interview, and of the proceedings of the farewell banquet, Nov. 11, 1882. Price 10 cents. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Liberty and Morality. A speech by W. S-Bell, at Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1882. Published by the author, Boston, Mass.

The International Time System, a paper read before the New York Academy of Sciences, Jan. 16, 1882, by John K. Rees.

The Progressive Spelling—A paper read before the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 5, 1882, by H. L. Wayland, editor of the National Baptist. Reprinted from the same for distribution. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Alphabet of the Future—A paper read before the Fortnightly Club of the city of Mil-waukee, Wis., by Geo. H. Paul. Published by request of the Club.

Russia and Nihilism — A lecture delivered before the Chicago Liberal League and the Industrial Reform Club, by Col. W. P. Hlack.

The International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures—Appeal o the earnest and thoughtful, and especially to its members. A full account of the Insti-tute's origin, objects, work, members, publi-cations, and future prospects. Charles Lati-mer, President, Cleveland, Ohio, Lucian I. Bisbee, Secretary, Boston, Mass

English Tyranny and Irish Suffering, dedicated to the Irish Land Lengue of Memphis,

Tenn, by Avery Meriwether.

A Chapter in the History of Vicum-Oco. From MS. supposed to be Written by Edgar A. Poe. Reprinted from the Free Trader, Mem-phis, Tenn. Price 10 cents. Free Trade Pub-lishing Company.

The Daggatouns; A Tribe of Jewish Ori-gin in the Desert of Sahara. A Review, by Henry Samuel Morais, author of "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century." Edward Stern & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Annual Catalogues of the Institute of Technology, 1881-1882 and 1882-1883. Officers, students, alumni, members of Society of Arts, courses of instruction, etc. Boston, Mass., 1883.

Garfield—a poem by L. C. McKinstry, Boston, Mass. pp. 15. Published by the author, and dedicated to all who loved the illustrious dead. Boston, Mass., 1882.

Historical and Bibliographical Memoranda, (Masonic), by Han. Josiali H. Drummond, P. G. M. Second Edition, 1882. Printed for the "Masonic Collectors' Association." Pp. 127. Price \$2.00. S. Stacker Williams, Sec., Newark, Ohio.

Three Treatises of Plotinus, translated from the original Greek, by Thomas M. Johnson, Two books on the Essence of Soul, and one on the Descent of Soul. Delicated to A. Bronson Alcott. Price 25 cents. Address Thomas M. Johnson, editor of Platonial, Osceola, Mo.

The One Hundred Prize Questions in Canadsan History and the Answers of Hermes (Henry Miles, Jr., of Montreal) the winner of the first prize, with an appendix containing notes and comments. Dawson Brothers, publishers, Montreal, 1880. Price 50.

The Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature among the Hebrews, by J. P. MacLean, Limited edition, Price 25 cents, Robert Clarke

& Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suburban School Houses, by Warren R. Briggs, architect; Brilgeport, Conn. Reprint from the Report of the State Board of Health,

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Chicago Astronomical Society. Annual Re-port of the Director, Prof. G. W. Hough, of the Dearborn Observatory for 1882; also report of the board of directors. Summary of the work accomplished. pp. 56.

Register of the Lehigh University, 1882-1883. Founded by Asa Packer; tuition free. South Bethlehem, Pa. pp. 64.

Biennial Report of Commissioners of Tuxing District (Memphis,) Shelby County, Tenn., to the Governor, 1882, pp. 42.

Annual Report Board of Education, City of Madison, Wis, pp. 52, 1882.

Catalogues.—New Lisbon, O. Public Schools, pp. 14. Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark., pp. 20. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. pp. 111. University of Wisconsin, Madison. pp. 87.

Announcements of Publications.

Education, an International Magazine. monthly, devoted to the science, art, and philosophy of education. Thomas W. Bicknell, conductor. New England Publishing Company, Boston. Terms \$4.00 a year, 75 cents a copy. Vol. III. No. 3 for January-February, copy. Vol. III 1883. pp. 108.

Freethinkers' Magazine and Freethought Di-Freedinkers singuine and Freedough Directory, for the United States and Canada.—
H. L. Green, editor and publisher. Commenced November, 1882. Terms \$1.50 a year, bi-monthly, 25 cents a copy. Vol. I, No. 2, Jan. (E. M.) 283, Salamanca, N. Y. Cattarau. gus Republican Printing Company.

Illinois School Journal, a magazine for teachers and school officers. E. L. James, Ph. D. and Charles DeGarmo, editors and proprietors, Terms \$1.50 a year in advance, Vol. II, No. 9. Normal, Ill.

The Disciples' Union. Monthly, published at Unionville, Conn., by Geo. L. Hart. S. W. Bishop, editor. Terms 25 cents a year. To the poor free. Commenced December, 1882.

The Concord Lectures, comprising outlines of all the lectures at the Summer School of Philosophy in 1882, collected and arranged by Philosophy in 1882, collected and, arranged by Raymond L. Bridgman, revised by the several lecturers, approved by the faculty. Cam-bridge, Mass., Moses King, publisher, Har-vard square. Cloth \$1.75; paper \$1.25. 200 pages. This is the prospectus of the forth-coming volume, a limited edition of 1000.

Scientific and Literary Gossip, published by S. C. Cassino & Co., 32 Hawley St., Buston, S. C. Cassino & Co., 52 mawey con Mass., Vol. I commenced November, 1882, J. S. Fineslav, editor, Melrose Mass. Terms 50 Kingsley, editor, Melrose Mass. cents a year.

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Central Normal News, a quarterly devoted to normal principles and practical education. Terms 15 cents a year. Danville, Ill. C.

Dailas Lind, editor.

The School Visitor devoted to Mathematics, Grammar, Notes, Queries, and Examination Questions, John S. Royer, editor, Ausonia, O. Terms \$1.00 a year, monthly.

American Journal of Mathematics. Edited by J. J. Sylvester, and published under the au-spices of the Johns Hopkins University.— Isseud quarterly, at \$5.00 a year. Address all communications to the editor, Baltimore, Md. Vol VI commences with March, 1883.

American Young Folks—A Semi-month! Journal, published by Geo. W. Browne, editor, Manchester, N. H. Terms 75 cents a year. Manchester, N. H. Terms 75 cer. Vol. IX commenced January, 1883.

The Reconstructionist, devoted to the substi-tution of good for evil, by Samuel T. Fowler, Prof. of Genetics, editor. Published quarter-by by George T. Fowler & Go., 1892 Master Street, Philadelphia, Penn. Price, while a quarterly, 25 cents a copy.

The Kneph-Official Journal of the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry. Published under authority of the Sovereign Sanctury under authority of the Sovereign Sanctury for Great Britain and Ireland. Edited by the Grand Secretary - General, James Hill, 91 Clarence Road, Clapton, London, E. Price fifty cents a year, monthly; Vol. III com-menced with January, 1883.

Our Rest and Signs of the Times—Published by Thomas Wilson, 182 South Clark Street, Chicago, 111. Monthly, at \$1.00 a year. Vol. X commenced January, 1883, with a next new heading, and its general appearance is greatly

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Woodcook's Printers' & Lithographers' Week-Woodcook Printers & Lithographers Week-by Gazette, and Newspaper Reporter. The only weekly journal published treating on Stationery, Typography, Lithography and Bookbinding. 78 & 80 Murray Street, New York, Price \$2.00 a year, Vol. XV com-menced January, 1883.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly, Issued the first of every month by the Marray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New Yol Price 50 cents a year, single copy 5 cents.

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The Rughy Monthly—PERSEYERADNO VIN-OES—published by the Rugby Literary Socie-ty, Wilmington, Del. Monthly, at 25 cents a year, J. Danforth Bush, Business Manager.

Appletons' Literary Bulletin, Holiday Num-Devoted to announcements of Appletons' ications. Vol. II, No. I, December, 1882. publications.

The Liberal Age. An Independent Journal of Liberal Literature. Terms 50 cents a year. Vol. I, No. 5, Dec. E. M. 282, (E. C. 1882). Address Dr. T. W. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.

The American Reformer - Published by the Reform Publishing Company, bi-weekly, 59 Tribune Building, New York City. Terms \$1.00 a year. Vol. I, No. 1, Dec. 23, 1882.

Rutledge's Monthly-Published by Rutledge Publishing Co., Easton, Penn. Literature, Prizes, etc. Terms \$1.00 a year, 20c a copy-Vol. IV, No. 12, December, 1882.

Choice Literature—a monthly magazine devoted to the current literature and the announcement of books, published by John B. Alden, 18 Vesey St., New York. Vol. 11, No. 3, January, 1883.

Bulletin of the Virginia Historical Society, Organization of the Society, officers and mem-bers, list of publications, etc. Richmond, Va. Published by the Society, 1831.

The Dartmouth-Published fortnightly, during College year, by editors chosen from the Senior class, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Terms \$2.00 a year. Address Manag-ing editor. Fourth Series, Vol. IV, No. 8, Dec. 24, 1882.

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The Household—Devoted to the interests of the American Housewife. Published by Geo. E. Crowell, editor, Brattleboro, Vt. Terms \$1.00 a year, 10c a copy, monthly. Vol. XVI, No. 1, January, 1883.

The Naturalists' Leisure Hour and Monthly Bulletin—Devoted to the collection and sale of Descrimens in Geology, Enromology, and other sciences; also, the sale of books in all departments of science. Published by A. E. Foote, 1223 Helmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn. Terms 75c a year, monthly. Vol. VII, No. 73, January, 1883.

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The Transatlantic Bookseller-Published by Thompson & Co., 197 George St., Glasgow, Scotland, Bi-monthly, devoted to the sale of books in all departments of literature. Free. No. 1, December, 1882.

The Comet-Published by the High School, Concord, N. H., and devoted to its interests, Willis P. Howard, editor. Terms 30 cents a school year. Vol. I, No. 1, November, 1882.

This World-Devoted to liberal lectures and and General liberal notes and news. Terms \$2.00 a year, illustrated. George Chainey, ectitor, (Roxbury) Boston, Mass. Vol. IV, No. 9, October, 1882.

Snow Flake-Published by O. H. A. Chamberlen, Dunbarton, N. H. Terms 75c a year, weekly. Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan. 3, 1883.

American Journal of Education - Universal Education, the Salety of a Republic. Published and edited by J. B. Merwin, St. Louis, Mo. Terms \$1.00 a year, monthly. Vol. XIV, No. 1, January, 1883.

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The Chinese American. This is a new ven-ture in journalism, printed in the Chinese language on the characteristic paper of the language on the characteristic paper of the Chinese, yellow, and neally gotten up. First number issued February 3, 1883, published by Enterprise P. Co. E. B. Cole and L. P. Cole, namegers 189 and 181 Chatham St., New York. Wong Chin Foo, editor. Terms \$2.50 a year, weekly. Single copies 5 cents. The editorial in the first number is one column, in English, and gives a general prospectus of the enterprise and the outlook for succ. ss. In its own languare are various articles of current news, one illustrating our new cole—the 5 cent one illustrating our new coin — the 5 cent piece—and nearly one pages of advertisements.

The "Second-Hand" Bookseller, February, 1833. Quarterly, published by Thomson & 1804. 372 Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Books for sale in all departments of literature at the prices annexed.

ELEMENTS OF QUATERNIONS. A. S. Hardy, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College. Boston, Mass. Ginn, Heath & Co., publishers, 1881. 230 pp. The objects of this treatise are to ex-

hibit the elementary principles and notation of the Quaternion Calculus, so as to meet the wants of beginners in the class-room. The Elements and Lectures of Sir William Rowan Hamilton, while they may be said to contain the suggestion of all that will be done in the way of Quaternion research and application, way of Quaternion research and application, are not for this reason, as also on account of their diffuseness of style, suitable for the purposes of elementary instruction. Tait's work on Quaternions in its originality and conciseness, is beyond the time and needs of the beginner. Various other works on Quaternions have been consulted in the preparation of this volume. Free use has been under the have been consulted in the preparation of this volume. Free use has been made of the examples and exercises of "Introduction to Quaternions" by Kelland and Tait, London 1873. In an article also is given, by permission the substance of a paper from Volume I., page-370, American Journal of Mathematics, illustrating admirably the simplicity and brevity of the Quaternion method. If this presentation of the principles shall afford the undergraduate student a glimpse of this elegant and powerful instrument of analytical redergraduate student a glimpse of this elegant and powerful instrument of analytical research, or lead him to tollow their more extended application in the various works on Quaternions, the aim of this treatise will have been accomplished by the author. The author expresses his obligations to Mr. T. W. D. Worthen for valuable assistence in the preparation of the volume, and to Mr. J. S. Cushing for whatever typographical excellence it contains contains.

Address orders for the work to the publishers, Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston, Mass.

The New Jerusalem Magazine, published by The Massachusetts New - Church Union, 169 Tremont St. Boston, Mass. Terms \$2,00 year, monthly. Its object is to promote the reception in mind and life of the truth of the New Church, contained in the Holv Word, and as set forth in the writings of Emanuel Swedenberge. Swedenborg,

Light for Thinkers. "Excelsior." There is nothing outside of nature. Atlanta, Ga., by A. C. Ladd. Terms \$1.00 a year. February.

Ward's Natural Science Bulletin. Vol. II. Terms ter, N. Y., January 1, 1883. 50 cents a year. Quarterly.

Sawyer's Universal Penman, Happy Homes, being the Christmas number. Ottawa, Can. Terms \$1.00 a year, monthly. Sawyer Bros., publishers, Ottawa.

The Old Book-Buyers' Guide, a journal devoted to the interests of Old Books. "I tell the nay I books only will be the subject of our discourse." First number. Philadelphia, February, 1883. Terms 50 cents a year.

The Elsevir Library, a weekly magazine, published by John B. Alden, 18 Vesey Street, New York. Terms \$2.00 a year, semi-weekly. New York.

What the Press Says of N. Q. & A.

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Phrenological Journal, November, 1882, 753,
Broadway New York. The Analyst, Sept.,
1882, Des Moines, Iowa. Religio-Philosophical
Journal, Jan. 6, 1883, Chicago, Ill Sun, Jan.
3, 1852, New York. Heir of the World, August, 1882, 266 Schermethorn St., Brooklyn,
New York. The World's Hope, December,
1882, Almont, Mich. Journal, Jan. 8, 1883,
Boston, Mass. Popular Science Monthly, Nos.
1, 3, & 5, Bond Street, New York.

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A New Key to the Exact Sciences. Parts II, and III. By Francis Tillett. Winchester, Va., 1834.

An Unexplained Contradiction in Geometry. By W. Kingdon Clifford. London, 1871.

Algebra. By Rev. Miles Bland. London. Hydrostatics. By Rev. Miles Bland, London.

Mechanical Problems. By Rev. Miles Bland. London, about 1840.

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Animal Portraits of Character, with the Analogies of Sound and Color. By M. Edgeworth Lazarus, M. D.

Homeopathy, a Theoretic Demonstration with Social Applications.

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Love vs. Marriage. Part I. 12mo, 424 pp, Part II., 1852. By M, Edgeworth Lazarus, M. D.

Practical Education. By M. Edgeworth Lazarus, M. D.

Slavery. By M. Edgeworth Lazarus, M. D. Fowler & Wells, New York, 1852.

Constructive and Pacific Democracy. By Parke Godwin. New York, about 1844.

Cabbala Algebraica. By G. L. Christmann. London, 1827.

Discovery of a Grand Resolution of all Equations, By A. P. Vogel. Loudon, 1845.

Decline of Life, By Col. William B. Greene. About 1847. Hypothetical Biography. By Col. William B. Greene. About 1847. Elements of Algebra. By Eugene Nulty. Philadelphia, 1838.

English Syntithology, Part III. By James Brown, Philadelphia, Grubb & Reazor, 1846.

Essay on the Alphabet. By Rev. Isaac Taylor.

Great Truths of Modern Astronomy. By Howison. Newark, N. J., 1870.

Geometrical Disquisitions. By Lawrence S. Benson, London, 1854. Humanity. By Dr. Charles DeMedici. New Orleans, 1862. Geometry without Axioms. By Gen. T. Perronet Thompson. London, 1834.

The Theory of Parallel Lines. By Gen. T. Perronet Thompson. London, 1856.

Hoffmann's Treatise on the Pythagorean Proposition, Mayence, 1819.

Is the Great Pyramid of Egypt a Metrological Monument? By Sir James Y. Simpson, Glasgow, Scotland, 1868.

Key to Charles Hutton's Mathematics. By John D. Williams, 1838. The Mystery of the Rose. By Carl Schlimper, Berlin.

Mathematical Diary, Vol. II. No. 10, and No. 11. By James Ryan, New York, 1828 or 1829,

Notes on the Vita Nuova of Dante. By Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, 1865.

Red Book of Appin. By Gen. E A. Hitckcock, 1863.

Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakespeare, By Gen. E. A. Hitch-cock, 1865.

Spenser's Colin Clouts Explained. By Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, 1865.

No Light From the Stars and Planetary Motion. By Richard Mansill. Rock Island, Ill.

Refutation of a Pamphlet entitled "A Method of Making a Cube Double of a Cube," By Robert Murphy, 1824.

Proceedings of American Association of Geologists and Naturalists. 4th, 7th, and 8th Sessions, for 1843, 1846, and 1847.

Square Root of the Negative Sign. By F. H. Laing, 1863.

The Nature of Evil, considered in a Letter to the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. By Henry James. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1865. 16mo. 348 pp.

Theory of Equations. By Samuel Emerson, A. M. New York, 1866.

The Cambridge Miscellany, No. IV. Published by Pierce and Lovering, Cambridge, Mass., 1843.

The Schoolmaster, 14 Nos. By Timothy Clowes. Hempstead L. I., 1831.

The Garden of Cyrus, By Sir Thomas Browne, London.

Phænixiana. By John Phænix, Gentleman. Derby, publisher, New York, 1856.

Tract on Possible and Impossible Quadratic and Biquadratic Equations. By Matthew Collins, 1858.

The Analyst or Mathematical Museum, By Robert Adrain. 1808.

The Uptonian Trisection. By B. Upton, London, 1866.

The Mathematician. Vol. I. Edited by William Rutherford and Stephen Fenwick. Published by E. & F. N. Spon, London, 1856. Book For Sale by the publishers of Notes, Queries, and Answers. Correspondence solicited on this book, or other books desired by our readers:

THE SPHERE OF MARCUS MANILIUS, Made an English Poem: with Annotations, and an Astronomical Appendix. By Enward Sherburne, Efquire. London, Printed for Nathanael Brooks, at the Sign of the Angel in Cornhil, near the Royal Exchange, MDCLXXV.

The title-page is in two colors, Red and Black, Frontispiece is full-page engraving with Urania reclining on the clouds viewing the stars and planets through a telescope; Mercury on the right at the bottom, and Pan on the left; while in the center is the Sphere. Urania holds the book of Manilivs—"The Sphere of MANILIVS made An English POEM by Edward Sherburne"—in her right hand. Under Mercury is NATVRÆ VNIVERSITAS. Under Pau is VNIVERSITATIS INTERPRES. At the top is Cæliqve vias et sidera monstrat. The Mind of the Frontispiece is The Spheres, (which ever moving are) imply

That-Arts and Learning, if unactive, die.
Our Subjects Worth is, by Urania meant,
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This book is a long quarto of VIII + 68 pages. The Appendix contains 220 + 10 pages. Folding Plates. Dr. Clarke's Biblical Miscellany, Vol. I., page 153. gives his estimate of the work as follows:

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Corrigenda,

We regret a few errors in the body of these Nos., 8 and 9, which all can readily correct: page 126, sixth line, for "corporated" read cooperated; page 130, 21st line, for "proposition" read proportion; page 131, 1st line, for "materialist" read naturalist; page 133, 14th line, for "State" read Slate.

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Bezout's Calculus; Cambridge, N. E., 1824.

Coffin's Solar and Lunar Eclipses; New York, 1845.

Espy's Third and Fourth Meteorological Reports.

Faith and Victory by Bishop McGill; copyright of Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va., 1865.

Folio Bible, Red Line, Psalms, Hymns, Liturgy, etc; Anne R. Lon-

don, MDCCIX.

General Orders of Confederate States' Army, Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec., 1863, and from Jan. 1, 1864, to July, 1864; Charleston (S. C.), 1864. Hassler's Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables, seven decimal

places; New York, 1834.

Homeri Ilias, in Greek and Latin, Notes, etc., by Samuel Clarke,

S. T. P., 2 vols.; Novi Eboraci, 1814.

Iconographic Encyclopædia by J. G. Heck, translated by S. F. Baird, 4 vols., and 500 steel plates, containing over 1200 engravings, in 2 vols.; New York, 1851. Catalogue price, \$100. Offered for \$40.

Lowig's Organic and Physiological Chemistry; Philadelphia, 1853.

Narrative of the U. S. Exploring Expedition by Charles Wilkes,
U. S. N., 5 vols., Maps, Portraits, etc., 8vo; Philadelphia, 1850.

Orationes Ciceronis, Delphin edition, by John G. Smart; Philadel-

phia, 1845.

Ovid's Metamorphoses, 15 books, Notes of John Minellins, by Nathan Bailey: Cork, 1804. A valuable edition.

Pasley's Practical Geometry and Plan Drawing; London, 1838.

Palmoni; London. 1851. Physiology, by Rauch; New York, 1840. Possibility of Approaching the North Pole, by Barrrington and Col. Beaufoy, F. R. S.; New York, 1818.

Rapin's History of England; London, MDCCXXXII. Large Folio,

2 volumes.

Researches on America relative to the Aborigines, by James H. Mc-Culloh; Baltimore, 1817.

Sketches of Irish Character by Mrs. S. C. Hall, illustrated, 8vo;

Philadelphia, 1854.

Selenographia Hevelii; Gedani, 1647. A rare Latin Folio with many copperplate illustrations,

The Grecian Drama by J. R. Darley, M. A.; London, 1840.

Verplanck's Illustrated Shakespeare, 3 vols., Harpers; New York, 1847. Now scarce.

Virginia Debates of 1798 on the Alien and Sedition Laws; Richmond, Va., 1829.

Westminster Catechism and Confession of Faith; (Scarce edition), Glasgow, MDCCLVII,



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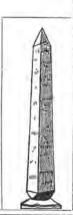


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140	A dweller within the temple	
3.6	Aldiborontophoscophornia, where left you Chrononhotonthologos	
	'Alla panta metro, kai arithmo, kai stathmoWisdom XI. 20	
	All things are double one against another.—Ecclesiasticus XLII. 2	
	Alma novem genuit, celebres poetas Rhedycina	
	A looker-on in Vienna.—William Shakespeare	Ė
188	And when he died, he left the name he bore	Ē
	An oak looseneth its golden leaves in a kindly largess to the soil it grew on	ŀ
63	A rolling stone gathers no moss	Ŀ
234	A silver spade to dig his grave, A golden cord to let him down	L
	A stream where alike the elephant may swim and the lamb may wade Gregory the Great, 10)
48	At every close she made, th' attending throng replied, and bore the burden of the song. 14	į
24	Blood is thicker than water.—Josiah Tatnall	1
10	Boys, we hold that field to-night, or Molly Stark's a widowJohn Stark 11	į
	Burden of the song.—John Dryden	į
	Burgoyne, unconscious of impending fates, cut his way through woods, but not thro' Gates. 50	į
	But tell me how love cometh, 'Twas here, unasked, unsent	
	Compare the body with the soul, Compare the bullet with the bowl	í
	Conduct is at least three-fourths of life.—Matthew Arnold	š
	Could sighs avert his dart's relentless force	
	Could we with ink the ocean fill, Were earth of parchment made	
	Eaton, so meek, so famed, so wise, so just	
	Entia non sunt multiplicanda, Entities are not to be multiplied	
218	Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.	
	For course of blood, our proverbs seem, Is warmer than the mountain stream.—Scott. 63	
14	From Dan even to Beer-sheba,—Judges XX. 1.	
	From Land's End to John O'Groat's.	
	Hark to the pibroch's pleasing note.—George G. Byron.	٠.
	His school-house must have resembled an Ogre's den.—Thomas B. Macaulay	
	History is written in America biographically, Britain empirically, Germany scholastically, 48	
	Homer is gone, and where is Jove, and where the rival cities seven.	
	The second that the second sec	
	To aniford the formal state after many independent account.	
200	The state of the s	
	I speak not fictitious things, but what is true and most certain.—Hermes Trismegistus. 29	
	I will show thee wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath Acts II. 19. 66	
**	Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind,Romans XIV. 5	
	Lote cale sta pranse vel i minute frigesce	
	Lympha pudica Deum videt et erubuit.—Richard Crashaw	
62.77	Mant and halm and names fair	

	Multa rogare; rogata tenere; retenta docere	4	4	4	5.	-	- 2	10	
31	Napoleon fought centrifugally, and Daniel Webster though			pally	9	1	12	42	
	Nature formed but one such man and broke the die Georg					50	- 2	11	
	Neither is the man without the woman nor the woman with				the	Lo	rd.	58	
	Nine tailors made me a man						100	62	
9	No danger should deter from acts of mercy Hannah More					9		11	
	No more the Grecian muse unrivaled reigns William Ma.					3	- 3	94	
	On a summer's day, in sultry weather, Five brethren were		toge	lyer	5	ż.		25	
	Perish France and the colonies, but save the principle or th					obe	enier		
	Pour oil on the troubled waters					000	Pro	152	
					•			96	
	Seven cities fought for Homer dead, Through which Homes				hip 1	TO:	d	48	
	Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead Thomas Heyw	nod.	B 00	PPou	44A60 K	- Sea		63	
	Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer, dead Thomas Se				0			69	
	Sighing that Nature formed but one such man, And broke			mont	ding	Sh	arida		
	Some foolish knave I thinke at first began, The slander that								
75	Some village Cato that with dauntless breast.—Thomas Gra				ack to 1	mo	mon	118	
10	Star-eyed Egyptiau, glorious sorceress of the Nile Willia			la.		*		60	
	Sweetheart, good-by ! the fluttering sail, Is spread to waft				on I	Ta	n lever		
ee	그의 가지 않는 사람들이 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 이렇게 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다면 하는데 없다면 없다면 없다면 없다면 없다면 없다면 없다면 없다면 없다면 다른데 없다면					.06	tore H to	91	
	Te ducente, victrix, fortis, Portas non formido mortis.		*			^		124	
	- 프로그램	100				1		48	
	어디에서 어떻게 다른 귀에 어린 아니는 것이 된다면 하는 것이 되었습니다. 그리는 이 이 그를 하지 않는데 되었습니다.					1	0	95	
	The bright starre of our cavalrie lyes here. The conscious water saw his God and blushedJohn Milton							6	
			2	25					
	The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.—Thomas Gray.		City	34	n.	7. 1		92	
240	The four first acts already past, The fifth shall close the dra	rms o	tue	ану.	- De	гкец	ey.	101	
***	The fundamental doctrine of Charles Fourier.	7				α,		31	
114	The gods love uneven numbers Virgit							48	
40.						1		142	
	The modest water, awed by power divine, Beheld its God ar	id bit	181160	itsei	1 60	WIL	ie.	7	
	The pibroch raised its piercing note, -George G. Byron.							5	
	The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.—Thomas	Gray		1				45	
	The Reaper whose name is Death.							80	
	The secrets of wisdom, that they are double to that which is	5JO	O AI	. 6.	20		4	24	
	There is a spirit above, and a spirit below						100	98	
	There is divinity in odd numbers.—William Shakespeare.			•				28	
	There is luck in odd numbers, -Samuel Lover		13.	5	4	1		48	
	There Roman eagles found unconquered foes	*	3			œ.		6	
63	There's a great text in Galatians.—Robert Browning		N				14.	122	
	Think on these things.—Philippians IV. 8.	4.		*			Ü	over	
91	Though lost to sight to memory dear.—Ruthven Jenkyns.		*		•			27	
-	To change the name and not the letter, Is change for worse	and 1	ot to	r bet	ter,	•	1	138	
	To the victor belong the spolls William L. Marcy				*			13	
	Train up a child in the way he should go Proverbs XXII.	6.		14		A	11	11	
	Truth, like a torch, the more it's shook, it shines			1	8.1	1	1	79	
12	Videt et erubuit lympha pudica Deum.—John Dryden		9.1	3			19	7	
	Wash, warm, eat breakfast, go freeze to-pieces						1.0	154	
179	We call Friendship the love of the Dark Ages ,		3.	9	•		20	78	
	Weel, weel, bluid's thicker than water Walter Scott.		4		9	*		32	
	What hath God wrought?	4		14			10	70	
12	When Christ at Cana's feast, by power divine Aaron Hill.				14			7	
	When found, make a note of.—Charles Dickens	2.1		1-6	*			3	
	When I left thy shores, O Naxos, not a tear in sorrow fell.							27	
	When I speak of my country I mean the commonwealth of	Virgi	n ia.	13)			14	150	
69	Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see.—Alexander Pope,			10				115	
no	TO 11 (Value of the Description of Manager D. Manager and							n er	



MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR.

NORFOLK, VA.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1883.

No. 10.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."-Dickens.

76.

Sic oportet ad librum, presertim miscellanei generis, legendum accedere lectorem, ut solet acominium conviva civilis. Connivator annititur omnibus satisfacere; et tamen si quid apponitur, quod hujus aut illius palato non respondeat, et hic et ille urbane dissimulant, et alia fercula probant, ne quid contristent convivatorem.—ERASMUS.

A reader should sit down to a book, especially of the miscellaneous kind, as a well-behaved visitor does to a banquet. The master of the feast exerts himself to satisfy his guests; but if, after all his care and pains, something should appear on the table that does not suit this or that person's taste, they politely passit over without notice, and commend other dishes, that they may not distress a kind host.—TRANSLATION.

The Latin quotation and the translation thereof are taken from the title-page of the Loudon Encyclopædia, by the original editor of the Encyclopiedia Metropolitana, London, 1829. If the sentiment of Erasmus is appropriate to such a stately work as the London Encyclopædia, it seems to us to be much more appropriate to such a miscellaneous work as Notes, Queries, and Answers. Perhaps some subscriber has already objected to the Latin quotation, because of his inability to read it, and possibly some other subscriber has thought the translation superfluous, inasmuch as he can make his own translation. If in the small family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sprat, neither the lean nor the fat could afford general satisfaction, it would be too much to expect that all our readers will relish all our heterogeneous contributors may furnish for our monthly picnic, or may we not say symposium. Tastes, and idiosyncrasies will influence opinions. Even the sun and moon do not appear of the same size to all eyes. While we have not forgotten our purpose, expressed in the first number, that "none should rise from its monthly 'spread' unserved," we understand now, better than we did then, the impossibility of presenting a thousand dishes to a thousand palates, without something distasteful to somebody, though we hope not actually objectionable to anybody. We trust all our readers will agree with us in the propriety of reproducing the Encyclopædist's quotation from Erasmus.

The present number completing the first third portion of the proposed volume of 480 pages, seems to afford a suitable opportunity to review the work already done and lay such plans for the future as will best gratify the tastes, wishes, and wants of our numerous subscribers with their diversified occupations and requirements. While no essential change will be made in the general plan of our magazine as first announced, we hope to profit by the experience of the past year to the extent of making our monthly still better for the next. In sincerely thanking our many correspondents for their generous and valuable contributions already received, and soliciting further favors, we must crave their indulgence for the delay in publication their abundance has compelled. Some communications can lie over, as suitable at any time; while others demand more immediate attention, as replies to published If all could see the plethora of our port-folio of good matter, none would think hard of delay.

Geological.-North Carolina was the first State to order a geological survey of its territory, and the earliest published report was the "Report on the Geology of North Carolina" conducted under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, Part L., by Denison Olmstead. It appeared in 1824 as a duodecimo pamphlet of 44 pages. Prof. Olmstead was then professor of physics in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The second State to make a geological survey was South Carolina, in 1826. Similar but more complete surveys were made by Massachusetts in 1832, Maryland in 1834, New Jersey in 1835, Tennessee in 1835; Georgia, New York, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania in 1836; Connecticut and Maine in 1837; Michigan and Vermont in 1838; Delaware, Indiana, and Kentucky in 1839; Rhode Island in 1840, New Hampshire in 1841; Alabama, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in 1850; Mississippi in 1854, Missouri in 1855, California in 1856. Arkansas and Iowa in 1858; Texas in 1859, Kansas in 1865, Louisiana in 1869, West Virginia in 1870, and Oregon in 1874. The earliest American Geological Report of any kind, was of the "County of Albany," made under direction of the County Agricultural Society, by Amos Eaton and T. Romeyn Beck, in 1820. EDITOR.

78. No. 4-Colonial Governors of New Hampshire.

FURNISHED BY L. M. GOULD, CONCORD, N. H.

The different kinds of government which have prevailed in New Hampshire have been the Proprietary (1623-1641), Colonial (1641-1680), Provincial (1680-1775), Republican (1775-).

PROPRIETARY .- Several families under the direction of the Company of Laconia, 1623-1641.

COLONIAL.—The settlements of Portsmouth, Dover, and Exeter voluntarily put themselves under the government of Massachusetts. This union remained until January i, 1680. The governors during that time were the following:

R. Bellingham, John Winthrop, John Endicott, Thomas Dudley, John Winthrop, John Endicott,	1641 1642-43 1644 1645 1646-48 1649	Thomas Dudloy, R. Bellingham, John Endicott, R. Bellingham, John Leverett, Simeon Bradstreet,	1650-53 1654 1655-64 1665-72 1673-78 1679	
	PROVING	IAL.		
John Cutts, John Cutts, President, Rich'd Waldron, Edw'd Crantield, Lieut. Gov., Walter Barefoot. Den. Gov.	1680 1681 1681 1682-84	John Usher, Lieut. Gov., Joseph Dudley, George Vaughan, Lieut. Gov. Samuel Shute, John Wantworth, Lieut. Gov.	1716	

to diver Datelinot, Dep. Oct.,	1000
A general government was estal New England, with	lished over
Joseph Dudley, President, Sir Edmund Andros, Gov., Simeon Bradstreet,	1686 1687-88 1689
(Interregnum.) John Usher, William Partridge, Samuel Allen.	1692-96 1697 1698

Samuel Alleu, 1698 Earl of Bellamont, 1699 Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

John Usher, Lieut. Gov.,	1702
Joseph Dudley,	1714
George Vaughan, Lieut. Gov.,	1715
Samuel Shute,	1716
John Wentworth, Lieut. Gov.,	1717
William Burnet,	1728
William Burnet,	1729
Jonathan Belcher,	1730
David Dunbar, Lieut, Gov.,	1731
Jonathan Belcher,	1740
Benning Wentworth.	1741
Benning Wentworth,	1757
Benning Wentworth,	1760
John Temple, appointed Gov.,	1762
John Wentworth, Gov.,	1767
a serie 15 c es. C. L. S.	

In 1775 the British government terminated.

REPUBLICAN.

In 1776 a temporary constitution was framed under which Meshech Weare was annually elected President. On October 31, 1783, a new civil constitution of New Hampshire went into effect, under which the following-named persons were successively elected Presidents:

Meshech Weare,	1784	John Langdon,	1788
John Langdon,	1785	John Sullivan,	1789
John Sullivan,	1786-87	Josiah Bartlett,	1790-92

In 1792 a new and permanent constitution was adopted, when the title of President was abrogated and that of Governor adopted.

79. THE CELEBRATED LETTERS OF JUNIUS have, according to the valuable catalogue of "Pseudonyms of Authors" by John Edward Haynes, been attributed to forty-one different writers. Mr Haynes mentions as most prominent, Henry Sampson Woodfall, Sir Philip Francis, George Sackville, Thomas Paine, William Pitt, Edmund Burke, James Adair, John Wilkes, Charles Lee, William Girard Hamilton, Samuel Dyer, Charles Lloyd, and Hugh Macaulay Boyd. To these we add John Horne Tooke, Col. Isaac Barre, Henry Grattan, Gibbon, and Horace Walpole Widdieburn (Lord Loughborough).

EDITOR.

80. No. 5-Colonial Governors of Connecticut.

COLONY OF	OMNECTICUT.	COLONY OF NEW HA	VEN.
John Haynes, Esqu Edward Hopkins, Sohn Haynes, George Wyllis, So	1641-42	Fra. Newman, " 1659	9-1658, died * 9-1661, died 2-1665.
John Haynes, Edward Hopkins,	1643-44 1644-45	This year (1665) the colonies o and Connecticut united, and g	governor Win-
John Haynes, "Edward Hopkins, "	1040-40	throp was governor of both, Leet deputy-governor.	and governor
	nire, 1647-48	William Leet, Esquire,	1666-80
Edward Hopkins, 10 John Haynes, 10 Edward Hopkins 10	1649-50	John Winthrop, "	1680-96 1696-1707
John Haynes,	1651-52	Gurdon Saltonstall, " John Talcott,	1707-24 1724-41
John Haynes,	1653-54	Roger Wolcott, "	1741-51 1751-54
Thomas Wells,	1655-56	William Pitkin,	1754-66 1766-70
John Winthrop,	1657-58	Jonathan Trumbull," Matthew Griswold, "	1770-84 1784-85
Thomas Wells,	1000-00	Sam. Huntington, "	1785.

- * Governor Eaton was buried at New Haven. The following inscription is upon his tombstone:
 - "Eaton, so meek, so fam'd, so wise, so just, The Phonix of our world, here hiles his duet, This name forget, New England never must.
 - (a) T' attend you, Sir, under these framed stones, Are come your honour'd son (b), and daughter Jones, On each hand to repose their weary bones."
 - (a) These lines seem to have been added afterwards.
 - (b) The governor's son-in-law.
- 81. A Proposal of a needed Linguistic Terminology.—When we want to state the fact that certain sounds are, or are not produced by the same organs of speech, or by neighboring, or distant organs, or by one or two organs, we have not, so far as I know, any single word by the which to denote those circumstances of the sounds. I propose, therefore, the following Terminology:
 - a. Autoorganic pronounced by the same organs,
 - b. Diaphoraorganic pronounced by different organs.
 - c. Pleesiaorganic=pronounced by neighboring organs.
 - d. Makroörganic=pronounced by distant organs.

So also may we have-

- e. Monoorganic=pronounced by one organ.
- f. Duoorganic=pronounced by two organs.

In studying the mutations of sounds in a language, and its cognate ones, I have frequently felt the need of some such brief terminology. I propose, therefore, the one here stated for discussion.

E., University of Dakota.

82. Curious Habits of Authors, or circumstances influencing continuity of thought and composition, are thus described by M. Arago in his Eulogy on Ampère:

Paësiello composed wrapped up in his bed-covers. Cimerosa received the inspiration of his beautiful operas in the midst of the mirth and bustle of a crowd. Mezerai wrote his histories, even at midday, by the light of wax candles. Rousseau wrote his profound meditations in the open air and full sun-light. If Ampère were only inspired while standing and in motion, Descartes required to be lying down and still, and Cujas studied satisfactorily only while lying at full length on his face on the floor. Milton always composed with his head thrown far back. Guido Reni was incapable of inspiration unless magnificently dressed, Haydn was unable to compose his grand choruses without having on his finger the costly ring given him by Frederick II., and the poet Mathurin would stick a wafer on his forehead between his eyebrows.

- 83. A Phenomenon. Near Black River Falls, in Wiscousin, is a spring situated on the bank of a small mill-stream, which does not freeze over till late in the season. The spring is about three feet deep and curbed up with wood to the top of the ground, and the water stands level with the top of the ground. No ice has appeared on it yet this winter (now January 29), though the mill pond has been frozen since November, and much of the time since then the thermometer has ranged from 10° to 28° below zero. Later in the season the spring will freeze very hard so that one will be obliged to cut the ice with an ax every time to get water; and it will continue to freeze late in the spring, when the ice is softening and going out of the mill pond. Explain the reason of this phenomenon.
- 84. Aristophanes gives us a polysyllabic word in "Ekklesiazousai," v. 1169, containing 169 letters and 77 syllables:
 - "Lepadotemachoselachogaleokranioleiphanodrimupotrimmatosilphioparaomelitokatakechumenokichlepikossuphophattoperisteralektruonontegkephalokigklopeleiolagoosiraiobaletraganopterugon."

There is an omission of 29 letters (silphioparaomelitokatakechumeno) in this word as given in Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," Ninth Edition, page 524.

S. C. Gould.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."-Shakespeare.

show the distance from Washington to the capital of each of the 38 States, and also from the capital of each State to the capital of each other State. How many questions of distance can be answered directly from the table? TEACHER. 298. [] I am a subscriber to N. Q. & A., and a practical farmer. I have a square lawn where I sometimes tether a favorite cow, to prevent trampling on the growing grass, and I find that
a tethering rope 40 feet long fastened at one corner awords sufficient grazing area for one day. I wish to use the same rope the second day, by moving the central stake forward along the diagonal of my lawn.
How far shall I move it to allow the same fresh area for grazing as on the first day? Also, how far the third day to allow the same or equivalent area? I would also like an estimate for each successive day for a week. To me and to others this is a practical query of some importance. George.
299. [] Since the discovery of Gallium by Boisbaudran in 1875, I have seen announcements, from time to time, of other metallic elements, but they do not appear in the lists of Elements in recent Chemical Text-Books. Among them are Davyum by Kern, Ytterbium by Mariguac, Mosandrum by Smith; also Decipium, Phillippium, Thulium, Holmium, Samarium, Scandium, Vesbium, and Norwegium.
I shall be greatly obliged to any chemist who can inform me which of these are accepted as elements, and also if any others, metallic or non-metallic, have been added since the discovery of Gallium? What is the number of Chemical Elements as accepted by competent authority at this date, April, 1883?
Note.—We join in the request of "STUDENT," as we wish to publish a complete and reliable list of Elements with date of discovery and names of discoverers. We also wish to publish a similar catalogue of Asteroids up to date of issue of N. Q. & A. EDITOR.
300. [] What noted congressman from the Old Dominion said in 1818, "When I speak of my country, I mean the commonwealth of Virginia?" Quis.

nish me with any ana, and life of Col. E. E. Baker, th Has any one copies of any recompense any one who	Can any of the readers of N. Q. & A. fur- ecdotes, or incidents connected with the early ne noted orator who was killed at Ball's Bluff? of his speeches delivered in Illinois? I will can furnish me information concerning him, or who can aid me. STUDENT ANSELMUS.
302. []	I am in search of any volumes or serials. Harris. Can any one tell me any thing about
a serial that was published	d by him at Mountain Cove, Virginia? Also,
does any one know of a c	opy of "The Herald of Light," a journal pub- . Y. city, 1857-60? STUDENT ANSELMUS.
	Is there any order of knighthood for ladies JOSEPHINE.
	Royal Order of Victoria and Albert," and the
	rown of India;" and two in Austria, the "Star
	beth Theresa." Spain has the "Order of Isa-
	tharine," and Germany the "Slaves of Virtue." Editor.
304. [What is the origin and import of the legend
"Fid.Def.," on English C	
305. [What is the origin of "gilt-edge" as a
descriptive term for butter	MARY.
306. [Have the letters of "Job Sass" (George
	in the Boston Herald some thirty years ago,
ever been collected and pr	inted in book form? and if so, by whom were
they published?	FRANK, Concord, N. H.
307. []	The following seven decimals, namely,
	515, .1225748, .1071447, .0958106, .0870688,
	cube roots of the first eight consecutive digits,
	w many corresponding differences will have
their sum equal to two?	G. S. M., Biddeford, Me.
	I have a pamphlet the title-page of which is
-	ient, and Mediæval. By Anthemius Isidorus
	oos, Esq., Ex. Architect, M. N. L. S.
	hmo kai stathmo dietaxas. — Wisdom, Chap.
	is; 1219 vel 1912." Who is the author, and
where and when published	

- 309. Can the Editor of N. Q. & A. inform a subscriber whether the idea of finding the distance of the earth from the sun by observing the transits of the inferior planets was suggested by Halley, or Newton, or Kepler? DELTA. "DELTA" will find a note on page 146 of Smithsonian Report for 1874, asserting that this method of finding the solar parallax was first pointed out by James Gregory in 1663. 310.] What was one of the forerunners of the electric telegraph, and when and by whom was it invented? AVERY. When, where, and how did the custom of "treating" originate? ARTEMAS MARTIN, Erie, Pa. Serpents prey upon each other, and one of a highly venomous character swallows another equally so. stance, a rattlesnake will seize a moccasin snake and swallow the same, it being very poisonous. As the latter full grown is not far from six feet in length, while the former is four and a half feet in length, how does it manage to swallow a larger one than itself? and why does it not poison him? L. A. M. 313. Is the north pole of the earth magnetically positive or negative, and by what method is the decision of the question arrived at? J. A. W. 314. Is the surface of the earth magnetically positive or negative, and by what method determined? 315. [Attune the D and A strings of the violin to a perfect fifth. Above the D to F sharp find the perfect greater third. Above this perfect greater third, find the perfect minor third. Will this
 - 316 [] I read of od-force, or odic, or odylic force.

 By what means are its power or laws manifested? J. A. W.

 317. Please tell me from whence comes the expression "to pour oil on the troubled waters." I fancied it either from Scripture, or from

perfect minor third be in perfect accord with the A string? If not, then when the first, third, and fifth are struck together, which of the thirds

has to be sharpened to secure the harmony?

317. Please tell me from whence comes the expression — "to pour oil on the troubled waters." I fancied it either from Scripture, or from Shakespeare, but find it is in neither. It has been suggested to me that it is a saying from Benjamin Franklin. Is it so?

B. H. F.

J. A. W.

ANSWERS.

"Multa rogare; rogata tenere; retenta docere; Haec tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."

[As a rule, the Editor will not publish his own answers to queries or problems until the third issue after their publication. He may, however, occasionally append a remark or partial answer to the query at the time of its publication. The Editor does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the answers of correspondents, which will not be printed without a responsible signature. When positive statements are made, their source and authority should be named if possible.]

- 27-84. If the Latin line was published in 1634, it is clear that Dryden did not write it as he was then but three years old. Anson Hill, born 1685, did not write it, neither did Isaac Watts, born 1674, to whom it has been attributed. (See English Notes and Queries, Aug. 8, 1874, page 107). The author must have been Crashaw or Milton. Milton's line was not in Latin, and besides the rococo style is not characteristic of Milton as it is of Crashaw.
- 73-133. "Engineer's" query is an important one. We answer no. Under the conditions stated in the query, no steam could be formed, though the water would be red hot at a lower temperature. There is a limit to the force of steam regulated by the force of elasticity of water. If a cubic inch of water is confined in the space of an inch cubed, its expanding force is that of compressed water, so if the vessel bursts, steam does not cause it.
 - 75-150. In Phillip's "New World of Words" 7th edition, 1720, the origin of *Undertakers* is thus given; "In old Statute Laws, those persons whom the King's Purveyors us'd to employ as their Deputies; also to undertake any great work as draining of Fens, &c. The Word is now (1720) commonly apply'd to those who take upon themselves to Imbalm dead Bodies, and to provide all things necessary for Funerals."
 - 75-152. Its is not found in King James's Bible of 1611. It was substituted for his in 1653, in the only place where it is now found in the Bible—Leviticus XXV. 5. The first known use of its in written English is in Florio's "World of Words," 1598. In Webster's Dictionary under it, we read: "The possessive form, its, is modern, being rarely found in the writings of Shakespeare and Milton, and not at all in King James's version of the Bible." Its was a Cromwellian interpolation or innovation in the Bible.

46-99. "Lote cale sta pranse vel i minute frigesce," seems to be correct grammatically, and, with its six verbs in the imperative mood, to mean wash, warm, stand, eat breakfast, or go freeze to-pieces. Freezing to-pieces is not absurd. The Central Park obelisk will freeze to-pieces in time if it is not taken-in-out-of-the-cold.

EDITOR.

73-131. We find no such word as barters in any dictionary, not even in Knight's copious Mechanical Dictionary. It must be a local term, and is probably a corruption of battens, as battens or strips are often used to make a right angle by nailing together at one end and opening them till a mark six feet from the vertex of the angle they make on one, and a mark eight feet from the vertex on the other, shall be ten feet apart diagonally. It is an application of the old Pythagorean proposition—Euclid's famous 47th, First Book. The name Carpenter's Theorem is often given to it. Any triangle having its sides 3, 4, and 5—6, 8, and 10—9, 12, and 15—12, 16, and 20, or any other multiple of 3, 4, and 5, will have a right angle opposite the longest side. It matters not whether the sides are 3, 4, and 5 feet or inches, or lengths of any stick or measure.

27-85 (a and b). We fail to see any "philosophical necessity," for the identity of the doctrine of Priestly, Calvin, and Napoleon, but suppose the conception expressed as symbol by Spencer, image by Berkeley, and idea by Tyndall to be essentially the same conception. We would not reply dogmatically, but in the words of Paul would say "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Editor.

47-104. Fice is defined in the Supplement to Webster's Dictionary as a small dog: also written feist, fiste, and fyst. It is also written phyce. There is a kind of spaniel in England called a fisting hound or dog, and a foisting dog, like a lap dog. Prof. De Vere quotes from Nares the whole process of gradual corruption:—foisting, foisty, foist, fyst, fyce. Many orthographies for the name of a "worthless cur."

EDITOR.

47-106. We once witnessed a capillary entanglement of a bat's hooked wings in a lady's tresses, and the releasing fingers were severely bitten by the nocturnal cheiropterous mammal. It is but just to the bat and his kindred to say he was imprisoned in a room, attacked by foes armed with handkerchiefs and brooms, beaten and worried till caught in dishevelled snares, he, like the mouse in the philosopher's fig basket, dared to defend himself.

107. (78-178). If any one interested in the subject of the motion of a carriage wheel will attach a pencil to the tire of a wheel, parallel to its face, and projecting out at right angles to the spokes a suitable distance, and then roll the wheel on the ground alongside of a tight board fence, the pencil can be made to describe the "cycloidal curve" on the surface of the fence, and thus give a more "graphic" illustration of the problem than any theoretical demonstration that the writer has ever seen.

H. J. Carr, Grand Rapids, Mich.

94-65. The original manuscript of Gray's Elegy was sold at auction in Londou, to Payne Foss, for £100 sterling. The manuscript consisted of two small half-sheets of paper, written over, torn and mutilated. On the bits of rusty-looking paper were written the first draft of the Elegy in a Country Churchyard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in publication, and with the poet's interlinear corrections and alterations. Certainly an interesting article.

W. I. BRENIZER.

77-175. Houghton's Conspectus of the History of Political Parties, (Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1880), states that the "Anti-Masonic Party, held at Philadelphia, September, 1830, the First National Political Convention that ever assembled in the United States," and that * * * "The National Republican Party held a National Convention in the same city December 12, 1831." As early as 1800, however, Congressional Caucuses were held, and in that year the first "Platform was promulgated by the Democratic-Republican Caucus held at Philadelphia. This was succeeded by platforms of other parties at intervals, to 1831, from which latter date such became a regular custom.

77-175. 78-177. 96-199. The proposers of these queries will find the desired information in the Conspectus referred to in previous answer, clear replies to each.

H. J. CARR.

130. (79-187). "Tour of a Chess Knight," by S. S. Haldeman. Philadelphia, 1864. 16mo., 144 figures. pp. 90. E. H. Butler & Co. "Prodromus. Bibliography of the Chess Knight's Tour." By S. S. Haldeman. Philadelphia, E. H. Butler & Co., 1864. pp. 42. Dedication: "To Prof. Genge Allen, Author of the Life of Philidor, these pages are dedicate by his friend the Author." Ortho.

49-125. The New York Sun of Sunday, March 18, contains a column editorial giving an analysis of the report of the Archivist of the "Thirteen Club" of New York city.

HERMES.

121-247. Perhaps the old riddle, beginning "There is a noun of plural number," contains the answer to this query. That riddle is so pretty a form of expressing the same, that you may be glad to get the riddle. Whose it is, I do not know. It may not be new to your readers.

M. MARSHALL, Hampton, Va.

This enigma from our esteemed correspondent has been attributed to Canning, the English statesman. We give the enigma below, and also our solution, published in a literary magazine thirty years ago.

ENIGMA.

There is a noun of plural number, Foe to sleep and quiet slumber; Now, any other noun you take, By adding s you plural make: But if an s you add to thus, Strange is the metamorphosis; Plural is plural now no more, And sweet what bitter was before.

ANSWES.

Cares is a noun of plural number, Foe to sleep and quiet slumber; Now, any other name you take, By adding s you plural make: But if to this you add an s, 'Tis cares no more, but now caress: Plural is plural now no more, And sweet what bitter was before.

This is not, however, the answer to the query, which is to find a word in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of two syllables in the singular, and only one in the plural, number. If no one answers we will give it in No. 11 of N. Q. and A.

Editor.

124-282. Cowper one day complained to Lady Austen that he was at a loss for a subject for a poem, and she told him to take the Sofa for his theme. Read the first lines of Book I. of "The Task." B. H. F.

75-153. Yes; the 4th of March not only fell, but will fall on Sunday, in the years named (presumably meant there as dates of Presidential inaugurations), but also on that day of the week in 45 other years between the extreme dates named.

H. J. CARR.

91-62. We add "Mrs. James A. Garfield's Ride to Washington, D. C.," by George Lansing Taylor, D. D. W. I. BRENIZER.

74-139. $\frac{12-10}{2}=1:\frac{12}{2}::15:90=$ weight of cone of which tub is frustum. 90-75=15, weight of cone below tub. Let x= diameter at line of division. Then $1:15::x:\frac{15x}{2}$ weight of cone from dividing point. But 1080π , $\frac{5\pi x^3}{8}$ and 625π contents respectively of three cones. Then $1080\pi - \frac{5\pi x^3}{8} = \frac{5\pi x^3}{8} - 625\pi$.

Whence
$$x^3 = 1264$$
. $x = 11.124$.
 $\frac{15x}{2} - 75 = 8.43$. $15 - 8.43 = 6.57$. Ans. J. H. D.

95-190. In John W. Barber's "Historical Collections of Connecticut," page 282, is the following statement, verbatim et literatim:

* * "Bright starre of our chivalirie lyes here,
To the state a counsillorr full deare,
And to ye truth a friend of sweete content,
To Hartford towns a silver ornament;
Who can deny to poore he was reliefe,
And in composing paroxyles he was chiefe;
To marchantes as a patterne he might stand,
Adventring dangers new by sea and land."

The ancient burying-ground in New London, Conn., is situated in the north part of the city, a short distance from the river, on elevated ground. Among the inscriptions on the ancient monuments is the one given above which is on a slab of red sandstone upwards of five feet long and three feet wide; it is now broken in two and nearly imbedded in the earth, in the northern part of the burying-ground, near the tomb of the Winthrops. The lettering on this stone has suffered so much from the hand of time, that it is with difficulty that some parts of it can now be deciphered.

In Dr. Trumbull's "History of Connecticut," Vol. I., the name of Richard Lord appears as one of the body corporate, to whom King Charles granted the charter of Connecticut. The charter was given April 20, 1662, about a month previous to the death of Captain Lord. At a general court in Hartford, March 11, 1658, a troop of thirty horsemen was established in Connecticut, and Richard Lord was appointed captain. This was the first in the colony.

W. I. Brenizer.

96-198. One pound of Hoyle's little bride contains 7,000 grains Troy. If one pound contains 7,000 grains, 98 pounds will contain 98 times 7,000 grains, which are 686,000 grains. A pound of gold contains 5,760 grains. Therefore, 686,000 grains will = as many pounds as 5,760 grains are contained in 686,000 grains, which are 119 7-72 pounds of gold—the weight of his bride. A gold dollar contains ninetenths pure gold, if composed and coined legally = about 24.55 grains Troy. Therefore, $686,000 \div 24.55 = \$27,943$.

W. I. BRENIZER.

98—212. Schuyler's "Higher Arithmetic," page 21, says X with a dash over it.

W. I. Brenizer.

121-252. According to George Bruce's Son & Co.'s "Type Specimen Book," 1882, page 56, Benjamin Franklin's quaint but celebrated Almanac (Poor Richard's Almanac) was commenced in Philadelphia, in 1732. GIMEL.

95-192. If the inquirer will look at his almanac, he will see that the forenoon and afternoon, as judged by the clock, are nearly always unequal. Clock-noon agrees with sun-noon only four times a year—April 15-17, June 14-17, August 30, 31, December 24. The clock represents the mean or average time. The solar days are of unequal length. They are a very little more than 24 hours, a half minute or less, from November 10, when real noon is at $11:43\frac{1}{2}$, to February 5, when it is 12:15; then a little less than 24 hours to May 4, when it is $11:56\frac{1}{2}$; then from May 24 to July 24 they lengthen, noon being then at 12:6; then after July 31 they shorten until October 26, when noon is at $11:43\frac{1}{2}$. I do not find any reason stated in popular books of astronomy: what is it?

75-153. If my calculations are correct, the 4th of March will fall on Sunday in 1883, 1888, 1894, 1900, 1906, 1917, 1923, 1928, 1934, 1945, 1951, 1956, 1962, 1973, etc. It is a fact that the day for the beginning of presidential terms (March 4) fell on Sunday in 1821, 1849, and 1877; and if the elections continue every fourth year after 1880, it will fall on Sunday in the years 1917, 1945, and so on, as stated. That may have been meant; but if so, 1753 and 1781 are superfluous.

G. L. D.

[Several clerical errors in dates were discovered in the copy of this answer too late for correction in corrigenda on page xxiv of Supplement, hence this answer is republished corrected.—Publishers.]

100-226. Translations of Poe's works into French by Baudelaire—five volumes—are said to be "famous translations." H. H. W.

100-226. The works of Edgar A. Poe, with but a few exceptions, have been translated into French by Charles Baudelaire, and were published in 1879 by Michel Levy Freres, Paris. Francis Dana.

49-124. Yes. Shell-fish are aquatic animals whose external covering consists of testaceous shells, as clams and oysters, or crustaceous as lobsters and crabs. Cases of violation of the fish laws have been decided in court in accordance with the definition as given. Editor.

96-200. The differential equation to the cycloid is $\frac{dy}{ax} = \sqrt{(\frac{2r-x}{x})}$. Then the whole length is $S = \int_{0}^{2r} \sqrt{(\frac{2r}{x})} dx = 8r$. The whole length of the base is $2\pi r$. Therefore the required ratio is $4 \div \pi$.

WM. HOOVER.

AN OLD CONUNDRUM ANSWERED. - It was George W. Tillerton of Franklin, Ga., who struck Billy Patterson. This Patterson was a Baltimore merchant who owned land ni Georgia, and once when visiting his property became mixed up in a row and received a heavy blow from some unseen hand. He immediately shouted, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" and went through the streets repeating the question, but, being a large, powerful man, got no answer. But he persisted in his attempt to find the man, offered a considerable reward to any one who could name him, and as nothing came of it, left by his will \$1,000 to the person who should discover the secret to his executor or his heirs. All this was a century ago. Now comes Mrs. Jenny G. Conely of Athol, N. Y., and says that her father, George W. Tillerton. struck the blow, but was so frightened by Patterson's rage that he left the place, and that only recently has the family heard of the reward or legacy. She says Tillerton spoiled his thumb by the blow, and gives so many details of the occurrence that it is said she will certainly get the \$1,000. And so the famous query - "Who struck Billy Patterson?" which everybody has used and nobody understood, is answered.

C. W. WILCOX.

49-126. In North's "Church Bells of Leicestershire," the author in speaking of tolling for the dead, says: "These tolls are called 'tellers,' and it has been suggested that the old saying 'Nine tailors make a man' is a corruption of 'Nine tellers make a man,' meaning that three times three tolls or tellers are struck on the passing bell for a man." At Wimbledon it is still the custom to strike three times three for an adult male and three times two for a female, on the tenor bell; but for children under twelve the treble bell is used, and the strokes are twice three for a male, and twice two for a female.

H. K. A.

100-231. I know nothing of "John de Castro," but I have found that Catharine Cockburn wrote a tragedy—"Agues de Castro." (See Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.)

WM. HOOVER.

98-212. "The Scholar's Arithmetic, or Federal Accountant," by Daniel Adams, Keene, N. H., 1827, page 7, says CCIOO, or an X with a dash over it stand for *Ten Thousand*. "Introduction to the National Arithmetic," by Benjamin Greenleaf, Boston, 1866, page 8, says, also, an X with a dash over it.

L. M. G.

122-260. Ho-oy-eye-o-eye. In the Hawaiian language each letter has the same sound, the same value, and the combinations as the German language, so that any one being acquainted with the latter can get the exact pronunciation by dividing the word thus—Ho-ōi-ai-'o-ai.

A. GROWOLL.

122-264. Peter Schlemihl was written by Adalbert von Chamisso, born in France, 1781, died in Germany, 1838. Though by family, birth, and early education a Frenchman, he became in after life, marriage, and literary activity a German. He achieved reputation as a poet, botanist, and voyager. He wrote "Peter Schlemihl" partly to divert his own attention from gloomy thoughts, and partly to afford amusement to the children of his friend Hitzig. It was first published anonymously in 1814, and largely credited to his friend La Motte Fouque, to whom however belongs only the honor of having suggested the plot to Chamisso by a casual question.

A. Growoll.

125-293. The following, which partially answers the query, is from Vennor's Almanac and Weather Record for 1882, page 71. GIMEL.

"The difference between a cyclone and a tornado is defined by Prof. William Ferris, of the United States Coast Survey, to be this: A cyclone is usually a broad, flat gyrating disc of atmosphere, very much greater in width than in altitude. A tornado is a column of gyrating air, the altitude of which is several times greater than its diam-Cyclones are born of conditions extending over large areas; tornadoes depend rather upon the vertical relations of the atmosphere, and occur when, owing to local changes of temperatures, the under strata of air burst up through the overlaying strata. The enormous velocities of the ascending currents of tornadoes are supposed to be caused by the difference between the gyrating velocities above and those on the surface. It is these ascending currents which carry up the vast bodies of water afterward precipitated in the form of a deluge of rain. The water is sometimes kept from falling by the ascending currents, and is often projected outside the area of the tornado, when it falls in a gentle shower over a large area. When the weight of the water overbears the force of the ascending currents, there occurs the tremendous fall of rain known as cloud-burst. When the area of a tornado is very small, a land-spout or a water-spout may be formed, according as it is over land or water. The width of these spouts ranges between two feet and two hundred, and their height from thirty to fifteen hundred feet. squall is an invisible spout, formed when the dew point is low. accompanying cloud is invisible because of its height, but below there is a raging and boiling sea, with the gyrating current of air above it. Land-spouts and water-spouts are hollow."

Publishers' Department.

The publishers have thought advisable to append in this form a general review of the numbers issued, which will also answer many questions received from correspondents, subscribers, and others; while it will be of information to many who in the future become regular readers. To edit, print, and publish a book to the world is not an easy task when the copy is furnished by a thousand and one authors and correspondents, especially when the book covers a large field of topics. We have not had space or time to reply monthly "To Correspondents," as to "the why and wherefore" of the delays of their Query, and their Answer. Quite a number have been written to. There are various reasons for others. We have much material to select from. While some goes to the waste basket, that would make a good volume similar to the "Rejected Addresses." The standing rules "to correspondents" should generally be complied with. Correspondents must give their name to the editor as well as their nom de plume.

There are some errors in the numbers we know, some of which we are responsible; others are by correspondents. One spells a name one way, another spells it differently; even our dictionaries disagree. One says Shakespeare is spelled wrong. The Literary World of April 9, 1881, in "Shakespeariana" edited by W. J. Rolfe, says; "We asked Mrs. Cowden-Clarke how it happened that the poet's name is spelled Skakspere, in her "Concordance," but Shakespeare in the "Shakespeare Key" and other books written or edited by herself or husband?" She replied that "as many as sixteen different modes of spelling the name have been found to have been used at the epoch when he wrote, and that he himself did not adhere to any particular one when signing his name."

"PRIGGLES" sends us as a motto for the cover, Barnum's Query— What is it? It looks very interrogatory, but we chose a more reflective one, found in Philippians IV. 8.

One correspondent dislikes the cuts on the cover as smacking of the relics of astrology. This may appear so to some, but they were selected only for ornaments and suggestions.

What? When? Where? Who? These are much easier asked than answered. But this magazine is just the medium for the asking for in-

formation which others may possess, or may furnish who have better facilities than another. One correspondent sent about one dozen queries which he said he could answer himself, but wanted to see if anybody else could!

After No. 1 was sent out, we expected every day the mail would bring the query—" Who struck Billy Patterson? We were surprised that it only arrived to be inserted in Nos. 8-9, (124-278). While an answer appears in No 10.

One reader says he thinks we have had an "excess of nines"—re ferring to the Nine tailors make a man. It may be so, but considerable information has been the result. We should prefer to publish the answers together, but it would be impracticable to withhold replies till several had been received. Some of our readers reside on the Pacific coast; a succeeding number is in type and often printed before their replies come to hand.

Some things are "past finding out" we are told. One of our correspondents (151-307), once offered a prize of \$1,000 through the press for a rule for the discovery of prime numbers, but it is as yet unknown. We once asked in Henkle's Educational Notes and Queries, 1879, page 75, What is Plato's geometric number? "No one knows," was the reply. We have thought that it might be a square-cube. There are only two in a thousand—64 and 729.

One correspondent, after expounding that the word news may have been derived from the initials of North, East, West, South, says that instead of "All things are double, one against another" (24-61), that he thinks they are quadrupled and go by fours. He cites Beeton's work on "The Figure of Foure," 1636, quoted in Oliver's "Pythagorean Triangle," London, 1875, page 119, which Dr. Oliver says is a curious repository of ingenious conjecture. Our expounder says there are four New States—New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and New Connecticut. But enough; these specimens are simply to show variety. The translation of Aristophanes' long compound word as given on page 149, Note 84, is apropos here, a dish for all, Dr. Donaldson's translation:

"A fricassee consisting of shell-fish-salt-fish-skate-shark-remaindersof - heads - besprinkled - with - sharp-sauce-of- laserpitium-leek-and-honeythrushes-besides-blackbirds-pigeons-doves roasted-cocks -brains-wagtailscushats - hare's-flesh-steeped-in-a-sauce-of-boiled-new-wine-with-the-cartilegs-and-wings."

Pamphlets.

MIND, THOUGHT AND CEREBRATION — by Alexander Wilder, M. D. A discussion on subjects closely connected with the brain—consciousness, perception, memory—by an able man. Maudsley, Schelling, Agassiz, Carpenter, Hartmann, Draper, Holcombe, Spinosa, Swedenborg, Kant, and other philosophers' thoughts are discussed and reviewed. 8vo.

HAND B OK OF ARTISTIC PENNANSHIP—by D. T. Ames, author and publisher. Hints on designs, position for flourishing, off-hand, specimens of penmanship, etc. Artistically executed, finely engraved, elegantly printed. Oblong, pp. 64, paper 75 cents, cloth \$1.00. Also,

Prinan's Art Journal—monthly, art and science of teaching penmanship. Quarto, pp. 12, \$1.00 a year. D. T. Ames, and B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York city.

An Account of the Detonating Meteor of February 12, 1875, by C. W. Irish, C. E. Quarto, illustrated with cuts, charts, pp. 16, appendix xII.

Weights and Measures—a paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, June 18, 1881, by Fred. Brooks, Jr., C. E.; with discussion of Jacob M. Clark, C. E. Pp. 10, 8vo, charts.

THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—as established by law since March 16, 1778. An historical essay read before the Albany Institute, Dec. 2, 1879, by Henry A. Homes, LL. D. of the State Library. Illustrated, pp. 50, 8vo, 1880.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, with Appendix: Letter of H. A. Homes to the Commissioners. Transmitted to the Senate, April 13, 1881. Plates, 8vo, pp.32.

FALLEN WORLDS — Rebel Provinces in the Kingdom of our God. by Rev. James Boggs, author of "Resurrection of the Redeemed." Price 12 cents, 12mo, pp. 31, 1320 Tieruan St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIFE AND WORKS OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW—Cambridge edition, memorial sketch of the poet and his works. Paper, 12mo, pp. 80.

DIANA—a Psycho-Fyziological Essay on sexual relations for married men and women. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Price 25 cents, pp. 48, 12mo. Burnz & Co., 24 Clinton Place, New York city.

THE STORM HERALD—by E. Stone Wiggins, author of "Architecture of the Heavens," etc. An almanac of 1883, and weather predictions. Maps, pp. 40, 8vo, price 20 cents.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE—a record of practical tests in several States and Canada. Special Report, No. 48, Dep. of Agriculture, 8vo, pp 60.

Immortality—considered in the light of Science and Scripture, or Doth Death Kill? by Wm. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 24. Boston, Mass.

THE GUARDIAN—a weekly journal devoted to Odd Fellowship, the arts and sciences and general literature. Quarto, pp. 16, \$2.00 a year. Guardian Pub. Co., S. A. Miller, Pres., 38 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WOMAN'S WORLD—a weekly paper published by Helen Wilmans, devoted to the dissemination of information of the questions of the day of interest to woman. Quarto, \$1.00 a year. Address the publisher, Briggs House, cor. Randolph and Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MERIWETHER'S WEEKLY, (Free Trade Journal.) Devoted to literature, politics, reviews, science, and art. Quarto, pp. 16, \$2.00 a year. A. & M. L. Meriwether, conductors, Memphis, Tenn.

THE TAKIGRAFER, Vol. VIII. No. 6, a double number. Engraved in the Takigrafic characters. Indispensable to students who wish reading matter in short-hand. Five numbers per year \$1.00. D. P. Lindsley, Plainfield, N. J.

FONETIC TICHER—Ofishal Organ of the Speling Reform — Vol. IV. appear in octavo form, pp. 20, with appendix of pp. xxvIII. Departments of Ejucashunal Nots, Fonetic Niuz, Corespondens, Studiz in Fonetics, etc. Subscripshun prais 50 sents a yir, Singl copiz 15 sents. T. R. Vickroy, 1117 North 25th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The following March periodicals are at hand, but space this month forbids more than to mention them:

The Manhattan, John W. Orr, \$2.00, 100, Nassau St., New York. The Sidereal Messenger, W. W. Payne, \$2.00, Northfield, Minn. The New Moon, W. B. Goodwin, \$1.00, 130 Central St., Lowell, Ms. The Millenarian, G. M. Myers, \$1.00, Lanark, Ill. The Granite Monthly, J. N. McClintock, \$1.50, Concord, N. H. Freethinkers' Magazine, H. L. Green, \$1.50, Salamanca, N. Y. Wilford's Microcosm, Hall & Co., \$1.00, 23 Park Row, New York. The Hebrew Student, W. R. Harper, \$1.00, Morgan Park, Ill. Shaker Manifesto, 60 cents, Canterbury, N. H. Educational Journal of Va., W. F. Fox, \$1.00, Richmond, Va. Phrenological Journal, Fowler & Wells, \$2.00, 753 Broadway, N. Y. Foote's Health Monthly, 50 cents, Murray Hill Pub. Co., New York. The Agnostic, J. R. Spencer, \$1.00, Dallas, Texas. The Theosophist, D. K. Mavalankar, \$5.00, Madras, India. Our Rest and Signs of the Times, Thos. Wilson, \$1.00, Chicago, Ill. The Household, Geo. E. Crowell, \$1.00, Brattleboro, Vt. The Electrician, Williams & Co., \$1.00, 115 Nassau St., New York. Short-Hand News, Brown & Holland, \$2.00, 50 Dearborn St., Chicago. Short-Hand Writer, Rowell & Hickcox, \$1.00, Boston, Mass. The Modern Reporter, Curtis Haven, \$2.00, Philadelphia, Pa. Modern Stenographic Journal, G. H. Thornton, \$2.00, Buffalo, N.Y. Phonetic Educator, E. Longley, \$1.00, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Periodicals.

THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD—a magazine devoted to the preservation and perfection of the Anglo-Saxon weights and measures, and the discussion and dissemination of the wisdom contained in the Great Pyramid of Jeezeh in Egypt. Bi-monthly, pp. 72., 8vo, \$2.00 a year. March, No. 1, contains articles by Chas. Latimer, L. I. Bisbee, J. H. Dow, S. F. Gates, W. H. Searles, W. F. Quinby, G. C. Davis, S. Fleming, A. D. T. Whitney, and others. Address the Institute, 349 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Periodical World—a monthly journal of choice literature, established to meet the demand for a serial to inform readers whatever is new in the periodical world; also to furnish, at a reasonable price, selections of choice reading for preservation and reference. Original articles, information on new books, monthly list of second-hand books and periodicals for sale. March, No. 1, contains articles from Temple Bar, Macmillian's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, Belgravia, Nature, The Academy, The Theatre, Nineteenth Century, Spectator, Household Words, Chambers' Journal. Pp. 64, 8vo., \$1.50 a year. A. H. Rolfe & Co., 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

The Exponent—a monthly magazine devoted to eclectic short-hand, edited by J. Geo. Cross, M. A., and Geo. Yeager, M. A. January, No. 1, commences with a history of Eclectic Short-hand, continued monthly into the March No. Other articles expounding the system. Royal 8vo, pp. 24, \$2.00 a year. J. Geo. Cross, publisher, Bloomington, Ill.

The Grumbler—a weekly journal concisely expressing in one word the specific idea its founders have in view, viz: to afford the public an effectual medium for the ventilation of grievances pertaining to the social and general welfare of the community at large. Royal 8vo., pp. 24, \$2.00 a year. Commenced Feb. P. Pyne & Co., 42 Duane St., N. Y.

THE LIBERAL FREEMASON—a monthly magazine published in the interests of the Craft. Only Masonic journal in Massachusetts. Established in 1877. Pp 32, Svo., \$2.00 a year. Seventh volume commences this month, April, 1883. Alfred F. Chapman, editor and publisher, 223 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF PROPHECY AND MISSION ADVOCATE—devoted to the study of prophecy, biblical symbols, coming crisis, signs of the times, last days, and the advent. Commenced Oct., 1882, pp. 32, 8vo., 40 cents a copy. Ozias Goodrich, 144 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. No. 3, April, 1883.

THE SOCIOLOGIST—devoted to the study of sociology, education, morals, happiness, conduct, ethics, and kindred topics. Monthly, pp. 16, 8vo., 50 cents a year. A. Chavannes & Co., Adair Creek, Knox Co., E. Tenn. Commenced Jan., 1883.

TEST QUESTIONS—150—on Literary, Historical, and Miscellaneous Subjects, designed to indicate, in some degree, the varied, interesting, and valuable nature of the information contained in the People's Cyclopædia of Universal Knowledge. Pp. 16, 18mo. Martin, Garrison & Co., Boston, Mass.

Theosophy—a few observations and explanations regarding it. By P. Sreenevas Row, a vice-president of the Madras Branch of the Theosophical Society. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 47. Madras: 1888.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS, with their solutions, from the "Educational Times," Vol. XXXVIII. July 1882, to December, 1882, inclusive, with many papers and solutions not published in the "Times," edited by W. J. C. Miller, B. A. London: C. F. Hodgson & Son, Gough Square, Fleet Street. Subscription for these semi-annual volumes can be sent to Artemas Martin, M. A., Erie, Pa. Price per volume \$1.75.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND HEALTH ALMANAC, 1883. Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway, New York. Price 10 cents. Eleventh year of the almanac, and tenth of the annual, combined in 1877. Full of matter relating to its name.

Young WRITER'S PRIMER—an introduction to brief and rapid writing of phonetic short-hand, adapted to classes in primary schools, and private instruction, by David Philip Lindsley, author of the Elements of Tachygraphy, and Manual; and editor of the Short-Hand Writer. Pp. 16, 12mo. Plainfield, N. J.

A Discourse, commemorative of John Riley Varney, preached at Dover, N. H., by his pastor, George B. Spalding, D. D. May 5, 1882. Published by his friends. Pp. 17., appendix, aucestry, pp. 2, 8vo.

THE INTER-OCEAN OLD CURIOSITY SHOW—1880, 1881, 1882, three pamphlets, edited by Thos. C. MacMillan and W. C. Jones, A. M. Full of information in all departments of literature. Pp. 196, 196, 185.

CATALOGUES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS have been received from the following publishers and dealers:

David G. Francis, 17 Astor Place, New York.
Charles L. Woodward, 78 Nassau St., New York.
E. & F. N. Spon, 44 Murray St., New York.
A. L. Luyster, 98 Nassau St., New York.
T. H. Morrill, 334 East 52d St., New York.
Legatt Brothers, 81 Chambers St., New York.
Lowey & Brown, 34 Nassau St., New York.
Geo. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park St., Boston, Mass.
Ginn, Heath & Co., Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.
S. E. Cassino, 32 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

Valuable Works for Mathematical Reference.

The Encyclopædia of Pure Mathematics, comprising Geometry by Peter Parlow, F. R. S.; Arithmetic by Rev. George Peacock, D.D.: Algebra by Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL. D.: Theory of Numbers by Peter Parlow, F. R. S.; Trigonometry by George B. Airy, F. R. S.; Analytical Geometry by Henry Parr Hamilton, F. R. S.; Conic Sections by Henry Parr Hamilton, F. R. S.; Differential and Integral Calculus by A. Levy, M. A.; Calculus of Variation by Rev. T. G. Hall, M. A.; Calculus of Finite Differences, by Rev T. G. Hall, M. A.; Calculus of Functions, by Augustus DeMorgan, F. R. S.; Theory of Probabilities by Augustus DeMorgan, F. R. S.; Definite Integrals by Rev. Henry Moseley, F. R. S. Illustrated by engravings; forming part of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. London, 1847. Quarto, Part I. pp. viii + 540; Part II. 544 + xvii Plates, in one volume.

A Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary, containing an explanation of the terms and an account of the several subjects comprised under the heads of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Philosophy, both natural and experimental, with an historical account of the rise, progress, and present state of these sciences; also, Memoirs of the lives, and writings of the most eminent authors, both ancient and modern, who by their discoveries and improvements have contributed to the advancement of them. By Charles Hutton, LL. D. Quarto, two volumes bound in one, with many cuts and copper-plates. New edition with numerous additions and improvements. London, 1815. Vol. I. A to L, pp. viii + 760. Vol. II. M to Z, pp. 628.

A New Astronomical Dictionary, or a complete view of the Heavens, containing ancient and modern Astronomy, illustrated with a great number of figures, comprising all the constellations, with the stars, planets, comets, theories, opinions, systems, origins, hieroglyphics, fables, history, etc. By John Hill, M. D. London, 1768. Quarto, pp. x + 60° + 12 plates.

A New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, comprising an explanation of the terms and principles of Pure and Mixed Mathematics, and such branches of natural philosophy as are susceptible of mathematical investigation, with historical sketches of the rise, progress and present state of the several department of these sciences, and an account of the discoveries and writings of the most celebrated authors, both ancient and modern. By Peter Barlow, F. R. S. London, 1814. Royal octavo, pp. viii + 784 + xiii plates.

MATHEMATICAL DIOTIONARY AND CYCLOPÆDIA OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, comprising definitions of all the terms employed in mathematics, an analysis of each branch, and of the whole, as forming a single science. By Charles Davies, LL. D., and William G. Peck, A. M. New York, 1862. Octavo, pp. 592.

A NEW MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY, wherein is contained not only the explanation of the bare terms, but likewise a History of the rise, progress, state, properties, etc., of things both in Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, so far as these last come under a mathematical consideration. Second edition with large additions. By Edmund Stone, F. R. S. London, 1743. Octavo, pp. xII + 544.

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, comprising Astronomy, Chemistry, Dynamics, Electricity, Heat, Hydrodynamics, Hydrostatics, Light, Magneism, Mechanics, Meteorology, Pneumatics, Sound, and Statics; preceded by en essay on the history of the Physical Sciences. Edited by G. G. F. Rodwell, F. R. A. S. With numerous illustrations. Philadelphia, 1873. Royal octavo, pp. 694.

RECREATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, translated from Moutucla's edition of Ozanam. By Charles Hutton, F. R. S. A new and revised edition, with numerous additions, and illustrated with upwards of 400 cuts. By Edward Riddle. London, 1840. Octavo, pp. xiv + 826.

RATIONAL RECREATIONS IN THE PRINCIPLES OF NUMBERS and Natural Philosophy, clearly and copiously elucidated. By W. Hooper, M.D. Fourth edition corrected. London, 1794. Octavo, 4 volumes, plates, pp. L + 267 + 280 + 296 + 367.

THE MATHEMATICAL MISCELLANY. Conducted by C. Gill, Professor of Mathematics in the Institute at Flushing, Long Island. New York, 1836. Octavo, 2 volumes. Vol. I. pp. 414 + appendix xxvi. Vol. II. pp. 142.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ARITHMETIC, as developed from the three fundamental processes of Synthesis, Analysis, and Comparison, containing also a History of Arithmetic. By Edward Brooks, Ph. D. Philadelphia. Royal octavo, pp. x + 571.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ARITHMETIC, exhibiting a progressive view of the theory and practice of calculation, with tables for the multiplication of numbers as far as one thousand. By John Leslie, Esq. Second edition and enlarged. Edinburg, 1820, Octavo, pp. 258.

Philosophy, of Arithmetic, and the adaptation of that science to the business purposes of life, with numerous problems, curious and useful, solved by various modes. By Uriah Parke. Fifth edition revised and improved by the author. Philadelphia, 1877. Octavo. pp. 395.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS, with special reference to the elements of geometry and the infinitesimal method. By Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D. Philadelphia, 1878. Octavo, pp. 248.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS, translated from the "Cours de Philosophie Positive" of Auguste Comte. By John Gillpesie, LL. D. New York, 1871. Octavo, pp. xvi + 260.

To Correspondents.

1—Write only on one side of your paper. 2—Write your name after each Note, Query, and Answer, and do not use "Id." 3—Do not number your Notes, Queries, and Answers. 4—Leave a space of one inch between Notes, Queries, and Answers, so that they may be cut apart and pinned or pasted to other Notes, Queries, and Answers. 5—Refer to previous Notes, Queries, and Answers after the following models: [P.12-N. 19.] [P. 49-Q. 125.] [P. 65-A. 12-17.] 6—Do not write matter for publication on the same paper that contains terms of business. 7—Do not insert more than one Note, Query, or Answerin the same paragraph. 8—Send all articles for publication to the editor, N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Va. 9—Send all communications on business, requests for sample Nos. of Notes, Queries, and Answerse, and subscriptions to the publishers. S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Manchester, N. H. Nota Bene. Correspondents whose communications do not appear after a reasonable time should repeat them. If not then published, they may conclude that, for good reasons, the Editor declines them. Those observing these rules may expect to see their contributions published sooner than if they are in such shape as hable to be laid aside from month to month.

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\$1.25 for six months (one complete volume).
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Magazine of general literature, giving adequate space to setting forth the history, condition, sentiments, and principles of the great Amer-ican Societies, of which the Oldd Fellows are the type and exemplar. Each monthly part of The Mathattan will contain at least 80 large extavo pages, making 990 pages of choice reading matter a year, or two volumes of 480 pages each. Six numbers make a volume Besides matters pertaining to the Societies, it will be the aim of the publisher to provide

miscellany suited to various tastes and adapted to meet the wants of the great mass of the reading public. History, biography, art, travels, adventures, natural history, esays, tales, poems, social themes, will conconstitute the principle features in the magazine in the future.

THE ELECTRICIAN. A Journal of Elec-trical Science. Williams & Co, publishers, 115 N Issau St. New York. A monthly journal devoted to the advancement and diffusion of electrical science. Ferms, single copy. 10 cents; one year, \$1.00; foreign subscriptions-\$1.50; club rates, 10 copies for \$8.00. All remittances of money should be made to the mittances of money should be made to the publishers by registered letters or checks. Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Items relating to applied or speculative electricity are solicited, and will be published, but must be accompanied with real name as evidence of reliability.

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST, a 64-page pamphlet. Edited by Samuel T. Fowler. Devoted to the Reconstruction of Human Affeirs on the basis of that which is Right for all. Price, 25 cents a copy.

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MAY-JUNE, 1883. NOS. 11 and 12.

MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR

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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The May-June Number of Notes and Queries is sent out double and late in the month, the delay being regretted by us. The editor, Prof. N. B. Webster, having illness in his family, and other pressing duties absolutely requiring his time and attention, has been obliged to retire from the editorial charge of this magazine. This double number has nearly all been prepared by him. We are promised his coöperation in the future, and the announcement of several articles by him in various departments of science, classified for the use of students and readers, will in due time appear. He is a life-long educator, and has in a series of years gathered a very large amount of interesting notes and queries which will makes some instructive chapters.

Notes and Queries will be published and conducted by the undersigned, who will endeavor to make it what its name indicates, and a welcome visitor to all. We ask all to assist us in procuring new subscribers, also by contributing to its columns. The numbers 1 to 10, thus far published, can be supplied for \$1.10, which, together with Nos. 11 to 30, will make an interesting volume, well indexed, which will be a repository for the curious.

Our kind thanks are hereby returned to all who have aided in the past and we hope every subscriber will renew on receipt of this number.

Many communications are on file for the next number, which will be issued the first of August.

A supplement will be published, from time to time, reviewing books, pamphlets, etc., and announcing publications, exchanges, etc., received.

Sample copies will be sent to those requesting them, or an Index to the first ten numbers that has been printed separate, which will show the large range of topics noted, queried, and more or less discussed.

Notes and Queries are on sale at all the bookstores in Manchester; also in Concord and Nashua, N. H.; Lowell and Boston; Mass., at 20 cents a copy.

Address all communications, both editorial and business, to the undersigned.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER.

EDITOR.

Vol. I.

MAY-JUNE, 1883.

Nos, 11 & 12,

VALEDICTORY.

Since undertaking to edit "Notes, Queries, and Answers," a year ago, unforeseen circumstances have prevented the editor from devoting to the magazine the time and careful attention required for such peculiar work.

Anticipating a continuation of like environments in the future, and unwilling to claim to do what other and more imperative duties hinder us from doing to our own satisfaction, we have reluctantly decided to withdraw from all editorial connection with N. Q. and A. from the this double number.

We sincerely thank correspondents and subscribers who have kindly encouraged the enterprise, and bespeak a continuance of their favors for the publishers who will continue the magazine, we trust with increased profit to all concerned.

Respectfully,

N. B. WEBSTER.

"Tropna," Goffstown Center, N. H., asks the Editor to explain his answer appended to query 266.

To go due east, or perpendicular to the meridian on the terrestrial sphere, is to go in a spiral called the loxodromic curve, similar to the logarithmic spiral. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it. One journey round the earth would bring the traveler to the meridian of Rouse's Point but a little north of it, hence he would never reach the starting point. If the earth were a cylinder such would not be the case.

N. B. W.

We are not so sure that Capt. Cuttle dropped the pronoun, but N. and Q. will drop it with thanks to G. L. D. and to "PRIGGLES," who also pointed out the error till then unnoticed.

N. B. W.

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of."-Charles Dickens.

85. ABOUT "FIRST TO Do."-A systematic catalogue of chemists who have been the "first to-do" something wonderful and useful, and to make discoveries or practical applications of discoveries in chemistry, is in course of preparation. It will contain, probably, five hundred names, and must be concisely and methodically arranged. To chemists, teachers, and readers, such a special list must be valuable. Two methods of arrangement are suggested; viz., alphabetical, by names, and chronological by events. We shall be glad to receive from readers an expression of their preferences and be guided by their opinions. Similar lists are in preparation for physics, astronomy, biology, and other branches of knowledge. It is possible to condense a vast amount of useful and interesting information in a form convenient for reference, and we hope to do it in the pages of Notes and Queries. Notes already published of "first to-do" various things have been well received, and it is our purpose to enhance their value by such classification as will make them and many more as easy to find as words in a dictionary. The current volume of 480 pages, will contain complete lists as suggested above. The full list of ante-Revolutionary governors of the thirteen "free and independent States" of America has never been, so far as we know, collected in a single volume. It was suggested by the expressed want of the librarian of a State Historical Society, and if he needed it surely thousands of others without his facilities for information will derive benefit from such convenient presentation. Dr. Johnson has been credited with the saying that he carried some knowledge with him, and there was "some he knew where to find." There is some we do not "know where to find." Try Notes and Queries as a repositorium.

86. HISTORICAL CHEMICAL NOTES.—Geber or Djafer, who lived in the ninth century, has been called the "Founder of Chemistry" as he was, as far as known, the first to make useful chemical experiments. He explained distillation and sublimation and discovered the increase of metals in weight when heated. He first made nitric acid, and is said to have obtained sulphuric acid from alum.

Boerhaave made the first analyses of organic substances; very crude, it it is true, and published his "Elements of Chemistry" in 1732.

Lavoisier, who was guillotined in 1794, announced the first compre-

hensive chemical nomenclature, and proved that combustion, breathing, and rusting of metals are due to union with oxygen. He also was the first to burn a diamond in oxygen, producing carbonic dioxide, and thus proving the diamond to be pure carbon.

Dr. Black of Scotland discovered carbonic acid or "fixed air," in

Bergmann a Swede first described the "chemical affinities" of various substances.

Cavendish in 1766 discovered hydrogen which he called inflammable air.

Priestley of England first separated oxygen from combination in 1774; and Scheele of Sweeden, without knowing of Priestley's discovery, accomplished the same result in 1775.

Dr. Rutherford discovered nitrogen in 1772.

Ritter of Jena discovered the extra luminous chemical rays of the solar spectrum.

Wollaston first found the dark lines of the spectrum in 1802.

Fraunhofer in 1814 extended the observations of Wollaston to the number of almost six hundred lines, and was the first to designate the most important of them by letters.

Sir John Herschel in 1822 was the first to suggest a mode of spectrum analysis.

Mr. Talbot first carried out practically the suggestion of Herschel.

Prof. Stokes of Cambridge in 1851 was first to explain the spectrum lines, but his lectures were not made public.

Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1861 fully explained the Dark Lines and the principles involved in Spectrum Analysis, and showed its application to examining the chemical constitution of the sun.

Messieurs Miller, Roscoe, Huygins, and Lockyer were foremost in examining the stars and nebulæ spectroscopically to ascertain their chemical constituents.

Dalton first proposed the modern atomic theory in 1804.

Gay Lussac first made known the laws of the combination of gases by volume in 1808.

Avogadro in 1811 first announced the law of equal atoms of all gases by volume.

As now expressed the word molecules is used in Avogadro's law.

Prof. Neumann first deduced the law of Avogadro mathematically, from the first principles of the mechanical theory of gases, in 1869.

M. Raoul Pictet of Geneva, first liquified oxygen, Dec. 22, 1877, and Cailletet of Paris did the same independently a few days after.

Hautefeuille and Chappuis announced the liquefaction of ozone (an al-

lotropic form of oxygen discovered by Schonbein in 1840) to the French Academy in 1880,

Cailletet liquefied hydrogen Dec. 30, 1877, and Pictet both liquefied and solidified it, January 10, 1878.

Cailletet first liquefied nitrogen in the laboratory of the Paris Ecole Normale, Dec. 30, 1877.

Hannay of Glasgow first made diamonds artificially from gas. The specific gravity of the crystals was 35, and they yielded on combustion 97.85 per cent of carbon. See Nature xxi. 203, 260, 404, 421, 426, 1879-1880. Also Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 293.

N. B. W.

87. In the Bible Concordance by Dr. Robert Young (Edition of Am. Book Exchange, N. Y.), in No. 13, Hints to Bible Interpretation, it is stated that several persons were named (in the Bible) Mary, James, John, Moses, Pharaoh, etc. We know of 7 named Mary, 8 Pharaoh, 5 James, 4 John; but if there is more than one Bible Moses, "we wot not what has become of him." Is this assertion in other editions of the great Concordance?

The name of the Moses rescued from the bulrushes by Miss Thermuthis Pharaoh (see Josephus), is mentioned about one thousand times in the Bible, which cannot be said of the name of any other man.

In the same paragraph, Dr. Young is made to say there are seven ways to spell Nebuchadnezzar. If so, it must be a comfort to the small boy to whom the long name is often given as a test of orthographical skill, for he will be pretty sure to have a precedent in some of the seven ways of writing the name of the grass-eating monarch, who was not, as many boys and some men say, "king of the Jews."

N. B. W.

88. The word unsurpassed is not found in Webster's Dictionary, latest edition. Is it an instance of accidental omission or otherwise?

IRVING ALLISON.

It is otherwise. If we were to print a list of all the words in frequent or occasional use, and not found and defined in Webster's or any other dictionary, one number of our magazine would scarcely contain them. The Saxon prefix un, of negative signification, may be correctly applied to nearly all adjectives, and to print them in a dictionary would necessarily increase its size and cost unnecessarily. We think the word unabridged was not in the columns of the first edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in quarto form, but we have not the book for reference. There is no propriety in applying the term unabridged to Worcester's quarto dictionary, in the sense it is applied to Webster's. In 1840, Dr. Webster published his fullest dictionary in two large volumes. We well

remember paying paying \$7 a volume for them. After the author's death, his heirs published the work revised, in one quarto volume, we believe, at \$6. To assure the public that the single volume contained all that was in the two volumes, and at much less cost, it was called Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The title was appropriate, but has no such application to any other dictionary published in America.

Lest our assertion concerning "unsurpassed," may seem unverified, unstudied, unjustifiable, and unwarranted (look for these adjectives), we present a list of some of the unfound and undefined words in common use:

Unalterable, unapproachable, unattainable, unbearable, unchangeable, uncongenial, undefinable, undesirable, undevout, undutiful, unenviable, unendurable, ungentlemanly, ungrammatical, unimportant, uninhabitable, unintelligible, unjustifiable, unmanageable, unmindful, unmusical, unobservant, unpardonable, unpatriotic, unphilosophical, unpronounceable, unquenchable, unremunerative, unsalable, unscholarly, unscientific, unselfish, unserviceable, unsuspicious, unsubstantial, untidy, untenable, unthankful, unwelcome, unaccented, unadorned, unadulterated, unaided, unanswered, unarmed, unabated, unasked, unassisted, unattended, unbaptized, unbiased, unbought, uncalled, uncaused, unchanged, uncircumcised, unclouded, unconfined, unconquered, uncultivated, undecided, undefended, undefiled, undeserved, undesigned, undigested, undisguised, undisturbed, unemployed, uneducated, unexplained, unforseen, unfurnished, unharmed, unheeded, unimpeached, uninhabited, uninspired, unleavened, unlettered, unmarried, unobserved, unobstructed, unperceived, unprotected, unpunished, unsought, untaught, unterrified, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Our list is by no means exhausted, though it may be exhausting, as the number of words in good usage beginning with the negative prefix un is unlimited.

Perhaps some of our readers have till now been unaware of the omission of such words from the best dictionaries, simply because they have never had occasion to look out their meaning, a good proof that their definitions are unserviceable, and hence uncalled for. Why any such words are defined, and where and why the dividing line is drawn between those defined and those omitted, passes our understanding.

N. B. W.

89. Some American publishers import duplicate electrotypes of English publications, for reprint. The observant reader may recognize instances by noting the different spelling. 'I have just read a volume so printed, and here show variations of orthography from the American custom: Favour, honour, vigour, humour, valour, behaviour, splendour, endeav-

our, ardour, colour, labour, neighbour, enamoured, rumour, clamour, demeanour, harbour, fervour, candour succour, savour, armour. But, inconsistently, stupor, tenor, governor, terror, superior, inferior. Civilise, apologise, sympathise, recognise, scandalise, aggrandise, organise realise, idealise, paralyse, cognisance, colonise, signalise, monopolise, equalise, generalise, patronise, vulgarise, brutalise, cognisable, demoralise, naturalise, scrutinise, legalise, characterise, temporise, eulogise, familiarise, immortalise, synchronise, secularise, localise, subsidise, tranquillise, idolise, crystallise, pulvervise, apprise, stigmatise, systematise, harmonise, proselytise. Learnt, burnt, curst spoilt, leapt, dreamt. Cyder. Licence. Draught. Embedded, entrenchment. An hospital, showing the h silent. Chequered, Serjeant. Burthen, but sometimes burden. Lewis, as the name of the French king. G. L. D.

90. A great deal has been written about queer directions on letters, but as fresh cases are continually coming under the notice of postal clerks, the subject is never exhausted. The difficulty is nearly always increased by the fact that the writing is bad. The following list, taken from letters which actually passed through the Boston post-office and reached their destination, gives some curious evidence on this point, the proper addresses and the address as written being printed in parallel columns : -

Grove Hall, Grofol. Four Reaver. Fall River. Highlands, Miland's. Holyoke, Lolyopock. Hopedale, Howp Dail. Hingham, Ingham. Hallowell, How A Will. Indian Orchard, Edgin hardcherd. Ipswich, Fapetchuich. Jamaica Plain, Geamakierpian, Lincoln, Linkillon. Lowell, Louhaille, Lawrence, Loerillans. Glyme. Lynn, Mattapan, Matteipal. Methuen, Martha Win. Mazatutas. Massachusetts, Neponset, Inponcat. North America, Nord. tmerka. Northampton, No. Yhampton. New York, Noyucorck. No. Scho. Nashua,

No. Natick, Oakdale. Provincetown, Rhode Island, Rockport, South Andover, Thorndike, Winthrop, Allston, Cambridge, No Cambridge, East Cambridge, Eslk. mrig. Charlestown, Chelsea, Chicopee, Cochituate. Chicago, Connecticut, Dorchester,

No. Attick. Oucdille. Trovenstoun. Reau De laine. Rock Pore. Sough and Dover. Corndike. Winphthropt. Ollstoiston. Ayer's Junction, Aryee Ginchisen. Bay View, Mayvieu. Quanbrigd. Nas.Cramp Brigs. Choristown. Sheallsev. Tschiqiopee. Coachchetuaight. Schieggago. Connetrequettte. Dart Schester.

S. C. G.

91. NO. 6-COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF RHODE ISLAND.

[Communicated by J. Q. Adams, Esq., Natick, R. I.]

The State originally consisted of four towns: Providence, settled in 1636; Portsmouth, in 1638; Newport, in 1639; and Warwick, in 1642. Each town was governed independently until 1647. Providence and Warwick had no executive head till 1647.

PORTSMOUTH.

JUDGES.

William Coddington	March 7, 1638, to Api	il 30, 1639.
William Hutchinson	April 30, 1639, to Mar	ch 12, 1640.
NEWP	ORT.	

JUDGE.

GOVERNOR.

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE PATENT.

John Coggeshall	1648.
William Coddington May, 1648, to May	1649.
John Smith	1650.
Nicholas Easton	, 1651,

In 1651 a separation occurred between the towns of Providence and Warwick on the one side, and Portsmouth and Newport on the other.

* United in 1640.

PROVIDENCE AND WARWICK.

PRESIDENTS.

Samuel Gorton		October,	1651,	to May,	1652.
John Smith	*******	May,	1652,	to May,	1653.
John Smith Gregory Dexter			1653,	to May,	1654.

PORTSMOUTH AND NEWPORT.

PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENTS.

Nicholas Easton	May, 1654, to Sept. 12, 1654.
Roger Williams	Sept., 1654, to May, 1657.
Benedict Arnold	
William Brenton	,
	May, 1662, to Nov., 25, 1663.

UNDER THE ROYAL CHARTER.

GOVERNORS.

Repodict Assets	GGG
Benedict Arnold	eco.
William Brenton	609
Benedict Arnold	072.
Nicholas Easton	674.
William Coddington	676.
Walter Clarke	677.
Benedict Arnold	lied.
William Coddington Aug. 28, 1678, to Nov. 1, 1678.	lied.
John Cranston * Nov., 1678, to March 12, 1680.	lied.
Peleg Sanford	683.
William Coddington, Jr	685.
Henry Bull	686.
Walter Clarke †	686.
Henry Bull Rebruary 27 to May 7. 1	690.
Henry Bull. February 27, to May 7, 1 John Easton. May, 1690, to May, 1 Caleb Carr. May, 1695, to Dec. 17, 1695. D	695
Caleb Carr May 1695 to Duc 17 1695 D	ied
Walter Clarke Jan., 1696, to March, 1	698
Samuel Cranston	hoil
Joseph Jencks	739
William Wanton May, 1732, to Dec., 1733. I	hod.
Tohn Western 1794 to Tule 5 1740 T	hied.
John Wanton	749
Richard WardJuly 15, 1740, to May, 1	745
William GreeneMay, 1743, to May, 1	745.
Gideou WantonMay, 1745, to May, 1	740.
William Greene	747-
Gideon WantonMay, 1747, to May, 1	748.
William Greene	755.
Stephen Hopkins	757.
William Greene	ied.
Stephen Honkins March 14 1758 to May 1	762.
Samuel Ward	763.
Stephen Hopkins	765.
Samuel Ward May, 1762, to May, 1 Stephen Hopkins May, 1763, to May, 1 Samuel Ward May, 1765, to May, 1 Stephen Hopkins May, 1767, to May, 1 Tephen Hopkins May, 1767, to May, 1	767.
Stephen Hopkins	768.
Josias Lyndon	769.
Joseph Wanton	sed.
Nicholas Cooke	778.
William Greene	786.
는 1.1. The control of the Control of the Control of the Control of Art (1.1. 1.1. 1.1. 1.1. 1.1. 1.1. 1.1. 1.	

^{* &}quot;Styled and recorded Doctor of phissick and chirrurgery," by the General Assembly. See R. I. 'Col. Records. Vol. 2, page 33.

Samuel Ward King was the last governor under the Royal Charter (last King of Rhode Island), and James Fenner was the first governor under the Constitution, adopted 1842.

[†] The Charter was suspended till 1689. The deputy governor, John Coggeshall, acted as governor during the interval, Gov. Clarke refusing to serve.

92. What the "Cloture is."—A correspondent writes from Lancaster to inquire what "the cloture," which is under discussion in the House of Commons, is. The word is of French origin, and signifies a process for closing a debate. Some English journals prefer to use the form "closure" instead, as being more easily understood. In effect this is akin to our mode of cutting off tedious and profitless debate by moving "the previous question." The British Parliament of late years has been more of a talking than a law-making body, and the absence of any means for curtailing debate has made it possible for a small minority to obstruct business and tire out both the house and the country. The new rules of procedure which the Commons are now considering include a number of provisions designed to make Parliament more effective in the work of legislation, but the most important of them and the one on which controversy has chiefly centered, is the first, which involves the closure. It is in the following terms:—

"That when it shall appear to the speaker or to the chairman of a committee of the whole house, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the house, or of the committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the house; and if a motion be made 'that the question be now put,' the speaker or the chairman shall forthwith put such question; and if the same be decided in the affirmative the question under discussion shall be put forthwith; provided, that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred members or to have been opposed by less than forty members."

Under these provisions, if the conditions of the vote are in accord with the final clause of the rule, a majority vote will be sufficient to terminate debate. The conservatives endeavor in vain to have the rule changed so as to place the power of the closure in the hands of two-thirds, or some fraction larger than a mere majority, but the rule was passed in the form above given.

S. C. G.

93. Bogus, a Georgia Word.— The State of Georgia has made a curious and suggestive contribution to the vocabulary of the English tongue. Webster's dictionary gives the definition of the word "bogus"—"spurious; a cant term, originally applied to a counterfeit coin, and hence denoting anything counterfeit. (American.)" The word is of Georgia origin. William A. Bogus was a Georgia Land Lottery Commissioner years ago, caught in rascality in connection with his office. He was an issuer of fraudulent land rights. It was curious that this obscure Georgia scamp should have furnished our vernacular with a genuine name for everything spurious and false.—Atlanta Cor. Augusta Chronicle.

L. M. G.

94. The following was witnessed by Mr. W. Sanborn, a known gentleman of truth, and is no "snake story," but shows that the "reptile of the dust" can go backward as well as intelligent man: L. M. G.

A striped snake about eighteen inches long has a good bite on the thigh of a toad; the snake straightens itself out straight, seems to hug the ground with its tail and draws up its head until it assumes the form of the letter S; again it straightens out and then draws up to the S form, and so on until the toad is carried to destination.

- 95. ORIGIN OF THE \$ MARK .- The editor of the London Whitehall Review at a dinner recently, propounded the following: "What is the origin of the sign for the American dollar ?" The American consul did not know. It was suggested by one of the guests, upon the authority of [English] Notes and Queries, that the sign was a sort of monogram of the United States from U. S. But this would not do. The American dollar, says the editor, is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the sign is to be found, of course, in the association of the Spanish dollar. We littered the table with books in the course of our researches, but I proved my point in the end. On the reverse of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, and round each pillar is a scroll, with the inscription plus ultra. The device in the course of time has degenerated into the sign which stands at present for American as well as Spanish dollar, \$. The scroll round the pillars, I take it, represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle. EXCHANGE.
- 96. QUEER TITLES .- "Lord of the Golden Palace" is the title of the King of Burmah.

"Lord of the White Elephant" is the title of the absolute mouarch that rules Siam.

"Absolute ruler of True Believers" is the title of the absolute ruler of Morocco.—Gately's Universal Educator, 3d edition, pages 134, 141.

L. M. G.

97. The SMALLEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.—The smallest book ever printed since type was first invented is a microscopic edition of Dante's "Divina Commedia," which was on view last year at the Paris exhibition. The whole volume of 500 pages is only five centimeters long by three and a half centimeters wide. (A centimeter is less than half an inch.) Two sheets of paper sufficed to contain all the 14,323 verses of the poem, thirty verses occupying a space of somewhat less than eight square centimeters. The type was cast as long ago as 1834, but no complete book had hitherto been turned out in it, the difficulties for compositors and revisers being so

enormous that the attempts were given up time after time, no one being able to continue the work. In 1873 a fresh attempt was made to "set up" the "Commedia," and some notion of the difficulty experienced may be gathered from the fact that the work occupied no less than five years in its completion. The text is that of Fraticelli, the reader was a certain Signor Luigi Busato, and the compositor, Guiseppe Geche. The eyesight of the latter is irretrievably ruined. The writer in the Allgemeine Zeitung, from whose article this notice is extracted, states that he is unable to form a judgment as to how the corrections were carried out, for even with the best magnifying glass he was unable to follow the text continuously. The edition has been christened "Lo Dantino," the "Little Dante." A thousand copies of it are to be struck off, and will shortly be put upon the market, after which the type will be at once broken up.

- 98. The following are a few of the easy names found on the registration list of the Second ward, N. Y. City: Marcus Wortgaenstegt, Jos. Purtworiill, Minnae Mamningoetska, Wallar Zaulzickiwerck, Tomasi Woiniewiczkae, Johannes Zizworcki, G. Wernwawicki, Guiseppe Youlicanziworckand Zinka Strzeleckibampisticka.

 S. C. G.
- 99. Algebra in Politics.—It is not generally known that the rule provided in the Constitution of Maine for the apportionment of Representatives involves an algebraic problem of considerable difficulty in case of a county in which there is a district entitled to two or more Representatives. The Constitution requires two and one-half times as many inhabitants in a city to elect two Representatives as to elect one; four and one-half times as many to elect three; seven times as many to elect four, and ten times as many to elect five. The other towns in the same county get the advantage of this increasing ratio. Thus Cumberland county, with a population of 86,360, is entitled to twenty; and Portland, with a population of 33,810, lacks 730 of enough to elect five, the exact ratio for that county being 3454. If there are two districts in the same county entitled to two or more Representatives the question is still more difficult, involving an algebraic equation of the higher degrees.

 S. C. G.
- 100. Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.—After Washington was appointed commander of the patriot army in the Revolution he had great difficulty in obtaining supplies. On one occasion, when no way could be devised by him and his officers to supply the wants of the army, Washington wound up the conference with the remark, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." He referred to Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut in whose judgment he had confidence. Gov. Trumbull helped the General

out of his difficulties, and afterward the expression used by Washington became a popular by-word in the army and eventually a nickname for the nation.

The name Uncle Sam, as applied to the United States, is said to have originated in the war of 1812. An inspector of army provisions at Troy named Samuel Wilson, was called by his workmen "Uncle Sam." One day somebody asked one of the workmen what the letters "U. S." printed on a cask, meant. The workman replied that he supposed it must mean Uncle Sam. The joke was afterward spread in the army, and this, according to the historian Frost was the origin of the national sobriquet. S. C. G.

101. A BLIND SPOT IN OUR EYE.— There is a spot in our eye that is sensitive to light, a part of the eye with which you do not see. The following directions for finding it are going the rounds of the papers, and may be new to most of our boys and girls: Shut your left eye, and with your right one look steadily at the cross below, holding the paper ten or twelve inches from the eye.

X

Now move the paper slowly towards the eye, which must be kept fixed on the cross. At a certain distance the other figure—the letter O—will suddenly disappear; but if you bring the paper nearer it will come again into view. You may not succeed in the experiment on the first trial, but with a little patience you can hardly fail; and the suddenness with which the black spot vanishes and reappears is very striking.

S. C. G.

102. Seeing is Deceiving.—Here is a row of ordinary capital letters and figures:—

SSSSXXXXZZZZ333338888

They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these, and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so little, that an ordinary eye will declare them to be of equal size. Now, turn the page upside down, and, without any careful looking, you will see that this difference in size is very much exaggerated—that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks. We might draw two circles of unequal size and so place them that they should appear equal.

S. C. G.

103. Our young friends who are given to albums, and who find it difficult to suggest "sentiments" to those dignitaries whose signatures they solicit, may find a hint in the incident related of a Miss Phœbe L—n, who once

asked Sir David Brewster to contribute some lines to her album. In vain did the philosopher protest that verse-making was not his forte. The lady would accept no excuse. So Sir David snatched a pen and wrote:—

"Phœbe, Ye be Hebe. D. B."

104. "FICE," AND SOME OTHER WORDS.—The word "fice," though not in the dictionaries, is in common use in good society in Baltimore, and may be farther south. A lady of the Monumental City once told me that she had at home a "fice." As I did not know what she meant I asked for an explanation, and she replied, "A small dog," The word is very little if at all used in the Northern States, and I have not been able to learn any thing about its derivation.

In this as in other countries a word may be in common use in one part but unknown in another. For instance, there is "snupe," a word not in the dictionaries, but familiar to old New Yorkers as meaning a child that slyly helps itself to sweetmeats, sugar, etc. The word is not known at the South, where "thief" is used in its place.

Taking the same latitude as "Kill 'Em" for a derivative of "fice," I would say that "snupe" is a corruption of the old word "sneap." Shakespeare says:—

"Byron is like an envious sneaping frost, That bites the first-born infants of the spring."

All New Yorkers know what "dump" means, and yet it is not in Webster (edition of 1850) in the sense in which we use it; but it is in Wright's Dictionary, published in England and this country in 1769. This word is not known at all in the Southern States; neither are "stoop" and "muss," and many others.

I should like to know whether any of your readers ever heard the word "houe" used as a verb? An old Maryland farmer who had been for a long time away from home once said to me that he "honed" for some oysters. I knew what he meant, but I thought it was a vulgarism. On looking at a dictionary, however, I was surprised to find: "Hone—to pine, to long." This was the only time, during a long life, that I ever heard the word used.

105. The practice of inclosing discoveries in sealed packets and sending them to facademies, seems so inferior to the old one of Huygens, the following was sent to an English magazine for publication in the old conservative form:—

 $A^8C^3DE^{12}F^4GH^6I^6L^3M^3N^5O^6PR^4S^5T^{14}U^6V^2WXY^2$

WEST.



99-216.

Girondins,—From La Gironde. Brissott men. Rolandins,—Roland men. Philosophes,—Skeptics. Materialistes,—Atheists. Democrates, Perblicains,—Republicains,—Republicains,—Republicains,—Revolutionists,—Federalistes,—Federalists, Aristocrates,—for old Government. Royalistes,—For the King, Monarchistes,—for a Monarchy, Tyrannicides,—Voted for King's death. Fanafiques,—Non-juring Priests, Devotcs,—for the Priests, Christocoles,—Church men. Nihliste,—No Party men. Quietistes,—Neutrals, Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes,, Impartiauv, For moderate measures in Indigens, Amnesties, Montagnards,—High-seated, Jacobins,—Club men. Maratistes,—Marat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers, Agrariens, Patriotes de '93 Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes, Fracticus, Patriotes de '93 Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Bruciurs, Feorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Bruciurs, Scapentrizeurs, Depopulateurs, Lucendiaries, Heatombeurs, Scptemtrizeurs, Senentrizeurs, Senentrizeurs, San-Culottes,—Gentlemen. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Carmagnoles, Scientiniers, Heatombeurs, Carmagnoles, Scientiniers, Heatombeurs, Scapentrizeurs, San-Culottes,—Gentlemen. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Salmilejondis, Salmistes, Sal	Les Parlementaires,-Parliament Men of 1788.	Les Denonciateurs,
Rolandius,—Roland men. Philosophes,—Skeptics. Materialistes,—Atheists. Democrates. Democrates. Republicains.—Republicans. Revolutionnaires,—Revolutionists. Federalistes,—Federalists. Aristocrates,—for old Government. Royalistes,—For the King. Monarchistes,—for a Monarchy. Tyrannicides,—Voted for King's death. Fanatiques,—Non-inring Priests. Devices,—for the Priests. Christocoles,—Church men. Nihiliste,—No Party men. Quietitates,—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Montagnards,—High-seated. Jacobins,—Cloth men. Maratistes,—Marat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Monnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruileurs, Royeurs, Noyeurs, Pariotes de '93 Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruileurs, Royalistes,—Manat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Millicides, Incondiaries, Beuveurs du Sang, Tropagandistes, Massacreurs, Sanguliocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Tropagandistes, Millicides, Hecatombeurs, Septentriseurs, Depopulateurs, San-Culottes, Tutoyers, Ragamuffins. Carmagoles, Hommes d'Etat,—Rich men. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Dissidens, Malveillans, Alliseurs, Malveillans, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Alveillans, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Alveillans, Aviliseurs, Alveillans, Aviliseurs, Alveillans, Aviliseurs, Chaumetistes, Chaumetistes, Chaumetistes, Chaumetistes, Chaumetistes, Perullans, Clubs, from place of meet- Conventionetes, Printies, Hebertistes, Viotentistes, Viotentistes, Viotentistes, Viotentistes, Viotentistes, Alametristes, Affameurs, Alfameurs, Alfameurs, Alfameurs, Alfameurs, Alviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Aviliseurs, Chaumetistes, Chaumetistes, Collets,-Rice in-men. Nouveau Tere, Conductives, All anteristers, Prescura,—Port vent ine. Chaumetistes, Collets, often deversed. Ala Lauteriners, Af	Girondins,—from La Gironde.	Alarmistes,
Fhilosophes,—Skeptics. Materialistes,—Atheists. Democrates, Democrats. Republicains.—Republicans. Revolutionnaires,—Revolutionists. Federalistes,—Federalistes. Aristocrates,—for old Government. Royalistes,—for the King. Monarchistes,—for a Monarchy. Tyrannicides,—Yoted for King's death. Fanatiques,—Non-inring Priests. Devotes,—for the Priests. Christocoles,—Church men. Nihiliste,—No Party men. Quietistes,—Neutrals. Nula,—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Omstitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, For moderate measures in Indulgens. Annesties. Montagnards,—High-seated. Jacobins,—Club men. Maratistes,—Marat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Nivleurs, Levelers. Agrariens, Patriotes de '93' Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruleurs, Egorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Massacreurs, Malveillans, Adveilsseurs,—Jebarthalers. Jebertmen. Dantonistes,—Danton men. Chaumettistes,—Chaumette men. Conventionels,—Convention men. Chaumettistes,—Chaumette men. Conventionels,—Conventionen. Conventionels,—Conven	Brissotins, -Brissot men.	Assommeurs. Denouncers of conspira-
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Monarchistes,—for a Monarchy, Tyrannicides,—Voted for Eing's death. Fanatiques,—Non-juring Priests. Devotes,—for the Priests. Christocoles,—Church men. Nihiliste,—Mo Party men. Quietistes —Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, I For moderate measures in Indulgens. Amnesties. Montagnards,—High-seated. Jacobins,—Club men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Agrariens, Patriotes de '93 Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruleurs, Egorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Massacreurs, Sangninocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Tropagandistes, Massacreurs, Sangninocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Fropagandistes, Massacreurs, Sangninocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Tropagandistes, Malcolutes, Tropagandistes, Malcolutes, Tropagandistes, Malcolutes, Tropagandistes, Malcolutes, Tropagandistes, Malcolutes, Tropagandistes, Malcolutes, Tricoteuses,—Rayatoundis, Tricoteuses,—Rayatoundis, Tricoteuses,—Chaletton, Trib new thirds, 1795. Panthoonites, Cordeliers, Tribe new thirds, 1795. Panthoonites		
Tyrannicides, —Voted for King's death. Fanatiques, —Non-juring Priests. Devotes,—for the Priests. Ohristocolos,—Church men. Nihiliste,—No Party men. Quietistes,—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiauv, Por moderate measures in Indulgens. Amnesties. Montagnards,—High-seated. Jacobins,—Club men. Maratistes,—Marat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Agrariens, Ponnete-Bouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes, Bruleurs, Egorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Trobagnardises, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Tropagandistes, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beuveurs, Septemtrizeurs, Depopulateurs, Septemtrizeurs, Depopulateurs, San-Guiottes, Tutoyers, Carmagnoles, Hommes d'Etat,—Rich men. Bureavorates,—Office holders. Conventionels,—The new thirds, 1795. Pantheonistes, Clubs, from place of meet- foundaties, Myriagrammistes,—Rise-in-mass-men. Poissardes,—Irish women. A la Lanterniers,—Lynchera. Opprimes,—Party out of power. Victmes,—The arrested. Aboyeurs,—The "barkers," Agioteurs,—Stock-jobbers. Brumistes,—Mal-contents. Calotins,—Coxcombes. Tricoteurs,—Incredibles, Acopteurs,—Stock-jobbers. Brumistes,—Party out of power. Victmes,—The barkers,—Incredibles, Aboyeurs,—Party out of power. Victmes,—The "barkers," Agioteurs,—Stock-jobbers. Brumistes,—Party out of power. Victmes,—The "barkers," Agioteurs,—Stock-jobbers. Brumistes,—Party out of power. Victmes,—The arrested. Aboyeurs,—Elochers. Caletins,—Coxcombes. Caletins,—Coxcombes. Tricoteurs,—Stock-jobbers. Brumistes,—Party out of power. Victmes,—The arrested. Aboyeurs,—Party out of power. Victmes,—It of barkers,—It of barkers		
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Devotes,—for the Priests. Christocoles,—Church men. Nihiliste,—No Party men. Quietistes,—Neutrals. Observateurs,—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, Impartiau		Conventioners, Convention men.
Christocoles,—Church men. Nihilists,—No Party men. Quietistes,—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Irish women. A la Lanterniers,—Lynchèrs. Opprines.—Party out of power. Victmes,—The "barkers." Adoyeurs,—The "barkers." Adoyeu		Nouveau Tiers, - The new thirds, 1790.
Nihiliste,—No Party men. Quietistes,—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels.—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, for moderate measures in Indulgens. Amnesties. Impartiaux, Montagnards,—High-seated. Jacobins,—Club men. Maratistes,—Marat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Agrariens, Honnets-gens, Patriotes de '93 Ronnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruleure, Egorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Terrorists, Milicides, Incendiaries, Hecatombeurs, Septemtrizeurs, Depopulateurs, Septemtrizeurs, Propulateurs, San-Culottes, Tutoyers, Camagnoles, Hommes d' Etat,—Rich men. Bureavorates,—Office holders. Cordeliers, Myriagrammistes,—Rise-in-mass-men. Poissardes,—Lish women. A la Lanterniers,—Lynchers. Opprimes,—Party out of power. Victumes,—The "barkers," Agicteurs,—Sec-Jobers. Brumstes,—Mal-contents. Calotins,—Coxombs, Tricoteurs,—Cudgellers. Incovables,—Incredibles. Facilicateurs,—Peacennakers. Cadepettes,—Curly-heads. Incovables,—Incredibles. Facilicateurs,—Fraecombs. Calotins,—Carcombs. Tricoteurs,—Secs-Jobers. Brumstes,—Mal-contents. Calotins,—Cavenbs. Tricoteurs,—Stock-Jobers. Brumstes,—Mal-contents. Calotins,—Cavenbs. The 'barkers," Agioteurs,—Stock-Jobers. Brumstes,—Mal-contents. Calotins,—Cavenbs. Calotins,—Cavenbs. Tricoteurs,—Peacennakers. Calepettes,—Curly-heads. Incovables,—Incredibles. Facilicateurs,—Peacennakers. Calepettes,—Curly-heads. Robinocrates,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,—Grape-shot-men. Bleus,—Blues. Noirs,—Black edens, Collets-noirs,—Grape-shot-men. Bleus,—Blues. Noirs,—Black edens, Collets-noirs,—Grape-shot-men. Bleus,—Blues. Noirs,—Black edens, Collets-noirs,—Grape-shot-men. Bleus,—Blues.		Pantheonistes, Clubs, from place of meet-
Quietitates,—Neutrals. Nuls,—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, I For moderate measures in Indulgens. Amnesties. Montagnards.—High-seated. Jacobins,—Club men. Maratistes,—Marat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Agrariens, Honnetes-gens, Patriotes de '93 Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruleure, Egorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Trecondiaries, Humanistes. Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Trecondiaries, Humanistes. Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beuveurs du Sang, Trecondiaries, Humanistes,—Rich men. Bureavorates,—Office holders. Conditional price of power. Victimes,—The arrested. Aboyeurs,—Party ont of power. Victimes,—The arrested. Aboyeurs,—The arrested. Aboyeurs,—Party ont of power. Victimes,—The arrested. Aboyeurs,—Party on	Christocoles,—Church men.	reditions, (inc
Nula,—Neutrals. Observateurs.—Neutrals. Orleanists,—Orleans men. Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, Incovables, Incovabl		Cordeners,)
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Constitutionels,—for a Constitution. Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux,		
Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, Indeleus, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Indeleus, Interoxables, Interoxables, Interoyables, Incordables, Incordateurs, -Peacemakers, Incordables, Incordabl	Orleanists, - Orleans men.	Opprimes,—Party out of power.
Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men. Humanistes, Impartiaux, Indeleus, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Indeleus, Interoxables, Interoxables, Interoyables, Incordables, Incordateurs, -Peacemakers, Incordables, Incordabl	Constitutionels,—for a Constitution.	Victimes,—The arrested.
Humanistes, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Impartiaux, Indulgens. Amnesties. Montagnards.—High-seated. Jacobins,—Club men. Maratistes,—Marat men. Robespierristes,—Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Agrariens, Honnetes-gens, Patriotes de '93 Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruleure, Egorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Massacreurs, Sanguinocrates, Beaveurs du Sang, Treoremistes, Milicides, Incendiaries, Hecatombeurs, Septemtrizeurs, Depopulateurs, San-Culottes, Tutoyers, Cadepettes,—Curly-heads. Incorans,—Giddy-heads. Robinocrates,—Petrifoggers. Mirailleurs,—Grape-shot-men. Bleus,—Blues. Noirs,—Blacks. Collets-noirs,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,—Black collars. Corlets-noirs,—Black collars. Corlets-noirs,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,—Black collars. Collets-noirs,	Mixtes, -Mixed Monarchy men.	Aboyeurs, -The "barkers,"
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Indulgens. dealing with the King. Amnesties. Montagnards. — High-seated. Jacobins. — Club men. Maratistes. — Marat men. Robespierristes. — Robespierre men. Niveleurs, Levelers. Agrariens, Various shades of Communists. Patriotes de '93 Bonnet-Rouges. — Red-caps. Anarchistes. Bruleurs, Egorgeurs, Noyeurs, Propagandistes, Propagandistes, Beaveurs du Sang, Terrorists, Milicides, Incendiaries, Hecatombeurs, Septemtrizeurs, Depopulateurs, San-Culottes, Tutoyers, Raggamuffins. Carmagnoles, Hommes d' Etat, — Rich men. Bureavorates. — Office holders. Galotins, — Coxcombs. Tricoteurs, — Cudgellers. Incovables, — Incredibles. Pacificateurs, — Peacenakers. Cadegettes. — Curly-heads. Robinocrates, — Pettifoggers. Miralleurs, — Grape-shot-men. Bleus, — Black. Collets-noirs, — Black collars. Collets-noirs, — Green collars. Epauletiers, — Army-men. Bouneto-gras, — Greasy caps. Chiffoniates, — Army-men. Bouneto-gras, — Greasy caps. Chaffeurs, — Green collars. Collets-noirs, — Black collars. Collets-noirs, — Brack collars. Collets-noirs, — Black collars. Collets-noirs, — Brack collars. Collets-noirs, — Brack collars. Collets-noirs, — Brack collars. Collets-noi		Brumistes, -Mal-contents.
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Sanguinocrates, Names given to cliques Beuveurs du Sang, Of the extreme revolutionary parties. Grerorists, Milicides, Incendiaries, Hecatombeurs, Septemtrizeurs, Depopulateurs, San-Culottes, Tutoyers, Raggamuffins. Carmagnoles, Hommes d' Etat,—Rich men. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Sanguinocrates, Names given to cliques Chouans, Chaffeurs, Carneurs, Tricoteuses,—Knitters. Le Peuple Souveraiu,—Mob of Paris. Le Million dore,—The rich. La Montagne, The Mountain party. La Plaine, Le Marais, From position of their seats in Salmistes, Salmichiens.	Tropagandistes,	Oremes de Chien,—Dogs ears.
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Hommes d' Etat,—Rich men. Bureaucrates,—Office holders. Salmi-gondis, Trimmers or policy-men. Salmi-gondis,		
Bureaucrates, — Office holders. Salmi-gondis,)		
	Use Calottes,—Gentlemen.	

Though by no means exhaustive, our list contains more than a hundred expressive names of political clubs, factions or parties the student of French history, from 1789 to 1799, will often meet.

The recent revolution in France has given us some expressive words not found, even in the great Dictionary of Lettre, such as petroleurs, and petroleuses for the male and female fire-fiends or petroleum.throwers. N. B. W.

OUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."-William Shakespeare.

318. [] What is the so-called "Moon Hoax," which is occasionally quoted in the rounds of the newspapers? Leon Hoxie.
319. [] Are the poems published in the old Democratic Review, over the name of B. F. Butler, by the present governor of Massachusetts? Leon Hoxie.
320. [] What was the common signature of Columbus spoken of in different works? AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR.
321. [] Our High School principal says the names of three of the twelve apostles, of three famous navigators, of six presidents of the U.S., of three sovereigns, of three noted generals, and of three enterpring leaders of colonies are perpetuated in the names of the capitals of states or countries. He knows but wont tell, so, as mother takes Notes and Queries, I write to ask somebody to tell us. Jennie.
322. [] Does any present capital of any state or country in the world begin with an E? Jennie.
323. [] Who were the "ten Grecian orators" often referred to by writers? Dr. Thomas says, in Dictionary of Biography, that Androcides was one. EROTEME.
324. [] The steam-hammer at Creusot, the largest in the world, is said to weigh eighty tons and to fall sixteen feet. What is the energy of the blow, due to gravity? MECHANIC.
325. [] What is the meaning of V. D. M., often
appended to the names of dissenting preachers in England? JANE, Mobile, Ala.
326. [] Who invented the Masoretic points used to distinguish Hebrew vowels? ISAAC.

327. [] We have lately erected a church edifice in which a distinct echo is audible when there is no fire in the building, but when it is warmed for worship no echo can be heard even when empty. Many besides myself will thank you for an explanation of what is regarded as a curious phenomenon.

ALTO.

Note by Editor. Because of greater velocity of sound in warm air. At freezing point it is 1,090 feet a second. At 77° F., it is 1.141 feet. If the ear can perceive nine distinct sounds a second, the least distance of a wall to cause an echo is 60½ feet in the former temperature, and 63½ feet in the latter. Hence if the wall is 62 feet from a speaker he may hear the echo of his own voice in the cold room, but not in the warm or hot room, at a temperature of 77°.

N. B. W.

- 328. [] Was Blennerhasset tried in Richmond, Va., for engaging in Aaron Burr's plot, an Englishman or an Irishman? In Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography, by Dr. Thomas, he is said to be an Englishman. By Wm. Wirt, at the trial, he was called an Irishman.

 Dono.
- 329. [] What is the speed per hour, expressed in miles, of a ship sailing ten knots an hour? Several friends say the answer is ten miles an hour, but I think the answer is more. Will the editor or some correspondent of N. and Q. decide.

PASSENGER.

Reply.— Passenger's friends are right, if geographical or nautical miles are meant, but if statute miles of 5,280 English feet are meant, the ship is going 11,515 miles an hour. By the British Admiralty, a knot is 6,080 feet, but the estimate generally given in books is 6,082.66 feet, obtained by dividing the assumed circumference of the earth, viz., 131,385,456 feet by $360 \times 60 = 21,600$. N. B. W.

330. [] Who first divided the genus homo into "five races," and where was it done? Phusis.

Reply.— W believe the classification was made by Blumenbach the teacher of Humboldt, about 1780. Blumenbach lived from 1752 till 1840. N. B. W.

- When was a mass-meeting held on the 331. Champ de Mars, Montreal, to consider the question of annexation to the United States? I am under the impression that such a meeting was held about 35 years ago, and that a manifesto favoring annexation was circulated and signed by several hundred persons. Information on this point will oblige a subscriber in HALIFAX. Who translated Milton's Paradise Lost 332. into Italian? N. A. M. In distance, what is the difference between 333. [a knot and a mile? A common expression regarding the speed of any water-craft, is so many "knots" per hour. Now by many a knot is not considered the same as a mile. I am anxious to see a full explanation of the origin of the word "knot," and what is the distance meant by the word, and who is the authority for same? M. O. WAGGONER, TOLEDO, O. 334. Has there ever been a work published giving a full list of abbreviations used in describing books in all the various catalogues? I have never seen such a work, and I am confident such a list published in N. and Q. would be received by most of its patrons with many thanks. I will cheerfully contribute what I have in that line, and shall be glad to see others M. O. WAGGONER. do likewise. 335. Does the moon move faster in its orbit round the earth now than it did 1,000 years ago? and if so, SENEX. why? I If the positions of 10,000 towns are 336. marked on a map drawn to the scale of ten miles to the inch, the distance of any town from any other may be found by meas-
 - 337. [] Who wrote a piece sometimes selected for readings, called "Karl the Martyr"? M.

urement. How many questions of distance may be answered

from the map?

what the rel States was?	igious belic Infidels	Can you inform me throaf of each of the Preside claim Thomas Jefferso J. L. Hersey,	ents of the United on and Abraham
A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE		What kind of a flag Hill, June 17, 1775?	MARY.
340. [haling and e		Does any species of fis	sh breathe by in- Phusis.
Reply.	Yes, the A	mia. See Proceedings nent of Science, Vol. X.	of American As- XVI. p. 312.
	s," at which	Will some one explain 'ch Mr. Scudder writes o	
- 4 607	Cruths would	Who is the author of— you teach to save a sinking a aid you, and few understan	land, nd?" M.
343. [lions ever liv		Is the "British Lion" and?	' a myth, or did Phusis.
344. [bugs and fire		What is the difference b	etween lightning- STUDENT.
cessation, for Falls? A la	r a short ady friend	Can N. and Q. settle a time, of the flow of was says she was there whe sure the falls failed to flo	ater over Niagara n a school-girl in
	s right, bu	t as I know she reads N	
Comment	by Editor	Your lady friend is	s nearly right. A

strong east wind, Dec. 16, 1867, caused a recession of the waters of the Niagara river till the fall east of the island was nearly dry, and the waters in the river below the falls fell twenty feet.

N. B. W.

346. [] At whose suggestion did Richelieu establish the French Academy? B. U. R.

347. [the marriage of 1 en of as the black	Vapoleon I. and	l Maria Louisa	
nia tells me there shed their bark in not question his v or names of the q such in botanies, and Q. for an ans	are trees on the fall, as tree eracity, but as ueer trees, an I do like other	the Pacific coar ees here shed the he cannot remed d I find no de	eir leaves. I do ember the name escription of any
349. [When will the same			ere five Sundays.
	lie" is a scho school-boy in the ve Saturdays in ill 1896. The	ool-boy, he will ne world, under n February, and next years of i	d no such event ive Saturdays in
350. [serted that she at feet did she eat?			ngeles, Cal., as- uery, how many * *
	to be whitewash n this sense.	ed? Give orig Are the expre symous with it?	
352. [word highbinder.] Give orig		meaning of the
353. [word hoodlum.] Give orig		meaning of the
354. [] Why wer		slands so named? L. M.,G.

355. [] Has the planet Jupiter ever been seen when its four moons were eclipsed? STUDENT.

Never; and it never will be. It is impossible for even the 1st, 2d, and 3d to be eclipsed at the same time. When Jupiter is seen with moons, two are in transit, as was the case Aug. 21, 1867, Sept. 27, 1843, April 15, 1826, and May 22, 1802.

N. B. W.

356. [] When a large number of the members of the American Scientific Association visited Quebec last summer, a question arose among a party "doing" the Heights of Abraham, as to the origin of the name. As the descendants of the patriarch seem to have had nothing to do with the early settlement of the country, the query elicited considerable interest, and as several of the party were subscribers to "N. and Q.," I resolved to propose it there as a suitable "query." VISITOR.

We received this query four months ago, but it had to wait its turn. If the reader has access to "Pictorial Canada," a magnificent book by Principal Grant of Kingston, he will find on page 24, that the Heights of Abraham were named after the old Scottish pilot, Abraham Martin.

N. B. W.

Protestants that in the Roman Catholic Church there is, besides a rank of Doctors in the Church, who are living men, another rank of famous Saints, who by decree of the Pope are Doctors of the Church, and are saluted in the Liturgy thus: "O Doctor optime Ecclesæ sanctæ lumen." In 18 centuries only 17 saints have had this honor. I shall be obliged to any one who can furnish a full list of "Doctors of the Church." The last instance of conferring the title was by Pius IX., March 23, 1871, on St. Alphonsus de Ligouri, Bishop of St. Agatha, who died in 1787.

358. [] Do Medusæ, or jelly fish, so abundant in salt water, inhabit fresh water? I mean any species of them.

Student.

359. [] The genealogy from Jesse to Christ according to Matthew, is 29 generations; according to Luke, 44. Can any of the readers of N. and Q. harmonize the two? i. e., Matt. I. 6, 16. Luke III. 23, 31? LITTLE CHARLIE.

Comment by Editor. — We have received several requests to harmonize apparent Biblical contradictions which have been declined as not pertinent to N. and Q., about facts, rather than

opinions.

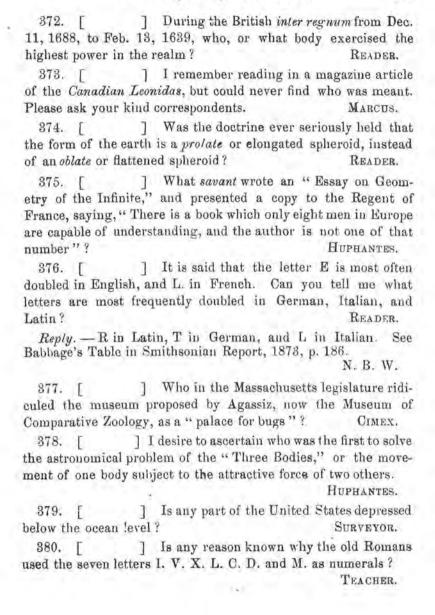
We publish " LATTLE CHARLIE'S" query because it is a fair one that has led to much discussion among commentators, and to many, presents a real difficulty. Our pages would be inadequate to present all the opinions that have been advanced; but the generally accepted one is that Matthew gives the descending genealogy of Joseph, the supposed father, and Luke the ascending line of Mary. The italicized word, son, in Luke shows it was not in the original Greek, and its use after the word Adam shows it is not necessarily literal as used. Eli or Heli is thought to be the father of Mary and the father-in-law of Joseph, as Matthew says "Jacob begat Joseph, the husband of Mary." Some writers of English make five generations between Edward III. and Henry VIII. Others make seven generations between the same monarchs. Both statements are true, the former tracing his father's line, thus: Henry VII., Margaret of Lancaster, Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, John Beaufort, Earl Somerset, and John of Ghent the son of Edward III.; and the latter the mother's line, thus: Elizabeth of York, Edward IV., Richard. Duke of York, Anne Mortimer, Roger Earl of March, Phillippa, and Lionel, Duke of Clarence son of Edward III.

We do not answer dogmatically or express an individual opinion, but as pertinent to our purpose as a vehicle of information on miscellaneous topics, we state as a fact what seems to be the most general explanation of our correspondents' questions. To prevent misapprehension, we would also state that discussion is not invited on controverted points of religious or political doctrines or belief; not because of any objection, per se, but because in our parliament, Notes of facts, Queries about facts, and Answers de facto have the floor.

N. B. W.

360. [] How does Beilby Porteus apply his lines—
"War its thousands slays,
Peace its ten thousands." BILLY PORTER.

concern	[ing the " one year 17"	locto	Will some reader give some information ors' mob," which occurred in New York ONTIE.
	[Archipelage		Why were the islands composing Solo- called? L. M. G.
visions (of water s	o na	What is a Frith, and what is a Firth. dimed on the coast of Scotland, as for examirth of Forth? L. M. G.
364. uated at			Why was the Bay of Plenty so called, sit- of New Zealand? L. M. G.
			What is the origin of the story of the probability? A. WILDER.
			What reason have we for regarding the worship with the Zarathustia of Eran? A. WILDER.
Revue S can Sup right br This wi right ha may it i	Scientifique inplement, ain is mon il explain and and wo not lead to	p. fe de why	According to a paper by M.G.Delannay, in pt. 3, 1881, abridged in the Scientific Ameri- 5,011, "Some anatomists think that the eveloped in women, and the left in man, y, in passing, man generally chooses the the left." Is such the fact, and if so, lisions, and from physiological necessity existing harmony"? N. B. W.
368. water?	Ĺ]	Does ice always form at the top of the J. H. W. Schmidt.
369. day base	[ed upon fa		Is the belief that Friday is an unlucky J. H. W. Schmidt.
370.	[]	What is Grimm's Law? J. H. W. Schmidt.
371.]]	What is the most elevated spot of the



Modern writers often use the word peoples 381. to designate nations. Was the plural of people in use before the - time of the American Revolution? TEACHER. It is not uncommon in New England and the Western States to hear clergymen called "black coats." As other professional men are, or were formerly, accustome to dwear black suits, I would like to inquire, why, when, and where, the name originated to describe the reverend clergy? 383. My grandmother, who came from Scotland, used to tell me of a time known there as the "black hour." Is there any account in print of such a time? If Queen Victoria should wish to visit the 384. United States, could she do so without consent of Parliament? GEORGE.] What is the origin, according to any reliable history, of the custom of drinking one's health? STUDENT. 1 On a monument by Canova in St. Peter's 386. Church, in Rome, may be read the names of James III., Charles III., and Henry IX. as kings of England. I do not find mention of such sovereigns in any work accessible on English history, and hope some reader of your truly valuable magazine will enlighten me concerning them. READER, Austin, Texas. 387. In 1871 or 1872 Bismarck said in the German Parliament, "We are not going to Canossa either physically or spiritually." What did he mean? Why do many persons run up stairs who always walk on level floors or ground? In England I have seen elderly persons run up stairs, and young persons almost always do it. VIATOR.] Who were the Magi? Were they primi-

tively Aryan, Semitic, or Scythic?

A. WILDER.

ANSWERS.

Plato, thou reasonest well."-Joseph Addison.

96-199. These terms belong to political factions in the state of New York. The Whigs divided in 1850 into two factions; the supporters of President Fillmore being called "Silver Grays," a designation of the Federalists from wearing the brush of silver-gray foxes on certain public occasions; the other faction bore the denomination of "Wooly Heads," as referring to the supposed partiality of Mr. William H. Seward and his friends to anti-slavery views. The "Hunkers" and "Barn-burners" were Democratic factions of an earlier date, as explained by me on pages 126, 127. The epithets came into use in 1843, when William C. Bouck was governor. The Van Burens, father and son, Azariah C. Flagg, Silas Wright, Preston King, Samuel J. Tilden, William C. Bryant, Parke Godwin, Minthorne Tompkins, Dean Richmond, Elbridge G. Lapham, Samuel Young, and others of equal note, were "Barn-burners;" Edwin Croswell of the Albany Argus, Greene C. Bronson, William L. Marcy, Daniel S. Dickinson, Samuel Beardsley of "perish credit" fame, and Charles O'Conor, were Hunkers.

The name Free-soiler dates with 1847-48. It grew out of the famous Wilmot proviso, which proposed to exclude slavery from the territory to be acquired from Mexico. Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida Castle, then M. C. from New York, I was told by the late Ira S. Hitchcock, wrote the resolution which Mr. David Wilmot offered. The Barn-burner delegates to the Democratic State Nominating Convention of 1847 adopted the Wilmot proviso as a political test, and were called Free-soilers. They styled themselves "Free Democrats," but the former name held the fastest. The anti-Taylor Whigs of 1848 also have this designation.

A. Wilder.

98-213. Trees abounding with sap are less liable to be "struck with lightning" than those of a dryer fiber. Hence the relative immunity of beech, birch, elm, and maple. But no tree or material substance whatever, except those of vitreous or resinous character, appears to enjoy absolute immunity.

A. Wilder.

99-222. High denotes beyond national limitation, local municipal jurisdiction, or private control. A high day is a grand holiday; a highway, a public road acquired by the law of eminent domain; the high seas, the waters of the ocean as being common to all nations, like a highway.

A. WILDER.

100-230. The designation appears to have been given to one of the twelve apostles, Gospel according to Luke, vi. 15; zelotes or zealot. In Acts

of the Apostles xxi. 20, the Jewish believers are termed "zealous," or rather zealots of the Law; and Paul denominates the Corinthians zealous, or zealots for spiritual matters. The expression is applied by Josephus to a party among the Jews that was opposed to the sacerdotal authority of the Sadducean nobles and to the dominion of the Romans. It was adopted into English usage in the last century to denote a fanatical enthusiast.

A. WILDER.

101-241. Under the Incas Tupac Yupanqui and his son Huayna Capac, their empire had its greatest extent and power. Its boundaries were the 4th degree north latitude, the 34th south (the river Maule in Chili), the Pacific ocean and the valleys of Paucartanbo and Chuquisaca, 3,000 miles long to 400 wide, about one and a quarter million square miles. These were the last real Incas, the Spanish conquest almost immediately supervening.

A. WILDER.

122-255. Cattle, in England, denotes all domestic animals, horses, bullocks, asses, goats, sheep, and swine. Shakespeare applies the term to women and boys, and George Macdonald makes the mother of Robert Falconer use it to designate lice. It is an abridgment of capital, or denoting property.

A. WILDER.

122-262. Was Captain Miles Standish a Roman Catholic? Hardly.

A. Wilder.

124-276. It is supposed by the unlettered believers in a corporeal resurrection, that the Lord will appear in the east on that occasion; and hence the rising bodies, if so buried, will, as they start on their feet, receive his radiance in their faces.

A. WILDER.

124-282. Cowper was set to the *Task* by a lady desirous to induce him to turn his attention from unwholesome introspection.

A. WILDER.

122-264. The tale of Peter Schlemihl, who lost his own shadow, was written by Chamisso, who died in 1838.

A. WILDER.

122-264. Adelbert von Chamisso (1781-1831.) Original German edition published in 1814. Francis Dana.

122-264. "Peter Schlemih!" sold his shadow, not lost it. The story, a popular German one, published in 1814, is by L. C. Adelbert von Chamisso.

125-289. Appleton says that Major Laing first reached Timbuctoo in 1826. Up to that time the city, though it dates from the 12th century, was known in Europe only by reports of native travelers. H. K. A.

49-125. The fatality of the number 13 and the seeming superstition, are nearly 4,000 years old, and goes back to the days of Israel. It is well known that certain numbers are "Bible numbers," and have a certain significance attached to them. It is not well known that there were THIRTEEN tribes of Israel, yet always enumerated as twelve. There are about eighteen such enumerations in the Bible, and in every case one tribe is omitted; generally Levi; once, Simeon; in Revelation, Dan. The Jews (or Israelites) must have had some regard for twelve, and some idea whereby they omitted thirteen. Close study gives twelve as the number of "organic unity," while thirteen has much to associate it with "revolt, schism, apostasy." "Twelve years they served Chedorlaomer, and in the thirteenth they rebelled." Gen. xiv. 4. This is the first mention of the number. The Israelites considered they were the chosen people, therefore could never be disintegrated. Hence they clung to the number 12 and discarded the number 13. If you take a multiple of 13, say 65 (13 × 5), you get the same idea of "revolt" etc., as above, and instances repeatedly occur of revolts, rebellions, i. e., breakings. This was undoubtedly the origin of the seeming superstition about the number 13. Inbred in the Jew, it has in a measure come down to our own day.

But you may ask whence comes it that the Bible being the word of God and he knowing there were thirteen tribes, why do we find only twelve named in each case? The answer is that we find the Bible is constantly recording matters "after the manner of men;" i. e., according to their understanding, and through these things teaching higher truths.

J. H. HOBART DE MILLE, Canisteo, N. Y.

123-265. That Abel was a twin brother of Kain, is not an opinion but a fact recorded in the original text, Genesis iv. 1, 2. The verb "bare" in King James's version is the past of the verb "to bear," "to beget," "to bring forth." The present English uses the form, "bore." The version of v. 2 is a mere paraphrase of what would be literally thus: "And she continued to bring forth [the] his brother, the (man) Abel." To this the earliest (1st or 2d cent. A. C.) Jewish commentary says: "She continued in bringing forth, and not in becoming pregnant again." (See Genesis Rabbah, Sect. 22.) That this is a correct exegesis is evident from Genesis xxxviii., 3, 4, 5, where the separate pregnancies and births of Er and Onan, and the twin births of Onan with Shelah are clearly stated in different and the same words in the original Hebrew; but King James's version puts in the words "conceived and" in v. 5, without any authority whatever. This false version making Onan and Shelah not twin brothers, no doubt influenced the opinion that Kain and Abel were not twin brothers. But the original records are very plain that they were. E.

98-212. Why not XM?

FRANCIS DANA.

101-235. I regret to find no satisfactory answer to my query in regard to the Rosicrucian brotherhood. The common notion is familiar enough; but I want something more definite. The Encyclopædia Britannica and its transcribers are mistaken, like all who regard the matter from their point of view. Robert Fludd, living in the reign of James I., was regarded as being one of the fraternity; also Thomas Vaughan. Yet a namesake of the latter, the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, labors to prove that there was no such brotherhood, but only an invention of Andrew, a Lutheran preacher in Wurtemburg, who lived in 1600. Des Cartes endeavored to ascertain their existence, but without success. Hargrave Jennings appears to identify them with the alchemists and other fire-philosophers, which is very probable. De Quincey held an analogous view. Accepting these facts, I disown the existence of a Rosicrucian order, but accept that of a brotherhood, The "philosopher's stone" was man; the elixir vitæ, eternal life; transmutation of base metal into nobler, man's regeneration into a holy, divine nature. The alkahest or universal solvent is the All-geist, or all-spirit or fire which "baptizes all into one body." A. WILDER.

101-242. An en-emha III. of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty was the author of the lake of Mæris. He also built the Labyrinth, probably a subterranean sanctuary called also *Mera*, from Mærra, his sacred name. The fifteenth was the first Shepherd dynasty. The embankments gave way in the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

A. WILDER.

101-236. It is hardly warranted to identify the Baphomet of the Templars with Mahomet. Among other conjectures of its meaning is an ingenious etymology, deriving it from the Greek baphe or baptism, and metis mind or spirit. Eliphas Levy gives the following explanation in his Magic Ritual:—

"It should be spelled Kabalistically reversed: Tem-o-H-P.H-AB, Templi omnium humanum pacis Abba, the Father (or Abbot) of the temple of peace among all mankind. A box was found in the ruins of an old commandery, in which was a Baphometic figure. It had a bearded face with a woman's body. In one hand it held the sun, in the other the moon, by chains. The symbol is thus explained: The head represents mind or spirit; the body, matter. The sun and moon held by it typify their relation to matter, and the superiority of spirit over them."

A. D.

99-219. It was published in 1655, and the author was Richard Baker. See Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography by Dr. Thomas, Vol. I, 247.

N. B. W.
125-289. Rene Caille, who died in 1838. See London Quarterly Review,
arch 1830; also "Caille" in any full Biographical Dictionary.

March, 1830; also "Caille," in any full Biographical Dictionary.

N. B. W.

101-244. H. K. A. will find a notice of edelweiss in Scientific American, Oct. 7, 1882, p. 226. It is one of the family of plants commonly called everlastings. We do not find it described in any American or English flora, but a specimen we lately saw resembled the Gnaphalium decurrens, or life-everlasting of New England, except it was smaller. The white wooly pubescence of the corymbed clusters, pressed on a black card, affords one of the most beautiful plant specimens we ever saw. The demand for edelweiss to supply Alpine travelers caused apprehensions of its total destruction, and several cantons prohibited the sale of it, but an English gardener has succeeded in propagating and cultivating it. It is in great demand.

N. B. W.

96-197. The imaginary points in the imaginary geometrical line called the axis of a revolving body do not turn, as such a line has no magnitude except length, but every material or physical part of a revolving shaft moves, for every physical molecule or atom has magnitude. Hence we reply no, if material points are meant, and yes, if mathematical points are meant, as defined in works on geometry. We notice, since writing the above answer, that a similar answer may be found in the Scientific American, June 24, 1882, p. 401.

N. B. W.

124-287. We have the pleasure to inform Mary, who deserves a compliment for her suggestive query, that Madame du Chastelet who died in 1749_translated "Newton's Principia" into French. She also translated the leading writings of Leibnitz. This remarkable lady, who died at the age of 43, was named Gabrielle Emilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marchioness du Chastelet.

N. B. W.

74-141. Dead weight is the weight of the car or vehicle which has to be moved to transport the merchandise that pays freight. If the weight of the car can be diminished 100 lbs, without diminishing its strength or carrying capacity, it can carry 100 lbs, more freight. This can be done relatively by making the car narrower, as the axles and frame may be lighter without impairing the strength. If an axle or beam six feet long can support a ton at the middle, if it is made into two axles or beams three feet long it can support two tons at the middle of each short axle or beam, making four tons in both. The dead weight of the two axles three feet long is the same as the one six feet long, but the sustaining power for a load is quadruple. Advantage is also derived in turning curves. We hope it will be plain, from this explanation, how dead weight is avoided by diminishing the gauge. The axle is but a part of the dead weight, but it will serve to illustrate the rest of it.

N. B. W.

121-247. Penny - pence.

G. L. D.

96-196. The abbreviation &c., and etc., are essentially the same, both standing for et cetera. In all encyclopedias, dictionaries and lists of abbreviations, where they are given at all, they are synonymous. The character & is et, and &c. is etc. We prefer &c., which is usually read and so forth, as that is a Saxon phrase more pleasing to the ear than the Latin et cetera. When Anglo-Saxon words are as good as Latin for an English speaker, they are better. We see no reason why they may not be "used interchangeably," if the writer chooses so to use them.

N. B. W.

121-250. I quote from "Science and Progress" in the Journal of Education, March 8, 1883.

"The correlation that for a long time was supposed to exist between the number of "annular" rings formed in the trunk and the age of the plant, has been definitely refuted. M. Charency, the French explorer, who visited the ruins of Plenque, Mexico, in 1859, and again in 1882, and, therefore, at intervals of twenty-two years, found that trees that had been cut by him in the first-named year, had in the interval stated grown new trunks which exhibited no less than two hundred and thirty annular rings, or on an average upwards of ten for every year. From observations by M. Boussenard it would appear that equatorial plants form no less than twelve concentric growths during the space of a year, two of which are frequently much more developed than the remainder, and appear to correspond to a period of maximum circulatory activity."

As tar as my observation goes, the application of the old theory to vegetable products, the beet, etc., rests upon the same solid foundation.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Kirksville, Mo.

122-256. The difficulty about this query is, do the majority of mountain ranges run (sic) north and south? The two large systems of Asia and the great ranges of Africa range east and west. The Carpathians, Argentauro, Pyrenees, Sudectic, Alps, and the Iberian mountains of Europe deny this impeachment. Australia, Cuba, Java, and most insular ranges do not favor this hypothesis.

JNO. H. EDWARDS.

125-294. Either Professor Grote is incorrectly reported, or he is a little inaccurate in his allusion to Shakespeare. The passage referred to is in Measure for Measure, Act. III., Sect. 1, and is as follows:—

"The sense of death is most in apprehension, And the poor beetle, that we tread upon, In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great As when a giant dies."

H. K. A.

99-222. Piracy is "robbing upon the high seas," and the words "high seas" in this connection apply to any waters near sea-coasts which are beyond low-water mark.

H. K. A.

121-252. Richard Saunders was the pseudonym assumed by Franklin in connection with his almanac. Hence the title, "Poor Richard's Almanack." Its publication was commenced in 1733 and continued by Franklin alone until 1748. From 1748 to 1765 it was issued by B. Franklin and D. Hall; and from 1765 to 1792, by Hall and Sellers, I am not quite sure of the date 1792, as it may have been published a year or two longer.

FRANCIS DANA.

121-252. The publication of "Poor Richard's Almanack" was begun in 1733 and was continued with profit for twenty-five years. "Richard Saunders, Philomath" was the professed author, and Benjamin Franklin was the printer. The maxims or precepts of these almanacs, for which they were celebrated, teach thrift, economy, order, temperance, and the like, and usually end with the words, "as poor Richard says."

H. K. A.

121-252. The first Franklin Almanack was published in 1732 for the year 1733, and discontinued with the year 1757. The title presented the author under the pseudonym of "Richard Saunders, Philomat." The name of "Poor Richard" was gradually given the publication from its predecessor "Poor Robin," as the pseudonym of Robert Herrick, who uttered his first Almanac in 1652.

JNO. H. EDWARDS.

121-252. A new series of "Poor Richard's Almanac" was began and published by A. Newell, Boston, in 1803. Another new series was begun and published by M. G. Alwood, Concord, N. H., in 1834.

Still another new series begun and published by J. Doggett, Jr., New York, in 1850. The latter series reprinted the prefaces, maxims, etc., of the original almanacs. the 1850 almanac those of 1733, 1734, and 1725.

S. C. GOULD.

-320. With Columbus's curious signature most readers are familiar-

.S. A .S. X M Y

Xpo FERENS — El Amirante.

though not all may be aware of its translation. His heirs, it was provided in the discoverer's will, should sign with "an S. with an X under it, and an M with a Roman A over it and over that an S, and a great Y with an S over it, with its lines and points—as is my custom—he shall only write 'The Admiral,' whatever title the King may have conferred upon him." Captain Becher, recalling that it was to Isabella that Columbus owed his chance to carry out his plans, read the initials "S. S. A. S. X. M. Y." "Servidor Sus Altezas Sacras Jesus Maria Isabel." "The servant of their Sacred Highnesses Jesus, Mary and Isabel," the last line giving, "Christ, Bearing (Christopher) the Admiral." S. C. G.

-318. The renowned Moon Hoax, by Richard Adams Locke, first made its appearance from day to day in one of the morning papers. The interest in the discovery was intense, so much so that the circulation of the paper augmented five fold, and in fact, was the means of giving the journal a permanent footing as a daily newspaper. Nor did this multiplied circulation satisfy the public appetite. The proprietors of the journal had an edition of 60,000 published in pamphlet form, which were sold off in less than one month; and of late this pamphlet edition has become so scarce that a single copy was lately sold at the sale of Mr. Haswell's library for \$3.75.

A second edition was published by William Gowans in 1859.

The first edition is entitled "Great Astronomical Discoveries, lately made by Sir John Herschel, LL. D., F. R. S., etc., at the Cape of Good Hope," and contains 28 pages.

The second edition is entitled "The Moon Hoax, or a discovery that the Moon has a vast population of Human Beings, by Richard Adams Locke, illustrated with a view of the moon as seen through Lord Rosse's telescope," and contains 63 pages.

S. C. Gould.

99-216.

-319. The communication from the Boston Herald, best answers this correspondent's query.

S. C. Gould.

I did not see the item to which the editor of the Cottage Hearth referred in his communication under date of the 5th inst., but, if it stated that the present Gen. B. F. Butler was not the author of the sonnet in question, it was undoubtedly correct. B. F. Butler, the poet of the old Democratic Review, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1795, and died in France in 1858. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1831 to 1844, and acted as secretary of war for several months at a subsequent period of Gen. Jackson's administration. He left the Democratic party on passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and supported Fremont in 1856. The present Gen. Butler may have been "spoony." but he did not write poems for the Democratic Review. The Butler who did was a scholar and a poet, and a competent critic says of his contributions: "Some of his sonnets—the most artistic and difficult of all poetic work—are very polished and beautiful."

Belfast, Me., April 9, 1881.

100-231. I cannot find that a book with this title was ever published. Can "Inez de Castro," by Antonio Ferreira (1528-1569) be the work meant?

Francis Dana.

100-231. An edition of "John De Castro and his Brother Bat," was published in Philadelphia in 1815. W. L. C., N. Y.

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WITH ANSWERS,

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This Number contains twenty-four pages of answers to queries proposed in previous issues. There are many questions yet unanswered. We would ask correspondents to forward replies to the former questions, which questions will be readily recognized as requiring answers by reference to the table published in number 10., N. & Q.

Several books and various pamphlets have been received for notices and reviews, which are necessarily deferred till a subsequent number.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

JULY-AUGUST, 1883.

Nos. 13 & 14.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."-Joseph Addison.

97-207. In the Journey to Paris, by Dr. Martin Lister, 1698, speaking of the curiosities he saw there, he says:—

"There was one thing very curious, and that was an ancient writing instrument of thick and strong silver wire, wound up like a hollow bottom or screw; with both the ends pointing one way, and at a distance so that a man might easily put his forefinger betwixt the two points, and the screw falls into the ball of his hand. One of the points was the point of a bodkin, which was to write on waxed tables; the other point was made very artificially, like the head and upper beak of a cock, and the point divided in two, just like our steel pens; from whence undoubtedly the moderns had their patterns, which are now made also of fine silver and gold, or Princes' metal; all of which yet want a spring, and are therefore not so useful as of steel, or a quill; but a quill soon spoils."

Reference is also made to steel pens in the *Diary* of John Byrom, who required them when writing short-hand. In a letter to his sister Phebe, dated August, 1723, he says:—

"Alas! alas! I cannot meet with a steel pen no manner of where; I believe I have asked at 375 places; but that which I have is at your service, as the owner himself always is."—Remains, Vol. i. 59.

After the death of the poet Churchill, November 10, 1764, his effects were sold at auction and some extravagant prices were realized; among others may be mentioned that a common steel pen brought £5.

CAXTON.

178-339. Vide N. and Q., pp. 33-20, et seq.

W. I. BRENIZER.



178-338. There is a tradition that Washington asked permission of a Presbyterian minister in N. J. to unite in communion; but it is only a tradition. Washington was a vestry-man in the Episcopal church. But that office required no more piety than it would to be a mate of a ship. There is no account of his communing in Boston; New York, Philadelphia or elsewhere, during the Revolutionary struggle. member of the parish in Braintree. He was High Arian. His attendance at worship was not very constant. Jefferson was an avowed skeptic, and a devout admirer of Dr. Priestly. Madison and Monroe were moderate churchmen. John Quincy Adams was a professed Unitarian. He attended the services in the Representatives' hall during the session of Congress. In the afternoon he worshiped in the Second Congregational church, where he had a pew. When Congress was not in session, Mr. Adams usually attended, in the morning, the Unitarian church. Jackson was a reverential hearer. He attended church a half-a-day. His pew in the Four-and-a-half street church was on the left hand side of the preacher-He paid close attention to the sermon, and made a profound bow to the pulpit as he retired. He joined the Presbyterian church after he left office. Van Buren trained in the Dutch Reform School, and attended the Episcopal church when he attended any. His Sunday afternoons were devoted to his political friends. Harrison cared very little for religious Tyler was loose in regard to Sunday and worship. Polk, though not a professed Christian, was a regular attendant at public worship. He rode to church on Sunday morning, and ocupied the new next to the one Jackson sat in. Col. Benton occupied the Jackson pew. and would not give it up. In the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Polk walked to the Second Presbyterian church, which was near the White House. Gen. Taylor seldom went to church. Fillmore, more than any other of the Presidents, was an open and decided Unitarian. He gave his influence and support to that sect. Pierce was always at church Sunday mornings. He attended the Presbyterian church. Buchanan was an Old School Presbyterian. The church was near his residence. building was small, and the congregation both small and poor. President Lincoln attended service once a day, and had profoundly earnest religious sentiments and convictions. He loved to read Shakespeare's works and his Bible more than any other two books. Gen. Grant was a trustee in the Methodist church; but that office does not imply a professional per-W. I. BRENIZER. sonal consecration.

182-371. Ben-Nevis, ben-nev-is, a mountain of Scotland, and the loftiest in the United Kingdom of G. B., Co. of Inverness, E. of Fort William, lat. 56°, 48° N.; lon. 5° W. Elevation, 4,368 feet. — Vide Lippincott's Gazetteer. W. I. B.

124-286. In 1527 was made the first attempt in Christendom to ascertain the size of the earth. This was by Fernel, a French physician, who having observed the height of the pole at Paris, went thence northward until he came to a place where the height of the pole was exactly one degree more than at that city. He measured the distance between the two stations by the number of revolutions of one of the wheels of his carriage, to which a proper indicator had been attached, and came to the conclusion that the earth's circumference is about twenty-four thousand four hundred and eighty Italian miles.

Measures executed more carefully were made in many countries; by Snell, in Holland; by Norwood, between London and York, in England; but in 1669, Picard, under the auspices of the French Academy of Sciences, executed the measurement of a degree more carefully than had previously been done. His plan was to connect two points by a series of triangles, and thus ascertaining the length of the arc of a meridian intercepted between them, to compare it with the difference of latitudes found from celestial observations. The stations were Malvoisine in the vicinity of Paris, and Sourdon near Amiens. The difference of latitude was determined by observing the zenith-distances of delta, Cassiopeia. The French Academy resolved to extend Picard's operation, by prolonging the measures in each direction, and making the result the basis of a more accurate map of France. Delays, however, took place, and it was not until 1718 that the measures, from Dunkirk on the north to the southern extremity of France, were completed. A discussion arose as to the interpretation of these measures, some affirming that they indicated a prolate, others an oblate, spheroid; the former figure may be popularly represented by a lemon, the latter by an orange. To settle this, the French government, aided by the Academy, sent out two expeditions to measure degrees of the meridian, - one under the equator, the other as far north as possible; the former went to Peru, the latter to Swedish Lapland. Very great difficulties were encountered by both parties. The Lapland commission, however, completed its observations long before the Peruvian, which consumed not less than nine years. The results of the measures thus obtained confirmed the theoretical expectation of the oblate form. Since that time many extensive and exact repetitions of the observation have been made, among which may be mentioned those of the English in England and in India, and particularly that of the French on the occasion of the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. It was begun by Delambre and Mechain, from Dunkirk to Barcelona, and thence extended, by Biot and Arago, to the island of Formentera near Minorca. Its length was nearly twelve and a half degrees. W. I. BRENIZER.

27-91. "Tho' Lost to Sight, to Mem'ry Dear.—The note below, just published in circular form, explains itself:—

"Tho' Lost to Sight, to Mem'ry Dear.—The following song was composed for, and sung by, Mr. Augustus Braham. The words and music are by George Linley' (a song writer and composer), who was born in 1798, and died in 1865. It is not known when the song was written. It was set to music and published by Cramer, Beale, & Co. London, about 1848.

"JOHN BARTLETT.

" Cambridge, Mass.

"Tho' lost to sight, to mem'ry dear Thou ever wilt remain; One only hope my heart can cheer, The hope to meet again.

"Oh! fondly on the past I dwell, And oft recall those hours When, wand'ring down the shady dell, We gathered the wild flowers.

"Yes, life then seemed one pure delight,
Tho' now each spot looks drear;
Yet, tho' thy smile be lost to sight,
To mem'ry thou art dear,
To mem'ry thou art dear.

"Oft in the tranquil hour of night, When stars illume the sky, I gaze upon each Orb of Light, And wish that thou wert by.

"I think upon that happy time,
That time so fouldly lov'd,
When last we heard the sweet bells chime,
As thro' the fields we rov'd.

"Yes, life then seem'd one pure delight,
Tho' now each spot looks drear;
Yet, tho' thy smile be lost to sight,
To mem'ry thou art dear,
To mem'ry thou art dear,"—Literary World. G.

184-389. The Magi, or Worshipers of Fire, were the priestly caste of the ancient Persians. It was formerly held that they were a Median race, but, according to Rawlinson and other recent writers, Magism was the old Scythic religion which maintained itself in Persia after the Aryan conquest. The wisdom of the Magi caused a secret knowledge of religion and philosophy to be ascribed to them. The name early lost whatever it originally had of ethnological significance, and came to indicate only a caste.

H. K. A.

182-370. "Grimm's Law" is stated by Max Muller as follows: "If the same roots or the same words exist in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Gothic, and High German, then wherever the Hindoos and the Greeks pronounce an aspirate, the Goths and the Low Germans generally, the Saxons, Anglo-Saxons, Frisians, etc., pronounce the corresponding hard check. Secondly, if in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Lithuanian, Slavonic, and Celtic, we find a soft check, then we find a corresponding hard check in Gothic, a corresponding breath in old High German. Thirdly, when the six first-named languages show a hard consonant, then Gothic shows the corresponding breath, old High German, the corresponding soft check."

151-303. If Josephine means orders of knighthood exclusively for ladies, I think your answer is not correct. The order of "St. Catherine" was originally exclusively for men, and the "Victoria and Albert," I believe includes both sexes.

J. W. H.

151-305. "Gilt edge" is no more a descriptive term for butter than for anything else that is the best or highest-priced of its kind. It was probably derived from the original superiority and high cost of gilt-edged paper.

J. W. H.

123-265. The Bible says: "And she again bare his brother Abel." Byron in "Cain," makes Adah the twin sister of the first murderer.

J. W. H.

123-268. The sun and moon appear larger at the horizon than at the meridian, because our atmosphere is a convex lens, and in that position of those bodies its refractiveness is diminished by the interposition of the earth.

J. W. H.

74-145. Surely wage is the singular of wages. Wage workers is in common use in England. Wage would be the reward of a single job, and wages of continuous work.

J. W. H.

175-322. Edinburgh, capital of Scotland, and Er Riad, capital of Arabia. W. I. BRENIZER.

182-369. Soames says Adam and Eve not only ate the forbidden fruit on Friday, but they also died on Friday. Christ was crucified on Friday, and hence it has been considered an unlucky day.

W. I. B.

184-386. James Francis Edward Stuart, the Old Pretender, was the son of James II., the expelled Stuart. Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, and Henry Benedict Stuart, Cardinal York, were his sons. The Jacobites, not recognizing the Hanoverian dynasty, gave them the empty titles of James III., Charles III., and Henry IX. H.

49-126. In re the "Nine Tailors" query, I should like to add the following note from the Grammatical Drollery, published in 1682:—

"There is a proverb which has been of old,
And many men have likewise been as bold,
To the discredit of the Taylors' Trade,
'Nine Taylors goe to make up a man,' they said;
But for their credit I'll unriddle it t'ye:
A draper once fell into povertie,
Nine Taylors joyn'd their purses together then,
To set him up and make him a man agen."

In Brittany the saying is well known: "Qu'il faut neuf tailleurs pour faire un homme." CANTON.

184-387. "To go to Canossa," is a German proverb signifying to do penance. The old castle of this name (now in ruins), is situated in Italy southwest of Reggio, and in 1077 the emperor, Henry IV., made a pilgrimage thither to receive absolution from Pope Gregory VII. for his sin in disposin; of offices under the papal rule. In course of time the expression received its present meaning.

CAXTON.

175-326. In the Talmuds of Jerusalem and of Babylon, no mention of the Hebrew vowel-points, now extant, are to be found. They are mentioned in the Kabbalistic books of the Zohar. Acha of Irak in Babylon, was the first inventor of these vowel-points, early in the 6th cent. A. D. His system is called the Assyrian, or Babylonian Nikud. Later in the same century, Mocha of Tiberias in Palestine invented the so-called Tiberian system, which superseded the former. An excellent account of both systems can be found in "Geschichte des Karaerthums" (History of the Karaitic faith) by Dr. Julius Furst, Leipzig, 1862, pp. 15-20. E.

75-154. Fort Cumberland was so named by General Braddock in honor of the Duke of Cumberland; and when the settlers around the old fort petitioned the legislature for authority to establish a town, they requested that it be called after the fort, as being more appropriate and distinct than any other name. This was done in the act, January 20, 1787, authorizing the erection of the town.

J. T. L.

100-231. I have seen an edition of "John De Castro," published in three volumes, by Wells & Lilly, Boston, 1815, and there is another edition in four volumes, London, 1834. The following is a copy of the title page: —

"The History of Mr. John De Castro and his brother Bat, commonly called Old Crab. The merry matter written by John Mathers; the grave, by a solid gentleman."

J. T. L.

101-237. "The Heart of Mabel Ware" was published by J. C. Derby, in New York. My copy is dated 1856. J. T. L.

26-77. The following is from Pantology, by Roswell Park, p. 524: -

"The art of shading consists in making the different parts of the picture either light or dark, according to the actual appearance of the objects represented; that is in expressing the lights, shades, and shadows, which depend on the direction and intensity of the light. The lights, technically so-called, are the brightest parts of a picture; the shades, are those parts of objects which are turned from the light; and the shadows are those parts from which the light is intercepted by some other object. The middle tints are intermediate between the lights and shades; the reflected lights are diminutions of the shade produced by reflection from adjacent objects. The brilliant points, or parts, are those which reflect their light directly to the eye, being the very brightest parts of the picture. The dead points are those which receive no light, either direct or reflected, and hence are the darkest parts of the picture, by which all the other shading should be adjusted."

L. M. G.

184-385. The custom of drinking healths can lay claim to an antiquity of more than 1,400 years, the earliest observance of it having taken place in the 5th century. The Saxon chieftain Hengist, having had the Isle of Thanet given to him by King Vortigern for his services against the Picts and Scots, erected a fortress thereon, in which, on being finished, he invited the king to supper. After the repast Hengist called for his daughter, Rowena, and she entered the banqueting hall with a golden bowl full of wine in her hand, and drank to King Vortigern, saying "Wes heil" (here's health to you), to which he replied "Drink heil" (I drink your health.) Vortigern, enamored of Rowena's beauty, afterwards married her, and gave her and her father all Kent.

121-247. The anomalous dissyllabic word in the singular and monosyllabic in the plural is jinnee; plural, jinn. See Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. It is an Arabic word, meaning in an old Mohammedan mythademon or genius. It was a name applied to angels or genii supposed to have transparent bodies, and able to assume various forms. N.B.W.

46-97. Below is a list of the English translations of the "Battle of the Frogs and Mice." Fouldes (1603), Parker (1700), Parnell (1717), Wesley (1726), and Price (1736).

CANTON.

91-63. The writer in the *Tribune* is mistaken in saying that Juan Pablos was both printer and translator of the *Escala Spiritual*. It was translated by Fr. Juan de Estrada, and printed in the City of Mexico. Johnson's Cyclopædia makes the same error. The first book printed in the new world with a date attached, was the *Manual de Adultos*, Dec. 13, 1540, quarto, in Gothic letter.

J. T. L.

181-359. An additional fact must be given to N. B. W.'s answer, with reference to Luke's maternal genealogy of Jesus, which is, that the Jerusalem Talmud in Tract Haghiga, G'mara to chapter II. Halachah 2, speaks of Mary, the mother of Jesus, as "Miriam the daughter of Eli." E.

134-101, 235. The following account of the Rosicrucians, from Johnson's Cyclopædia, is the most condensed I have seen:—

In 1614 appeared at Cassel an anonymously published book, "Fama Fraternitatis des loblichen Ordens des Rosenkreuzes," and next year another "Confession oder Beckandtnuss der Societat und Bruderschaft R. C.," in which the most wonderful stories were told of a certain secret society, the Rosicrucians, founded in the fourteenth century, possessed of the deepest wisdom, and most potently at work for the weal of mankind. Concerning the founder of the society, Christian Rosenkreutz - his residence among the Arab and Egyptian magicians, his life in Spain and Germany as head of the order, his death and burial-the most stirring revelations were made in a third book, "Chymische Hochzeit Christian Rosenkreutz," which appeared in 1616. These books made an enormous sensation. People rushed forward - some to become members of the society, others to fight against it-Some theologians considered it a means of salvation, others the organ of a foul scheme. Some physicians thought that it would give the fulfillment of the golden prophecies of Theophrastus Paracelsus concerning an elixir of life; others, that it was only an impudent opposition to Galen. The alchymists crowded around it, sure that it had found the philosopher's stone and could make gold. For several years the secret of the Rosicrucians was the all-absorbing topic of the day. Nevertheless, there existed no such society. The whole affair was a mystification, - by whom and for what purpose is uncertain. Some think the books were written by Johann Valentin Andrea, and simply as a satire; others have other opinions and offer other explanations. But of the real existence of such a society there never was found the slightest trace. Soon, however, there arose a multitude of Rosicrucian societies, and at the end of the eighteenth century Cagliostro pretended to be

Hegel declares that Andrea intended to describe the rites of the Free Masons in his work, for the purpose of benefiting humanity. Conf. also "The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries," by H. Jennings, London, 1870. 12mo. CAXTON.

97-207. Conf. the Treatise of Gesner, De omni rerum Fossilium Genere-Figuri, 1565.

"The writing implement (stylus ad scribendum) drawn below, is made of a species of lead (I think of a factitious lead, which I hear is by some called English antimony) [Stimii Anglicani], this is scraped into a sort of stiletto (mucro), and inserted into a wooden handle,"

Beneath this description is a wood cut showing an instrument with a point at one end, and a screw at the other. "Factitious lead" or "English antimony" is presumably plumbago.

CANTON.

182-361. The following is from Contributions to Hist. of Med. Ed. and Med. Ins. in the U. S. A., by N. S. Davis, M. D., p. 21.

"Soon after the close of the war and the evacuation of the city of New York by the British army, attempts were made to revive the medical department of Kings (the name of which had, in the meantime been changed to that of Columbia) College. Through some mismanagement, the attempt not only failed, but was attended by circumstances that gave rise to a strong popular outbreak, commonly called the "doctors' mob." This arose from a suspicion that some bodies had been stolen from the graveyard for dissection. The rabble broke into the dissecting-room of the college, and finding several subjects partially anatomized, they exhibited the fragments to the multitude without, which so increased the excitement that all law and order were trampled under foot for two or three days. Several medical gentlemen were grossly insulted, and a few students were for a brief period confined in prison for personal safety."

L. M. G.

175-325. V. D. M. (Verbi Dei Minister.) Minister of the Word of God.

H. K. A.

179-354. The Friendly Isles were discovered by the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman, in 1643; visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, in 1767; and by Captain Cook, who gave them their present name on account of the apparently friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers found the inhabitants very ferocious.

H. K. A.

181-357. The following were taken from "An Historical, Doctrinal, Liturgical Exposition of the Catholic Religion," by Rev. F. B. Jamison, and the "House of the Guardian Angel Useful Almanac, 1883," by Henry O'Meara. The Querist says there were seventeen "Doctors of the Church, but we find mention of but sixteen:—

St. Francis of Sales, bishop of Geneva, born in Savoy. St. Hilary, bishop of Poitchers and confessor. St. Peter Damian, born at Ravenna in Italy, bishop and confessor. St. Thomas Aquinas, born in Italy, confessor. St. Gregory I., Pope and confessor. St. Isidors of Pelusium, the patron of laborers, bishop and confessor. St. Leo I., Pope and confessor. St. Anselm, bishop and confessor. St. Gregory Naziauzen, born at Nazianzen, a city of Cappadocia, archbishop of Constantinople. St. Basil, of Cesarea in Cappadocia, bishop and confessor. St. Bonaventure, bishop and confessor. St. Alphonsus Liguori, bishop of St. Agatha in the kingdom of Naples, and confessor. St. Bernard, born at Chateau de Fontaines, near Dijou, abbot and confessor. St. Jerome, born in Pannonia, confessor. St. Peter Chrysologus, bishop and confessor. St. Ambrose, bishop of Milau and confessor.

152-312. The reason a rattlesnake can swallow a moccasin with impunity is that the poison of the latter, though fatal in the blood, is inocuous in the intestines. For the same reason a hog can eat a rattlesnake without injury.

J. W. H.

48-111. Publishment of Bans.—

"An' all I know is they was cried
In meetin' come nex' Sunday."—Lowell.

The care of the Church to prevent clandestine marriages is as old as Christianity itself. Tertullian tells us that in his time all marriages were accounted clandestine that were not published beforehand in church. Some ecclesiastical historians say the custom originated in the same papal decree that at the close of the 12th century ordered marriages celebrated in the churches. (Innocent III.) Probably an authoritative injunction to observe and obey an old common practice. Innocent's order was promptly obeyed by the English clergy. The synod of Westminster (1200) ordered that marriages be performed at church, preceded by three publishments in church of the intentions of the sponsors.

Walter Reynolds, archbishop of Canterbury, England (1313-1327), published a Constitution of Matrimony. It insisted on the regular publication of bans on three separate Lord's days or holidays. (See "Brides and Bridals," by Jeafferson. London: Hurst, & Brackett. 2 Vols., 1873),

This custom was probably brought from England by the first immigrants. In several of the colonies, as soon as some form of government was instituted, this old custom was legalized.

In Rhode Island, in 1647, it was ordered by the General Assembly, that no marriage contract should be lawful, nor children legitimate, "but such as are in the first place with the parents, then orderly published in two severall meetings of the Townsmen, and lastly confirmed before the head official of the Towne, and entered into the Towne Clerk's Book."—(See Vol. I. p. 187, R. I. Col. Records.)

Marriage In 1656.—"It is ordered, that marriages shall be published either at a Towne meatinge, or on a traininge day, at ye head of ye Companie or by a writinge under ye Magistrates hands fixed upon some noted place in ye Towne."

Banes.—" Itt is ordered that in case the Banes of marriage be forbidden, the partie cominge before two magistrates shall be examined. If they disallow, they shall refer them to the next Generall Court of Tryall, and if they allow, they marrie."—(See Vol. I. p. 330, R. I. Col. Records.)

Amendments to the marriage law in R. I. were made in 1702, 1733, 1749, 1764, 1794, and 1822. By the ordinance of 1822, intentions of marriage must be published. Parties might apply to a senator, justice of either court, or warden, ordained minister of Episcopal church, to any settled or ordained minister or elder of Presbyterian, Congregational, Independent Baptist or Methodist church, society, or congregation. Either named civil officer might write a publishment, which must be posted fifteen days. If by a minister, it must be read three Sundays, holidays, or other days of worship.

By statute of 1844, judges of the supreme court and the town clerk in addition to those named in 1822, might publish. The notice must be up fifteen days. If the minister read it, "openly," three several Sundays, holidays, or other days of worship, in public meeting. The custom passed from the state between 1850 and 1852.

By act of 1857, a certificate was required of the town clerk, giving names of parties, parentage, age, color, birthplace, occupation, residence.

By an act of 1872, a certificate was required previous to marriage; returnable to town clerk, by the minister, after marriage.

The same, with additions, in 1882, and again in 1883. J. Q. A.

182-363. Frith-Firth.— Frith (Icel. fjordr, plur. firdir, Dan. flord. Swed. fjard, an arm of the sea) becomes by metathesis, firth. From its prevalence and import in Scotland, where it is chiefly used as a geographical term, and oftenest as a proper rather than a common noun, it is probably of Norwegian rather than Danish origin.

The Anglo-Saxou verb far-an, to go, has ford for the past participle. In the Firth of Forth, we have the same word with different meanings, the river in general being called the Forth, and its outlet the Firth.

"Into this wild abyss the warie fiend Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile Pondering his voyage, for no narrow frith He had to cross."—Paradise Lost, ii. 1919.

"Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other."—Cowper.—The Task, Book II.

CAXTON.

98-214. Old Hickory figures in several duels. Captain Robards, at whose house Jackson boarded, and whose wife he afterwards married, became jealous of him, and treated Mrs. Robards with great cruelty. Jackson left the house, but not before challenging his landlord. I can find no trace of a duel having been fought, however.

In 1794 or 1795 an opposing lawyer ridiculed some position the General had taken. Jackson tore a leaf from a law-book, wrote a peremtory challenge and handed it to his opponent. They met that evening in a glen, exchanged shots which did not hit, shook hands and became friends again.

About 1798, when Andrew Jackson was one of the judges of the supreme court of Tennessee, John Sevier was governor of the state. Some altercation had existed between them, and Jackson had challenged Sevier to a duel, which the latter had declined. They met one day in the streets of Knoxville in a very unfriendly mood. In the conversation Jackson alluded to the services which he had rendered the state. "Services," exclaimed the governor, "I know of none, except a trip to

Natchez with another man's wife." "Great God! do you mention her sacred name?" cried Jackson, and, drawing a pistol, he fired. The governor returned the shot, and the bullets whistled through the crowded streets of Knoxville. Bystanders separated them.

But the duel which injured Jackson's popularity to the greatest extent was the one of May 30, 1806, in which Dickinson fell. The following correspondence on this subject will be read with interest. The two letters appeared in the Nashville (Tenn.) American, February 13, 1877:—

NASHVILLE, Feb. 8, 1877.

Gen. W. G. Harding: -

MY DEAR SIR,—In the Kentucky correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial there recently appeared a communication describing the duel which took place many years ago between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson. I inclose to your address a paper containing it, for the purpose of calling your attention to the closing paragraph, which is as follows:—

"Jackson never exhibited the slightest compunction for the part he took in this bloody affair. He very rarely alluded to it, but when he did it was always with perfect complacency. It is told of him that a gentleman was once examining his dueling pistols. Taking up one of them, the General quietly remarked: "That is the pistol with which I killed Mr. Dickinson."

This is not according to my recollection. Gov. Neill S. Brown informs me that you had a conversation with our great and good friend at the Hermitage, a short time before his death, upon this subject, in which he expressed regret at the occurrence in terms that reflected most creditably on his great name and fame. Should not the truth of history be vindicated? I am, dear sir,

Very truly, your friend.

J. GEORGE HARRIS.

BELLE MEADE, near Nashville, Feb. 9, 1877.

J. George Harris: -

MY DEAR SIR,—I am obliged for your kind favor of the 8th inst.; also for the paper (Cincinnati Commercial) containing an account of the duel between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, which is incorrect in some essential points, and does great injustice to Gen. Jackson, as will appear from the recital of a conversation which took place between him and myself.

At the time Gen. Jackson retired from the Presidential Chair, and for several years thereafter, I lived in McSpadden's Bend, on the Cumberland river, three or four miles distant from the Hermitage, and it was my

pleasure to visit the old hero frequently.

On the occasion referred to, I found Gen. Jackson alone, which was not often the case. In the course of the conversation, I asked him whether brave men were ever frightened. Gen. Jackson replied: "I do not know, sir, that I am competent to answer the question."

I answered: "The world, and especially those who know you best, will

accord you as much courage as belongs to man."

Gen. Jackson then replied: "If that be so, sir, I would say that I have been as badly frightened as any man ever ought to be."

I asked him on what occasion he was frightened, supposing that he re-

ferred to some of his Indian engagements.

The General said: "It was, sir, when I fought the duel with Mr. Dickinson. In the first place, sir, I had no unkind feeling against Mr. Dickinson, and no disposition to injure a hair of his head. I had gone as far as an honorable man could go to avoid the difficulty with Dickinson; he had not injured me, and therefore I had no ground of complaint against him; my quarrel had been with his father-in-law, Col. Erwin. I knew Dickinson to be a brave, honorable gentleman, and the best shot with a pistol I ever saw,—far better than myself, for I was never an expert with that weapon. I knew that he could shoot quicker and truer than I could. I therefore went upon the ground expecting to be killed, and I owe the preservation of my life on that occasion to the fashions of the day, for I wore a coat with rolling collar and very full breasted; but, fortunately for me, sir, I was organized with a very narrow chest. Dickinson's ball struck very near the center of my coat, and, while it scraped the breastbone, it did not enter the cavity of the chest. In an instant, under the impression that I was, perhaps, mortally wounded, and upon the impulse of the moment, I fired, and my antagonist fell—and no event of my life, sir, have I regretted so much. My determination before and after taking position was to dicharge my pistol in the air, but because I felt the effect of his shot I fired at him. Just here, sir, let me add that the world has done me great injustice, for I am charged with having brought on the difficulty, and with having fixed the terms so as to reserve my fire and advance; and it charges me with having advanced upon Dickinson, and shot him when I was within a few feet of him,—all of which is false, sir. I fired instantly after receiving his shot, and from my position; and Dickinson stood in his position and received my fire like a brave man, as he was.

The above is the conversation nearly verbatim, as it occurred between

Gen. Jackson and myself in reference to that duel. Very truly your friend,

W. G. HARDING.

In 1830, Jackson caused the names of four officers to be struck from the roll of the navy for being engaged in a duel which took place between Chas. G. Hunter, a midshipm in, and William Miller, Jr., a lawyer of Philadelphia.

CANTON.

123-270. The township (24,000 acres) of fertile land voted to Gen. Lafayette in 1824 is in Florida. He not only accepted this land, but \$200,000 in money which Congress also voted him. In 1828, when Lafayette learned of the pecuniary trouble which Mr. Monroe was in, he wrote him offering him the proceeds of the sale of half of his Florida lands, but Mr. Monroe declined the offer. Can any one tell in which of the thirty-nine counties this land is?

W. I. BRENIZER.

152-313. Positive and negative are arbitrary terms, used to denote certain conditions, like day and night, or red and blue. The north pole is magnetically positive.

J. W. H.



182-365. Pope Joan.—The story of the female Pope is discredited by the best historians. Gibbon says:—

"A most palpable forgery is the passage of Pope Joan, which has been foisted into some MSS, and editions of the Roman Anastasius. The two years of Joan's imaginary reign are forcibly inserted between Leo IV, and Benedict III. But the contemporary Anastasius indissolubly links the death of Leo and the elevation of Benedict, and the accurate chronology of Pagi, Muratori, and Leibnitz fixes both events in the year 857."

Ranke and Milman do not mention this personage. The latter, in his History of Latin Christianity, says:—

"The succession to Leo IV. was contested between Benedict IV. who commanded the suffrages of the clergy and people, and Anastasius, who, at the head of an armed faction, seized the Lateran (Sept., 855), stripped Benedict, etc. Anastasius was expelled with disgrace from the Lateran, and his rival consecrated in the presence of the Emperor's representatives."

In 1630, David Blondel, a professor of history at Amsterdam, and a minister of the Reformed Church, who was regarded by his contemporaries to be a prodigy of learning in matters pertaining to ecclesiastical history, published his Fable de la Papesse Jeanne. In this work he shows that her own contemporaries do not make mention of Joan, the whole account being "an inlaid piece of work embellished with time."

A writer in the New York World (T. D., Jr.), some four or five years ago, wrote the following account of this popular delusion: — '

"As great weight has been given to the proof of the story of Joan as presented by the chronicle of Polonus (who died in 1278), it may not be out of place to speak of it here. The chronicle of Polonus is a history of the Popes and Emperors in the form of dry biographical notices. The passage exists in none of the oldest copies, and is wanting in all that follow the author's close and methodical plan of giving one line to each year of a Pope's reign, so that with fifty lines to the page, as he wrote, each page covered precisely half a century. This method is entirely broken up in those manuscripts which contain the sentence concerning Joan, and the rage to get the statement in was such that in one copy (the Heidelberg manuscripts) Benedict III. is left out, and Joan put in its place! There is another chronicle. In 1058, Marinus Scotus commenced a universal chronicle, which was terminated in 1083. In recording the events of 855 he is said to have written: 'Leo, the Pope, died on the first of August. To him succeeded John, who was a woman, and sat for two years, five months, and four days.' Jacopo de Acqui (1370) says that she reigned nineteen years. Now the original manuscript of Marianus is not known to be extant, but there are numerous copies of it. The oldest two are in existence in Germany, in which not a word concerning the popess can be seen, and the earlier date is 1513. It is well known that the owners of MSS. often wrote additions in the margins, and the professional copyist usually incorporated the marginal notes with the text. And so, the story having been started, the expression "ut asseritur," as report goes, having been entered in the body of the account by the publisher, such a chronicle would be more salable on account of being the fullest edition, with all the latest amendations. But one of the strongest presumptions against the truth of the story is seen in the profound silence of the Greek writers of the period from the ninth to the fifteenth century. All of them who cited with Photius (who claimed that the transfer of the imperial residence by the emperors from Rome to Constantinople transferred the primacy and its privileges) were bitterly hostile to Rome, and the question of the supremacy of the Pope was precisely the vital one between Rome and Constantinople. of the ninth and tenth centuries,' says Gibbon, 'the recent event would have flashed with a double force. Would Photius have spared such a reproach? Would Luitprand have missed such a scandal?' Yet not only proach? can no illusion to such a story be found in any Greek writer of the time. but there are in Photius's works no less than three distinct and positive assertions that Benedict III. (whose existence, as has been remarked, is ignored in Heidelberg MS.) succeeded Leo IV. It will be remembered that Photius lived in 863, only eight years after the alleged Joanide, and although the Greek schism became permanent in 1053 under Cerularius, nothing was heard of a question so important in the controversy respecting the supremacy. So also with the Byzantine writers, and not till the fitteenth century was mention made by one of them (Cholcocondylas), an

Athenian, in his De Rebus Turcicis.

"The story of Pope Jean is that she was the daughter of an English couple traveling in Germany. She was born in Fulva, and became profoundly versed in all the science of the day. Giovanna, or Gilberta, or Agues (which last appeared as her maiden name at the end of the 14th century). left Athens and went to Rome. She gave lectures and disputations in the Eternal City, and her hearers were charmed with her exemplary piety, and astonished at her matchless powers. On the death of Leo she was elected Pope. After governing with great wisdom for more than two years - there being not the slightest suspicion of her sex-- she left the Vatican on a certain festival to walk in procession to Labran, but on the way was seized in travail, and in the open street gave birth to a child and then died. And on the spot was placed a statue in memory of a l'ope's unchastity and fraud in concealing his or her sex. Competent critics find the story to be a satire on John VIII. 'Ob nimium ejus unimi jacilitatem et mollitudinem,' says Baronius, particularly in the affair with Photius, by whom John had suffered himself to be imposed upon. This patriarch of Constantinople over-reached John. Therefore they said John was a woman, and called him Joanna, instead of Joannes, in that tone of raillery constantly indulged in by the Roman Pasquins and Marforins, and this raillery, naturally enough, in course of time came to be taken for truth. In 1306 we get the statue from Siegfried: 'At Rome, in a certain spot of the city, is still shown her (Jonn's) statue in pontifical dress, together with her child out on the wall.' Bayle says that Thierry di Niem (15th century), 'adds out of his own head' the statue. It was referred to twenty-three years earlier than Siegfried by Mærlandt the Hollander. Petrarch and Boccaccio relate the same, and all these statements depend on the Polonius Chronicle whose falsity has been proven. However, in the Pupst-Fabelu des Mittelalters, it is shown that the statue story arose from the fact that in the same street in which was found a monumental stone of the inscription on which the letters P. P. P. could be deciphered, there was also seen the statue of a man or woman with a child. It was simply an ancient statue of a heathen.

priest with an attendant boy holding in his hand a palm leaf. The P. P. P. on the grave merely stood for 'Propria Pecunia Posuit,' but as the marvelous alone was sought for, the three P's were first duplicated and made to stand for the words, 'Papa Pater Patrum papissae pandits partum, et tibi tunc edam de corpore quando recedam,' by which the devil in a consistory made known the fact of the Popess being with child. These lines are given in an anonymous inedited chronicle preserved in the library of St. Paul at Leipzig."

Without intending to criticise the truth of this writer's remark, I may

add a few additional notes antagonistic to his ideas.

Morny du Plesis says in his commentaries of Damasus, Pandulfe, and Pisa, that he had seen the woman's name inserted in the margin between Leo IV. and Benedict III. The same writer quotes Trithemises for his authority that Marianus Scotts died circa 1080, and it is passing strange that his contemporary, Sigibert, abbot of Gemblons, who flourished A. D. 1100, and is regarded as trustworthy, writes: "This John was a woman who companied with one only servant of hers by whom she was begot with child and delivered, being Pope, and for this cause is he neither named or numbered among the Popes." Petrarch affirmed the existence of a female Pope as a certain fact, calling her Johannem Anglicum, and adds that she was not entered in the catalogue of Popes because she was a woman. Boccaccio also names her among the list of illustrious or famous women.

Canton.

124-287. Newton's great work was translated into French by a lady, Mme. la Marquise du Chastelet. It was published in Paris, 1759, 2 Vols., and is accompanied with a commentary by the translator, an historical preface by Voltaire, and illustrated by Clairut.

J. T. L.

78-180. Apropos to this query. At a recent dinner in London this question was asked: What is the surname of the Prince Consort's family? This proved a poser to the company. One of the persons present had occasion to look the matter up a few days or months beforehand, and knew it was "Wettin." Of course no one had heard it before. Every one smiled at the horrible idea of Guelphs being reduced to Wettins. The point was referred to Theodore Martin. "You are quite right," said the graceful biographer of the Prince Consort. "Wetting is the family name of the House of Saxony, to whom the dominion of Saxony came in the year 1420. The kings of Saxony are therefore all Wettins, or German. "Wettiner."

46, 63-93. Frederick Locker's poem: "The Jester's Plea." — London Lyrics, 1870.

"They eat and drink and scheme and plod And go to church on Sunday; And many are afraid of God, And more, of Mrs. Grundy."

CAXTON.



184-389. Magi is the name of a tribe of the Medians, which, not unlike that of Levi among the Israelites, were set aside for the management of the sacred rites, and for the preservation and propagation of the traditional knowledge. From the Medians, the institution of the Magi found its way, under Cyrus, into Persia, and here rose to the very highest importance, while at the same time they extended their sphere of action. They were now not only "keepers of the sacred things, the learned of the people, the philosophers and servants of God," but also diviners and mantics, augurs and astrologers. They called up the dead by awful formulas which were in their exclusive possession, or by means of cups, water, etc. They were held in highest reverence, and no transaction of importance took place without their advice. Hence their almost unbounded influence in private and public life, and also, while the education of the young princes was in their hands, they were the companions of the reigning monarch. Their influence gradually waned, however, until they were nothing but strolling jugglers.

The Medianites were a branch of the Persians, and hence belonged to the Aryan family.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

In 1692 the British government first appointed a postmastergeneral of the American colonies. The rates then were nine pence to Philadelphia, and twelve pence to Virginia; and it is recorded by a writer of that period, that he had never known the post to take less than three weeks in traveling to Virginia. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster-general, and in 1760 he established a stage wagon to carry the mail from Philadelphia to Boston once a week, starting from each city on Monday morning and reaching its destination by Saturday night. In 1789 the constitution of the United States conferred upon Congress the exclusive control of postal matters for all the states. In 1790 there were but 75 post-offices in the country. Until 1816 the rates of postage were: For a single letter (i. e. one sheet), under 40 miles, 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, 124 cents; and under 300 miles, 17 cents; under 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents. Some modifications were made in 1816, 1845, and 1853, which eventually led to the present rates.

25-72. Conf. Marryatt. "Newton Forster," Chap. XV., where the hero christens a negro child Chrononhotonthologus. "They almost all havnames, certainly not quite so long as the present, but, as they grow longer their names grow shorter. This name will first be abbreviated to Crony; if we find that too long, it will be reduced again to Crow, which, bye the bye, is not a bad name for a negro."

121-253. It is the refraction of the sun's light by ice crystals.

W. I. BRENIZER.

24-64. The rule of the footpath may be traced up to the jubilee in 1300, when, in consequence of the vast numbers of pilgrims who had flocked to Rome, Pope Boniface VIII. directed that all who crossed the bridge of St. Angelo in visiting St. Peters, should take that side of the bridge which was at their right, to avoid confusion.

In the southern cantons of Switzerland, in Italy, and in England, they drive passing right arm to right arm; and in walking, pass left arm to left arm, the object being to prevent umbrellas, or whatever the pedestrians hold in their right hand, from coming into contact. The German, Belgian, and French plan, of one side for walker, rider, and driver, is probably the best. Punch says:—

"The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
Both in riding and driving along;
If you go to the left you are sure to go right,
If you go to the right you go wrong;
But in walking the streets 't is a different case;
To the right it is right you should bear,
To the left should be left quite enough of free space
For the persons you chance to meet there."

CANTON.

74-146. The following additional notes may be of interest: This card is so called in allusion to the arms of Colonel Packer (Gules across lozenge) who guarded Charles I. on the scaffold and was hated for his severities in Scotland.

In the Oracle, or Resolver of Questions, 1770, we read that the crown of Scotland had but nine diamonds, and they were never able to get more.

In the game of "Pope Joan," the nine of diamonds is "Pope," and as such it is palpably odious to anti-papal Scotland.

The story of "the Butcher Duke" of Cumberland having written a sanguinary order on the back of card, is disproved by Dr. Houstoun. This card is found represented in the foreground of a print in which the Pretender is seen driving a herd of "Papal bulls." across the river Tweed, and which bears the date, October 21, 1745. The battle of Culloden was fought April 16, 1746.

The game referred to in a previous number, as introduced by Mary of Lorraine, is "Cornette" not "comet." CAXTON.

124, 159-178. A copy of the will of the Mr. William Patterson alluded to, is said to be on file in the ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin county, Ga. I think the original "Billy Patterson" however, existed in the last century, perhaps in the early part of the present one. If I remember correctly, I have read that he was the hero of a popular English song during the reign of George IV.

178-339. The flag used by the Americans at Bunker Hill was red, and on it was inscribed the motto, "Come, if you dare." J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

75-150. The word undertaker has had three distinct meanings. The oldest form I can find is in "The Double Marriage," and Clarendon, where Antrim is spoken of as "a great undertaker." In this sense, i. c. a person engaged to carry on any enterprise whatever, it is used by Beaumont and Fletcher, to wit:—

"And yet the undertakers, nay, performers, Of such a brave and glorious enterprise Are yet unknown."

The second signification of the word was a contractor, thus Swift :-

"Should they build as fast as write, 'T would ruin undertakers quite."

And finally it comes to mean a contractor for removing our remains after death. Young says: —

"While rival undertakers hover round, And with his spade the sexton marks the ground."

CANTON.

27-91. (52, 64, 67.) This quotation is the last of some line sattributed to Sir Walter Raleigh, to be found in a book of old ballads in the possession of Sir George Hervey.

CAXTON.

179-347. The cardinals of the Inquisition, which tribunal, consisting of six cardinals, was established at Rome by Paul III., in 1543, were so called on account of the color of their robes. In 1588, Sixtus V. changed the name of the "congregation" and appointed twelve cardinals, who were all known as the black cardinals. This Roman Inquisition was the mildest of all these tribunals, and there is no record of a single instance of punishment of death having been inflicted through its agency.

CAXTON.

152-317. An old legend informs us that the priest Utta, who was sent to Kent to bring back Eauflede, the daughter of King Edwin, to be married to King Oswin, received from Bishop Aida, whom he asked for his blessing, a jar of hallowed oil. The bishop directed him to pour the same on the waves in case of a storm, when the water would resume its normal condition. I have seen the expression somewhere in Erasmus, but cannot recollect the exact quotation.

In 1770 a Dutch East Indian trader claimed to have been saved from shipwreck on a dangerous reef, by pouring some olive oil on the sea-Captain Wilkes mentions that some oil which had leaked from a whaler during a storm off Cape Horn smoothed the angry seas. CANTON.

122-255. Horses certainly are covered by the word cattle, in England, and it used to have a larger meaning. "And Adam gave names to all cattle," Gen. ii. 20. "We will build sheepfolds here for our cattle." Num. xxxii. 16.

J. W. H.

75-156. Pope is the title of a bishop of Rome; and the Pope is the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church. A pope is also called a pontiff or high priest. The Pope of Rome usually resides in buildings near the church of St. Peter's, called the Vatican, including the papal palace, where he consents to exhibit himself to such persons as are permitted to visit him.

Kissing the foot is a common oriental, or eastern, sign of respect, and was introduced into the West by the Roman emperors, whose court ceremonies were mixed with many servile customs. At Constantinople there was formerly a custom of kissing the Sultan's toe, an honor reserved for great and distinguished characters, and there the ceremony is considered as the greatest possible sign of respect and homage. It was formerly a custom to kiss the right hand of His Holiness the Pope of Rome, and the custom was followed until near the end of the eighth century, when, unfortunately, a common woman, who gained the opportunity by making a costly offering to the Pope in person, not only kissed his hand but squeezed it with her own! This outrage was the cause, as some believe, for the amputation of the contaminated hand of His Holiness; and it is also believed by many, that the hand cut off so many years ago is yet on exhibition at Rome, preserved in its original state of flesh and blood free from corruption - and that it proves a miracle. Since that time, now more than a thousand years, the popes have taken the precaution that the great toe shall be kissed instead of the hand.

Whenever the ceremony of kissing the toe takes place now, it is said His Holiness wears for the occasion a slipper with a cross worked in silk upon the place occupied by the toe, which is kissed, and thus the holy foot is saved from contamination.

In China, persons admitted to the presence of the celestial emperor are expected to prostrate themselves nine times, each time beating their heads against the ground; and this action is required for the emperor's palace, throne, or chair of state, even though he himself should be absent. Different nations and courts have different customs. In England, you kiss the king's hand at court; and formerly the king was served kneeling. This ceremony is observed in Spain.

JOHN W. MOORE, Manchester, N. H.

23-53. This is query answered incorrectly by A. W. on p. 138. The title only is changed a d not the name. Mrs. E. A. A.

123-269. Fifteen years after Braddock's defeat in 1755, an Indian chief came "a long way to see the Virginia officer at whom he fired a rifle fifteen times without hitting him during the Monongahela fight. "Washington never received a wound in battle." From p. 85 of Barnes's One Term History of the United States. N. Y., 1875. J. Q. A.

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of."-Charles Dickens.

106. Notes on Bibles. II.—Thinking that they may interest your readers, I have collected some additional notes on this subject with the following result:—

The little body of inhabitants of the town of Nablus, in Samaria (the Shomron mentioned in the Scriptures), possesses a Bible written upon parchment, which they claim was executed by a grand-son of Aaron, the high-priest. They point with pride to the following colophon: "I, Phineas, son of the high-priest Eliezer, son of the high-priest Aaron, have written this holy book." The owners treasure this work as a relic, and have refused large sums of money for the same. In the spring of 1881, an American missionary obtained permission to reproduce some of the pages by photography, but the result of his labors has not as yet been announced.

A. D. 284.— A Septuagint translation made by seventy-two interpreters.

405.— Jerome made a Latin translation of the New Testament.

709 .- Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon.

750.—Egfrid or Egbert translated portions of the Scriptures.

9th century.— Beda translated the entire (?) Bible. This writer knew but little Hebrew, but he was familiar with Greek, and it is said he actually possessed a Greek copy of the Acts of the Apostles. He was completing the translation of the Gospel of St. John when death overtook him.

901.— At this date King Alfred died and left his version of the Psalms unfinished.

1384.— Wyclif completed his translation of the Bible, having been assisted in the Old Testament portion by Hereford. Wyclif died the same year, and was buried at Lutterworth, where he was pastor. Some forty years later, in obedience to a decree of the Council of Constance, his bones were exhumed and burnt to ashes, and thrown into a neighboring brook called "The Swift." Fuller says, "The Swift conveyed his ashes into the Avon, the Avon into the Severn, the Severn into the narrow seas, they to the main ocean, and thus they are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over."

1456.—The Latin Vulgate completed by Guttenburg, Faust, and Schoeffer. Hallam says: "The high-minded inventors of this great art (printing), tried at the very outset so bold a flight as the printing of an entire Bible, and executed it with astonishing success. It was Minerva leaping on earth in her divine strength and radiant armor, ready at the moment of her nativi-

ty to subdue and destroy her enemies." This Bible, however, can hardly be called "rare" by the bibliographer, as, since its discovery in the library of Cardinal Mazarin (whence its name, Mazarin Bible), at least twenty-five copies have been catalogued. The following are some of the prices realized:

1769. Gaignett sale, 2,100 frs. (A vellum copy.)

1815.— McCarthy Reagh sale, the same copy was bought by Mr. Grenville for 6,260 frs.

1825.—The same buyer purchased a vellum copy at the Perkins sale for £504. (2 leaves in fac-simile.)

1841 .- The Duke of Sussex's copy (paper) sold for £190.

1853.— The same copy re-sold at the sale of the Bishop of Cashel brought £596.

1854.— The Sykes copy sold for £199 10s.

The latest copy sold at the Brinley sale in the spring of 1881. The writer measured it, and found the leaves very broad, 15½ x 11½ inches. The book is without a title page, and there is no pagination. The 641 leaves are printed in double columns of 42 lines each. The first volume contains 324 leaves, ending with the Psalms; and the second 317, completing the work. This copy lay buried for four centuries in the library of the Predigerkirche, at Erfurt, and was discovered about fifteen years ago. Bibliographers claim that its date is earlier than that of the celebrated vellum copy in the National Library in Paris, possibly by two years, the illumination of the latter having been completed, as a note at the end of the second volume informs us, on the day of the assumption of the Virgin, August 15, 1456.

The majority of the Guttenberg Bibles now in existence are printed upon vellum, with black and handsome characters, far superior to any workmanship of Caxton. The reason for this costly style of production is to be found in the ambition of the early printers to rival the beautiful work of the illuminators. But occasionally they paid dearly for their rashness. In 1472, Sweynheim and Dannartz, who had their press in the monastery of Subiaco, and had printed between twelve and thirteen thousand copies of classical literature, presented a petition to Pope Sixtus IV., wherein they complain of their poverty, brought on by printing so many works that they could not sell.

CAXTON.

107. How Vermont Got Her Name. — The legal history of the name Vermont is a curious one. At a convention of the people held at Westminster, January 15, 1777, it was declared that the district was a state "forever hereafter called, known and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut, alias Vermont." The convention met by adjournment, July 2, 1777, and having in the meantime ascertained that the name of New Connecticut had already been applied to a district on the banks of the Susquehanna, it was declared that, instead of New Connecticut, the state should "ever be known by the name of Vermont."

of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Jules Henriet, chief engineer of roads and bridges in the Ottoman Empire, undertook to correct certain errors with respect to Turkey. He objected, in the first place, to Turkey being called Turkey and to its inhabitants being called the Turks. These are appellations unknown in the country itself. The people are the Osmanlis, and the empire is the Empire of the Osmanlis. The Osmanlis do not understand us when we speak of Turkey in Europe or Turkey in Asia, and when they open a western geograpical work they are puzzled by our terminology. To them, European Turkey is Roumelia and Asiatic Turkey is Anatolia. Few people perhaps will be surprised to learn from M. Henriet that anybody can be a pasha. The title is a purely honorary one, with which a police officer may be dubbed, while a man may be a cabinet minister and have no other title than that of Effendi. We are wrong when we speak of the Grand Turk or the Grand Vizier, these appellations having completely gone out of usage. An assertion that the Mussulman (in Turkey) is no longer fanatical, and that the women of Turkey now enjoy as much freedem as their European sisters, may excite some scepticism, but we can only rejoice at such testimony to the progress of western ideas. Many Frenchmen will feel flattered and encouraged by M. Henriet's statement that the Osmanlis are practically a French-speaking nation, the French language, according to him, being the language most commonly used throughout the empire. French literature is imported en masse. But, alas! we must conclude that even in Turkey the French nation is not seen at its best, as the French books read there are almost exclusively works of the "naturalist" school. For the services and worthy productions of French genius and culture there is no demand, while the writings of M. Zola and his disciples are read with avidity.

—Manchester Guardian.

That the time of Christ's crucifixion may be approximately demon-109. strated by astronomical calculation, after paying due regard to the historical data which we possess, it is asserted by Judge Joseph P. Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cardinal conditions required are: Frst, that the time must be brought within the procuratorship of Pontius Pilate; secondly, it must be after the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius, and after the 30th year of Christ's age; thirdly, it must occur on the 15th of the jewish month Nisan (or Abib), and on the sixth day of the week, or Friday. After a close and extended calculation, his Honor reaches this conclusion; "There were only three years from A. D. 27 to A. D. 35 inclusive, in which the 1st of Nisan, and consequently the 15th of Nisan, happened on Friday, and these were A. D. 27, 30, and 33, the last being very doubtful. But the crucifixion could not have happened before A. D. 28, and probably not later than A. D. 31. Therefore the year 30 is the only one which satisfies all the conditions of the problem. It does satisfy them, because it gives opportunity for Jesus to teach publicly for about three years and to attend three passovers during his ministry, or four, according as it commenced before or after April 3, A. D. 27. Now, since in A. D. 30 the 1st of Nisan fell on Friday, the 24th of March, the 15th fell on Friday, the 7th of April, which was the day of the crucifixion."

110. VIRGINIA PROFESSORS ABROAD. The appointment of three Virginia teachers to professorships of Language and Literature in three of the leading universities of America, and the interesting fact that they were, are, and probably will continue to be efficient members of the Virginia Educational Association, are worthy of record in the Educational Journal of the State. The name and the fame they have reflected on their native state, the scene of their early professional labors, however gratifying to their former associates, afford but comparatively slight compensations for the loss of their personal presence and examples in the Old Dominion. Dryden has written how—

"Three poets in three distant ages born, Greece, Italy, and England did adorn."

That is of historic interest; but "in the living present" the Journal can remind its readers that—

Three linguists can the Old Dominion claim, Born on her soil,—their ages near the same; Their well-known names, Price, Gildersleeve, and Toy; From Richmond two,—and one a Norfolk boy.

The first, professor of the tongue we speak; The next, expounder of Homeric Greek; The third explores the oriental mine Of Gentile lore and Oracles Divine.

In Harvard's halls, the truths of Hebrew sages
Are taught by Toy to men of modern ages;
And English, "pure and undefyled" as Chaucer,
A Price expounds where once the Dutch said Yaw-sir.

The ancient Greek, like tales of fairyland, A Gildersleeve revives in Maryland. All hail! Columbia, Hopkins, Harvard, hail! And Old Virginia, their departure, wail!

N. B. Webster, in Educational Journal of Virginia. S. C. G.

111. A correspondent at Madison, Wis., writes that in Dodge county in that state, midway between the Berg's Horicon and Beaver Island, is a graveyard, in which, with other silent occupants, lie the moldering remains of Mrs. Q.—. From the inscription on her tombstone, it seems she had twice enjoyed the pleasure of being married. Thus it reads:—

"Here lies a wife,
Of two husbands bereft; —
Robert on the right,
Richard on the left."

a

112. (180-355.) When Jupiter is seen without moons, two are in transit, as was the case Aug. 21, 1867, Sept. 27, 1843, April 15, 1826, and May 22, 1802. The word "without" was misprinted. Publishers.

113. Not 1883, but 1888.— A German professor says our calculation of the Christian Era is erroneous. There have been for centuries doubts as to the correctness of the accepted calculation of the Christian era. Some learned historians cannot agree whether Christ was born in the year 747, 749, or 754, counting from the foundation of Rome. Recently Prof. Sattler of Munich has published an essay in which he tries to reconcile the testimony of the Evangelists with the other historical data on this point. He has examined four copper coins, newly discovered, which were struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, one of the sons of Herod the Great, and he comes to the conclusion that Christ was born not 754, but 749 years after the foundation of Rome, and therefore that the present year is 1888 instead of 1883. This opinion the Professor tries to corroborate by the testimony of the Evangelists.

According to St. Matthew, Jesus was born toward the end of the reign of Herod the Great, and when that king died Jesus was yet a little child-According to St. Luke, Jesus was born in the year in which, by virtue of a decree of Augustus Cæsar, Cyrenius, governor of Syria, made the first census of Judea. Again, St. Luke says that St. John began to baptize in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, and in that year baptized Jesus, who was then 30 years or age. As to the first testimony there can be no misunderstanding. Christ, being born in 749, was of course yet a babe in 750, when Herod dled. But the other testimony needs some explanation. From the Breviarium Imperii (Census of the Empire) which was added to the will of Augustus Cæsar, it is evident that a thorough census of the countries that composed the Roman empire must have been made. In fact, Augustus had three censuses of his possessions made, namely, in 726, 746, and 766. As St. Luke says that in Judea the first census was made during the reign of Herod, the census must have been ordered in 746. Probably the census was begun in Judea in 747, and Prof. Sattler thinks it was not made in Jerusalem earlier than 749. He finds that the four coins enable him to make clear the testimony of the Evangelist as to the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. Though Augustus died on August 19, 767, yet the beginning of the reign of Tiberius must be counted a year and a half earlier (February, 766), when he was appointed co-regent. Therefore the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius falls in 780, when St. John baptized Jesus, who was then about 30 years of age.

An Evangelist says that Christ began to preach forty-six years after the temple at Jerusalem was built by Herod. Now it is known that the building of the temple was begun eighteen years after Herod was appointed by the Roman Senate as regent of Judea, or in the year 734 from the foundation of Rome. Adding 46 to that year, it gives 780 as the year in which Christ began to preach. If all these calculations of Prof. Sattler are correct, then the Christian era began five years earlier than is usually supposed, making the current year 1888 instead of 1883.

- 114. The First Goloid Dollar.—Colonel John A. Stephens has in his possession a coin that belonged to Governor Stephens. It is the first specimen molded by the United States mint as an example of the famous "goloid" dollar of which so much has been written and said. Governor Stephens was chairman of the Committee on Weights, Measures and Coins, and took a profound interest in the question of money. The goloid dollar is about the width of a silver half-dollar, but hardly as thick, and lighter. It has a bronze color, darker than gold, and due to the copper in it. On one side are the words "United States of America, 100 cents," on the rim, and in the center, "Goloid, metric. 1, G.; 16.1, S.; 1.9, C.; Grams 14.25." On the other side are the words "E Pluribus Unum, 1873" on the rim, and in the center the head of a female with the word "Liberty" upon it. The figures indicate the composition, which is the invention of a man named Hubbell, and includes metal worth just \$1 in actual value. The composition has nineteen parts, of which one part is gold. (16.1) sixteen and one-tenth silver and (1.9) one and nine-tenths copper.—Augusta Chronicle.
- 115. To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress, and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Thus, the 35th Congress=70 plus 1789=1859, that being the year which terminated the 35th Congress, on the 4th of March. To find the number of a Congress sitting in any given year, subtract 1789 from the year; if the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress of which the year in question will be the closing year. If the result is an odd number, add one to it, and half the result will give the Congress of which the year in question will be the first year. G.
- 116. (117-73.) The adjective "talented," i. e. "possessing talents," is very old, and Carlyle by no means made the first use of it. In the Rushworth Collections, which were published between 1659 and 1701, and which treat of matters from 1618-1649, Archbishop Abbot writes (page 449):—
- "What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one talented but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest, that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle!"

Coleridge, in his Table Talk, deprecates the use of the word, and says:

- "I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable, talented, stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day. Why not shillinged, farthinged, sixpenced, etc.? The formation of a participal passive from a noun is a license that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse. If mere convenience is to justify such attempts upon the idiom, you cannot stop till the language becomes, in the proper sense of the word, corrupt."

 CAXTON.
- 117. A very happy anagram has been formed from the name William Shakespeare—We all make his praise. Hermes.

118. NO. 7.—COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA.

[Communicated by Prof. N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Va.

Edward Maria Wingfield, President, 1607.
John Satilife, President, 1608.
George Percy, President, 1608.
George Percy, President, 1609.
Thomas West, Lord De La War, Governor, 1609.
Thomas West, Lord De La War, Governor, 1609.
Thomas Dale, High Marshal, 1611.
George Yeardley, Lieut. Governor, 1616.
Samuel Argal, Lieut. Governor, 1617.
George Yeardley, Governor, 1621.
George Yeardley, Governor, 1621.
George Yeardley, Governor, 1622.
John Potts, Governor, 1625.
John Hervy, Governor, 1625.
John Hervy, Governor, 1635.
Francis Wyatt, Governor, 1635.
Francis Wyatt, Governor, 1639.
William Berkeley, Governor, 1645.
William Berkeley, Governor, 1645.
Richard Bennett, Governor, 1658.
Samuel Matthews, Governor, 1656.
Samuel Matthews, Governor, 1656.
Samuel Matthews, Governor, 1660.
Herbert Jeffries, Lieut. Governor, 1677.
Herbert Jeffries, Governor, 1677.

Henry Chicheley, Governor, 1678.
Thomas, Lord Culpepper, Governor, 1679.
Henry Chicheley, Lieut, Governor, 1680.
Thomas Howard, Lord Effingham, Governor, 1684.
Nathaniel Bacon, Lieut. Governor, 1689.
Francis Nicholson, Lieut. Governor, 1690.
Edmund Andros, Governor, 1692.
Francis Nicholson, Governor, 1698.
The Earl of Orkney, Governor, 1704.
Edward Nott, Lieut. Governor, 1705.
Edmund Jennings, Lieut. Governor, 1710.
Alexander Spotawood, Lieut. Governor, 1710.
Alexander Spotawood, Lieut. Governor, 1710.
Hugh Drysdale, Lieut. Governor, 1722.
Robert Carter, Lieut. Governor, 1725.
William Gooch, Lieut. Governor, 1726.
William Gooch, Lieut. Governor, 1749.
Lord Albemarle, Governor, 1749.
Louis Burwell, Lieut. Governor, 1750.
Robert Dinwiddle, Lieut. Governor, 1752.
John Blair, Lieut. Governor, 1758.
Francis Fauquier, Governor, 1758.
Norbonne Berkeley, de Botebourt, Governor, 1768.
Norbonne Berkeley, de Botebourt, Governor, 1768.
William Nelson, Lieut. Governor, 1770.
John Lord Dunmore, Governor, 1770.

Lord Dunmore the last of the royal governors was succeeded in 1776 by Patrick Henry, the first governor elected by the people. Gov. Henry, refusing re-election in 1779, was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson.

119. Carefully recorded observations extending over a period of twenty years have shown Dr. C. C. Abbott that the autumnal storing of nuts by squirrels, the building of winter houses by muskrats, and other habits of these and other animals, or the absence of such habits, have no relation to the mildness or severity of the winter which follows. It thus appears that such creatures are no more reliable as weather prophets than the human charlatans who claim to foresee storms months in advance, and another widespread and deeply rooted notion is proven to be groundless,

H. H. W.

 The story goes that a letter reached the Boston post-office addressed,

Hill John Mass.

And the intelligent postmaster was able to decipher the writer's meaning as John Underhill, Andover, Mass.

CANTON.

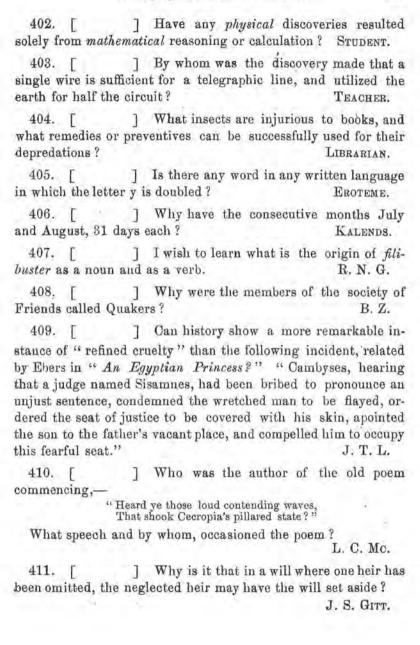
12I. (100-226.) The following works of Poe were translated by Baudelaire: Histoires Extraordinaires, 1856; Nouvelles Histoires Extraordinaires, 1857; Aventures d' Arthur Gordon Pym, 1858; Eureka, 1863; and Histoires Grotesques et Serieuses, 1865. Le Corbeau was translated by S. Mallarme in 1875, an "edition de luxe," illustrated by E. Manet. A full bibliography of Poe appears in the Literary World for December 16, 1882.

J. T. L.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."-William Shakespeare.

390. [] Which is correct, "the city of New York,"
391.	Which is correct, "New York city," or
New York City	New York?" ARTEMAS MARTIN, Erie, Pa.] Which is correct, "New York city," or ARTEMAS MARTIN.
392.] When, where, and by whom, was the first
	ished in the United States and who was the
author of it?	ARTEMAS MARTIN.
393. [] When, where, and by whom was the first
algebra publis of it?	ed in the United States and who was the author ARTEMAS MARTIN.
394.	Why is a series increasing or decreasing
by a common	fference called an Arithmetical Series?
	ARTEMAS MARTIN.
] Which is correct, "The Old Book Buyer's
Guide," or "	he Old-Book Buyer's Guide?" The meaning
being a guide	r buyers of old books. ARTEMAS MARTIN.
396. [] What is the difference between the Julian
and Gregorian	Dalendars, and the reason for it? J. S. G.
397. [] What was the origin of the following
quotations?	
	ou can say Jack Robinson."
b. "Where	he shoe pinches." J. S. Gitt.
398.] When a man proposes to "join issues"
with me, does	e mean to agree or to disagree with me?
bush a	HUPHANTES.
] Who first spoke of a "circle with its cen-
	and its circumference nowhere? EROTEME.
400.] Is Huron an Indian name? C. P. R.
] There are wingless birds. Are there any
finless fishes?	Phusis.



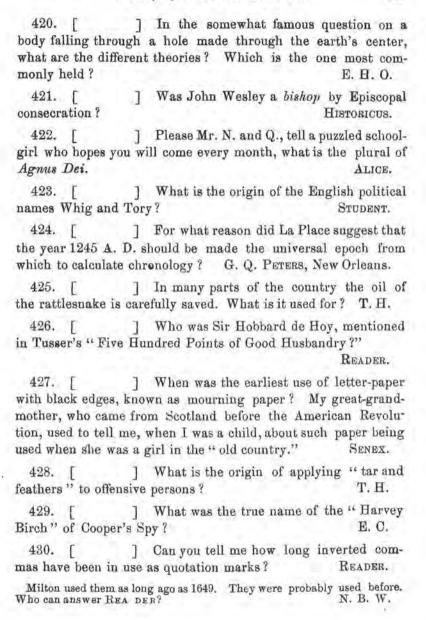
- 412. [] I remember reading of a speech made by Ex-President Pierce, called by the papers "The Mausoleum of Hearts Speech." Can some one inform me why so called, and when and where made?

 Subscriber.
- 413. [] Can the following question be solved analytically? "Bought a number of eggs for which I paid one shilling. Had I got two eggs more for the same money, they would have cost me one penny less per dozen. How many eggs did I buy?" Will any problem giving rise to an affected quadratic, admit of an arithmetical analysis?

 SHENANDOAH.
- 414. [] Has any reason been given why the ancient Greeks planted *elm trees* around tombs? There are references to the custom in Homer's Iliad.

 HELEN.
- 415. [] I would like to know on what occasion Gen. Grant said or wrote the often quoted expression "Let us have peace." Subscriber.
- 416. [] It is taught in school text-books that the admitted acceleration of Encke's comet is caused by the resistance of an ætherial medium pervading space. Is this the acepted doctrine of modern astronomers?

 STUDENT.
- 417. [] On the western prairies we sometimes have "dry thunder storm storms" when the thunder is rattling overhead but not a drop of rain falling. Are such instances known elsewhere, and what is the explanation? Phusis.
 - 418. [] In my college days the Prof. of Greek used to tell of an Athenian to whose memory a statue was erected for his skill in *ball playing*. When I told my grand-children about it they wanted to know his name, and what kind of games the old Greeks played. I could not tell them. Who can?
 - 419. [] Why is the frost-work on our window panes in winter, so pretty at times? Is the resemblance shrubs, land-scapes, etc., altogether fanciful? E. H. O., Lunenburg, N. S.



431. F

they grow larger after their first appearance in a butterfly state?

1 To what age do butterflies live, and do

432.Are there any American crocodiles? I do not mean alligators. PHUSIS. Whence the term "uppercrust" i. e. the better class of society? ORELOS.] Which was the first genealogy published in the United States; at what time and place? J. Q. A. I lately saw "Dr. Bird's prize tragedy, Spartacus the Gladiator," played in Providence, R. I., with McCullough as Sparticus. The play occupied about two hours. When, where, and by whom was it published, and where can a copy be obtained? MRS. COREY. 436. What sultan struck off some Persian heads that what physician might see the spasms in the muscles of the neck? 437. What princess brought to what king, as part of her wedding dowry, the fortresses of Tangiers in Africa and Bombay in Hindostan? IRVING, Natick, R. I. What King said, "He who brings me the 438. [head of one of my enemies shall be dearer to me than a brother ?" A. M. A. 1 When, where, and by whom were brick first made in the United States? J. Q. A. What root is so highly prized in the East that it often sells for its weight in gold? IRVING. In several countries of the world, it is customary for women to have several husbands. What is the custom called, and where practiced? A. M. A. Who first laid down the principle that nothing is to be believed which is not understood? J. Q. A.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1883.

Nos. 15 & 16.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."-Joseph Addison.

123-268. Your correspondent, "J. W. H." has tripped a little in his answer on p. 197 when he gives a reason why the sun and moon "look larger" at the horizon than on the meridian. If by "looking larger" is meant subtending a larger angle the fact is the reverse, and these bodies "look larger" on the meridian, because they are nearer. Besides when near the horizon the apparent vertical diameter is shortened and not lengthened by refraction, while the horizontal diameter is not affected by this cause. Hence it follows that the apparent diameter of the sun and moon is diminished by the greater distance when near the horizon, and the vertical diameter is still further diminished in that position by refraction. The reason of this last effect is this. Refraction increases the apparent altitude of a body, and this increase is greater the nearer the body is to the horizon; hence as the lower limb of the sun or moon is nearer the horizon than the upper limb, it is lifted more and thus the body is flattened vertically.

But again if the expression "look larger" refers to the size as determined by the judgment of the observer, then it is true that these heavenly bodies "look larger" when near the horizon. The decision of one's judgment upon the size of any object seen at a distance is the result of two quantities found by observation, viz: the subtended angle, and the distance. These data being correctly given the diameter of the body can be computed exactly; when only guessed at, the estimated size will be wide of the truth. Of these two quantities necessary for an estimate of size the distance is the more difficult to estimate, and in case there are few or no intervening objects to aid the eye, is always made much too small. Applying this to the moon, when near the horizon the eye has the aid of objects on the earth to help its appreciation of the great distance, all of which aid is lacking when it is near the meridian, hence the apparent difference in size by estimation, a difference which would be reversed if the measure be taken with accurate instruments.

E. T. Q.

179-353. Here are a few derivations of the word in question:

A newspaper man in San Francisco, in attempting to coin a word to designate a gang of young street Arabs under the beck of one named Muldoon, hit upon the idea of dubbing them "noodlums," that is, simply reversing the leader's name. In writing the word the strokes of the "n" did not correspond in height, and the compositor taking the "n" for an "h," printed it hoodlum.—The Congregationalist, Sept. 26, 1877.

A gang of bad boys from fourteen to nineteen years of age was associated for the purpose of stealing. These boys had a place of rendezvous, and when danger threatened them their words of warning were, "Huddle 'em, Huddle 'em!" An article headed "Huddle 'em' describing the gang and their plan of operations, was published in the San Francisco Times. The name applied to them was soon contracted into hoodlub.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Express, August 25, 1877.

Before the late war there appeared in San Francisco a man whose dress was very peculiar. The boys took a fancy to it, and organizing themselves into a military company adopted in part the dress of this man. The head-dress resembled the fez, from which was suspended a long tail. The gamins called it a "hood," and the company became known as the "hoods." The rowdy element in the city adopted much of the dress of the company referred to, and were soon designated as "hoodlums."—San Francisco Morning Call, October 27, 1877.

I have also read somewhere that the term was applied to certain girls, who always were a head covering resembling a hood, from which they were called "hoodlum girls."

CANTON.

220-396. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars is now twelve days, which has arisen because the solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap-year, as fixed by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 45.

Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the then current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted, October 5 1582 becoming October 15. The difference between the old and new style up to 1699, was ten days; after 1700, eleven days; after 1800, twelve days.

H. K. A.

223-423. The etymology of these terms is disputed. One authority states that they are derived from the Celtic ugham, a kind of saddle with bags attached, employed by the Scottish freebooters. These robbers were designated by the Highlanders by the name of Whig-gam-more, or "big saddle thieves," and when the civil war broke out the Scotch and Irish, who espoused the royal cause, were called taobh Righ, "the King's party," and bestowed the name of Whiggamore thieves upon their opponents. These terms soon became abbreviated into Whig and Tory, and later on served to distinguish the rival houses of Hanover and Stuart.

Burnet, in his History of His Own Times, says:-

The southwest counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year, and the north parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, Whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called Whigamors and shorter Whiggs. Now in that year (1648), after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated the people to rise and march to Edinburgh, and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with unheard of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came.

The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and bearded them, they being about 6,000. This was called the Whiggamors' inroad, and everafter that all that opposed the Court came in contempt to be called Whiggs, and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion."

Roger North, Laing, and Linguard held that the original Scotch Whigs were so called from "whig," i. e. sour whey, a common drink of the people. Others claim that the word is from the initials of the sentence "We hope in God," this being the motto of the party from which the Whigs arose.

Echard (History of England) states that "great heats and animosities were created by these petitioners and abhorrers, and they occasioned many feuds and quarrels in private conversations; and about the same time (1680), and from the same cause, arose the pernicious terms and distinctions of Whig and Tory, both exotic names, which the parties invidiously bestowed upon each other; all that adhered to the interest of the crown and lineal succession were by the contrary party branded with the title given to Irish robbers; and they, in return, gave the others the appellation of Whig, or sour milk, formerly appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid covenanters."

The authority last quoted has confused the derivations. Tories, robbers, and rapparees, are always associated in Irish Parliamentary acts. Malone says that Tories are from the Irish toree, "give me" (your money). "The opponents of the government in 1681, 1682, etc., affected

to think all who were attached to the crown, papists, and therefore called them tories, i. e. vile papists and robbers."

As regards these terms in the history of our own country, we learn from Appleton's Cyclopædia, that "the term Whig was applied during the Revolution to the patriotic party, the adherents to the Crown being called 'tories.' Both words subsequently disappeared from the political vocabulary of the country until the Presidential election of 1832, when the anti-Jackson party took the name of Whig. The party broke up in 1854-5."

78-180. Theodore Martin, the biographer of Prince Albert, says that the surname of the present royal family of England is Wettin. It is the family name of the House of Saxony, to whom the dominion of Saxony came in 1420. The King of Saxony and the minor princes of the House of Saxony are therefore Wettins, or in German, named Wettiner. Of course, the sovereigns of England from George I. to Victoria are Guelphs by descent, but the marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha in 1840 must have changed her name to his as in case of the marriage of any other lady. Condensed from Whitehall Review.

A. Q. J.

223-423. Whig and Tory are names which for the last two centuries have been popularly applied to two opposing parties in Great Britain. Both were at first names of reproach. Whig was originally a nickname of the peasantry of the Western Lowlands of Scotland, said by some to be derived from a word or sound used by them in driving their horses; by others, from whiq, an acetous liquor subsiding from sour cream. Its next application was to the bands of covenanters, chiefly from the west of Scotland, who subsequently to the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, took up arms against the government, and, after gaining some successes in encounters with the king's troops, were defeated at Bothwell Bridge. Thence the name Whig (or Whigamore) came to be fastened, first, on the whole Presbyterian zealots of Scotland, and afterwards on those English politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the court and treat Protestant nonconformists with leniency. The word Tory is said to be derived from tora, tora, in Irish, give give, or stand and deliver. It was first given to certain bands of outlaws, half robber, half insurgent, professing the Roman Catholic faith, who harassed the English in Ireland; and was thence applied reproachfully to all who were supposed to be abettors of the imaginary Popish plot; and then generally to persons who refused to concur in the exclusion of a Roman Catholic prince from the throne. J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

220-400. Huron is from the French hure and was a name applied by the French to the Wyandots.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

182-369. There are some persons who cherish a profound distrust of certain days, and who would as soon imperil their own lives as begin any important work on a Friday. The Italians add Tuesday as being disastrous for marriage or travel:—

Ni Venerdi ni Martedi Non si sposa e non si parti.

The superstition of Friday being unlucky may perhaps be traced to the fact that the Saviour is supposed to have been crucified on this day. Sailors frequently postpone the date of their departure until Saturday morning, from a fear of the evil influences of the day preceding. There is a story told that the Lords of the Admiralty, desiring to prove the absurdity of this superstition, commenced building a vessel on Friday, launched her on a Friday, named her "The Friday," procured a captain Friday, and sent her to sea on a Friday, and—she was never heard of again.

Dr. Buchanan, in his Asiatic Researches, (VI. 172), informs us that the Brahmins of India cherish a similar aversion to Friday, for "on this day no work must be commenced." Some portion of its baneful influence is perhaps due to the day's sponsor, Freya, the wife of Odin, the Scandinavian Venus and goddess of fecundity. The Spaniards consider it very unlucky, and the Finns hold that all work begun on a Friday will come to naught.

Richard Cœur de Lion was slain on a Friday, which impels Geoffrey de Vinsauf to allude to its unlucky character:—

> O Veneris lacrymosa dies, Osidus amarum! Illa dies tua nox fuit, et Venus illa venenum.

Chaucer refers to this passage in his "Nonne's Preeste's Tale" (V. 15, 353, et seq.), when he says:—

O Gaufride, dear maister soverain,
That, whan thy worthy King Richard was slain
With shot, complainedest his deth so sore,
Why ne had I now thy science and thy fore,
The Friday for to chiden, as did ye?
For on a Friday sothly slain was he.

Sir Thomas Overbury in his "Character of a Milkmaid," mentions a superstition alluding to dreams on a Friday, to wit: "Lastly, her dreams are so chaste that she dare tell them, only a Friday's dream is all her superstition; that she conceals for fear of anger."

"After the Reformation," says a writer, "the old evil days appear to have abated much of the ancient malevolent influences, and to have left behind them only a general superstition against fishermen setting out to fish, or seamen to take a voyage, or landsmen a journey, or domestic ser-

vants to enter on a new place—on a Friday." Erasmus dwells upon the inconsistency of the English of his time, who eat flesh during the Lenten season, yet hold it a heinous offence to eat any upon a Friday out of Lent. In many country districts in the northern part of England no weddings take place on this day, and a proverb informs us that

"Friday's moon, come when it will, comes too soon."

In Scotland, however, a contrary opinion prevails, and statistics show that nine-tenths of the marriages in Glasgow during one year, were celebrated on a Friday. Henri IV. of France, considered it very lucky, and began any important undertaking by preference on this day.

In the following quotation from "Marmion" (Introd. Canto VI), the

"baneful influence" is connected with goblin lore:-

The Highlander, whose red claymore The battle turned on Maidas shore, Will, on a Friday morn, look pale If asked to tell a fairy tale: He fears the vengeful Elfin King, Who leaves that day his grassy ring; Invisible to human ken, He walks among the sons of men.

History has recorded three Fridays which have proved unusually unlucky—the so-called "Black Fridays." The first one occurred December 6, 1745, the day on which the news arrived in London that the Pretender had reached Derby. On Friday, September 24, 1869, there was a financial panic in this country, and gold attained the value of \$1.62½ in the New York market. This is the day known as "Black Friday," among the stock-brokers. Finally, on Friday, September 19, 1873 (the day following Jay Cooke and Co.'s suspension), there were many failures in New York City, and some persons refer to this as a "Black Friday."

But with these two exceptions, it seems to me that this day has been a conspicuously lucky one in the history of America. It was on Friday, the 3d day of August, 1492, that Columbus sailed from Palos for the New World. It was on Friday, the 12th of October, 1492, that he first saw the land, after sixty-five days of navigation. It was on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1493, that he started on his return to Spain, to announce to their Catholic Majesties the glorious result of their expedition, and on Friday, the 15th of March, 1493, that he disembarked in Andalusia. It was on Friday, the 13th of June, 1494, that he discovered the American continent. On Friday, March 5th, 1497, Henry VII. of England gave to John Cabot his dispatch for the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the continent of North America. On Friday, September 6th, 1565, Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. On

Friday, November 10th, 1620, the *Mayflower* first disembarked a few emigrants on American soil at Provincetown, and on Friday, December 22d, 1620, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock. It was on Friday, February 22d, 1732, that George Washington was born. It was on Friday June 16th, 1775, that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and on Friday, October 7th, 1777, that the surrender of Saratoga took place, which event decided France to give her aid to the Americans. The treason of Arnold was discovered on Friday. Yorktown surrendered on Friday; and on Friday, June 7th, 1776, Richard Henry Lee read the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress.

CAXTON.

220-397. Sir Bernard Burke in his family tales asserts that this phrase arose from the rapid rise of a certain John Robinson of Appleby, Westmoreland. He made such quick advancement under the patronage of the then Earl of Lonsdale (known by his numerous tenant farmers as "farthing Jamie"), that it became a proverb to say, "before you can say Jack Robinson." This James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, was a most eccentric man, but of large wealth and great force of character, and it was equally proverbial to say that "he never touched any one without making him or marring him." It is alleged that he bought a field at Askham of a poor man, stipulating that he should pay when the first crop was reaped, and he then sowed acorns. However his successor put most of his tricks right.

220-397. a. "Before one could say Jack Robinson," a saying to express a very short time, is said by Grose to have originated from a very volatile gentleman of that appellation who would call on his neighbors and be gone before his name could be announced. The expression has been erroneously connected with one John Robinson, of Appleby, Westmoreland, who in a surprisingly short time rose from obscurity to wealth and power.

H. K. A.

224-433. The term "uppercrust" is slang for the upper rank of society. It seems that long ago the upper crust of a loaf of bread was the orthodox part to place before distinguished visitors, and the meaning of the word has passed over from the thing offered to those to whom it is offered.

H. K. A.

156-91-62. We add one more "The Devil's Ride," by S. W. Small (Old Si), of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. W. I. Brenizer.

124-276. The star that heralded Christ's first coming appeared in the east, and Christians, expecting that the herald of His second coming will appear in the same direction, bury the dead with their heads towards the west so that they may see Christ when they rise at the resurrection.

W. I. BRENIZER.

220-398. To join issue is a legal term borrowed from the earliest practice of the English Courts, and known to have existed among all the early European judicatures. Formerly all pleadings (i. e. allegations of fact mutually made on either side), were oral and it was the duty of the presiding judge to so regulate these allegations as to bring the parties to "some specific matter affirmed on the one side and denied on the other; this was called "the issue," from the Latin exitus, and meaning the parties were at the end of their pleading. This issue, or question was of necessity either one of fact or law; if the former, the party offered to try it by the jury (usually); if the latter, he offered to refer it to the Judges for decision. By his thus offering to refer it to the jury or the judge, he was technically said "to tender issue." Issue when well tendered had to be accepted, which was called, "joinder in issue;" e. g. if one party said I will refer this question which I assert and you deny to the jury for decision, the other joins him in thus referring it to the jury in a form which concludes with the words, "and the plaintiff likewise," which as before stated is termed a joinder in issue or "Similiter."

From the above it would seem that when one joins issue with me he agrees with me. "Joc."

221-411. What "J. S. G." refers to is undoubtedly the following provision of the General Laws of N. H., Chap. 193, sect 10: "Every child or the issue of a child of the deceased not named, or referred to in his will, and who is not a deviser or legatee, shall be entitled to the same portion of the estate real and personal as he would be if the deceased were intestate."

This section is a revision of a similar section applicable to real estate of the statutes of 1822; that of 1822, a revision of 1779; 1779 of 1771, and that of 1771 is undoubtedly taken from the Massachusetts one of 1700. Thus the law appears to be ancient, and the reason for it is the same as in the case of posthumous children. That it was a mistake and accident on the testator's part that they were not named and that the omission occurred through carelessness. It also "being reasonable to suppose that those about sick and aged would not be anxious to remind them of the absent unnecessarily." The law therefore simply does what it is reasonable to suppose the testator would have done had he thought of it.

"Joc."

224-431. The question which "Phusis" asks is about as hard to answer as to give the age of man. All through the months of April, May, and June, a large number of chrysalids send forth their butterfly inmates, who if they escape their natural enemies, live until the cold nights of September or October put an end to their existence.

Our earliest visitor of all the butterflies, the purplish brown Vanessa Antiopa, I have seen in sheltered spots in March and April, and with its

half brother Vanessa J. Album are the only two that, to my knowledge, hibernate in New Hampshire, thus being an exception to the rule as at first stated, and the only ones that can be said to live to a ripe old age; but it is very doubtful if they survive a second winter.

Some of our visitors have two broods, as the small yellow *Philodice*, the first appearing in April, and the second, the last of July. Some of these appearing, as they do, earlier than others, would seem to have a better chance for a long life; but after a butterfly has taken means to perpetuate its kind, which it does by laying eggs, its mission seems fulfilled and it dies a natural death. The average life of a butterfly might be set down at from three to four months.

It is full grown when it emerges from its chrysalis state, save that its wings are rolled up in small compass, and are wet and wrinkled. These it unfolds in a few hours, and then is life size. The difference in size of the same species is owing no doubt to the fact that some of the caterpillars are larger, stronger, and more healthy than others, thus producing larger butterflies.

For more explicit information let "P." consult "Harris's Insects injurious to vegétation." "Joc."

184-387. Canossa was a castle in Modena. Haydn says, "here the emperor Henry IV. of Germany submitted to penance imposed by his enemy, Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to inclemency of winter, Jan., 1077, till the Pope admitted him, and granted him absolution." This explains Bismarck's meaning in his speech to which "Student" refers.

H. K. A.

221-406. Julius Cæsar made several changes in the calendar and among others he gave to July 31 days, naming it July because his birth-day came on the 12th of that month. Augustus not to be outdone, took one day from February and gave it to August, so as to have this month named after himself, and have it to have just as many days as July.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

222-415. "Let us have peace," were the closing word of Grant's letter accepting the nomination to the presidency, May 29, 1868. H. K. A.

223-428. Richard Cœur de Lion seems to have originated taring and feathering. Hovenden says that Richard when he sailed for the Holy-Land, made sundry laws for the regulation of his fleet, one of which was that "a robber who shall be convicted of theft, shall have his head cropped after the manner of a champion, and boiling pitch shall be poured thereon, and then the feathers of a cushion shall be shaken out upon him so that he may be known, and at the first land at which the ships shall touch he shall be set on shore.

H. K. A.

183-397. The following extract from a letter in the San Francisco Chronicle gives an interesting description of a visit to "Death's Valley" in the desert region of California:—

"On the 17th of July last (1882) with a train of five mules, and two companions, one of whom was partially familiar with the country, I climbed the summit of Cerre Gordo. At last we stood upon the lofty ridge of the Telescopes and beheld below us the fateful valley which lies 280 feet below the level of the sea and extends for a hundred miles northeast and southwest, with a width of from thirty to forty miles from east to west. Upon no landscape can one look so deeply into the interior of the earth, for it occupies the lowest point of dry land upon the continent, and, so far as I am informed, of the earth itself. Before us lies a long, deep, wide, vast basin, its shining patches disclosing through the distance its beds of soda, salt, and borax, which cover thousands of acres, and blaze, and shimmer, and burn in the steady blaze of light and heat which pours upon them from the cloudless sky. The valley's deep declension grows upon the senses and becomes more marked as the eye is held steadily upon it, and it is emphasized by the swift declivity of the inclosing mountains. Drear and desolate it stretches its full length along in a frame of painted mountains, which define, in strong and mighty lines, its aspects of terror.

Though leaving the summit at 3 p. M., and riding steadily down descending trails, night reached the borders of the valley. By the brilliant moonlight we were enabled to trace the trail along the rocky washes as we rode into the night. At last, worn and weary with hours of riding, we reach the center of the valley, known as the Big Hole, the point

of greatest depression.

Though time and exploration have drawn from out the ancient story most of its fearful threads, this is still 'Death's Valley,' and is still and will, remain a region of dread. Indians familiar with its face from infancy, know its treachery and cannot be prevailed upon to go into it beyond their time-worn trails. To the lost emigrant it was 'the valley of the shadow of death.' The daring prospector enters it with fear. He knows its terrors, and the bleaching bones of many a skeleton warn him to beware. Once lost within its embrace and a man's doom is written. Without water to cool his fevered frame, the sweltering air drives him to agony and bewilderment. Confused, he wanders without aim. Reason unseated by fantasy, gives imagination rein to play tricks with his judgment. Beholding heaven at last in the mocking waters of the mirage, he sinks to die in the flame of the desert."

101-246. By the context of Berkeley's poem, it will be seen that his "fifth act" refers, not to his projected college merely, but to the raising of a mighty empire in America, where, on the ruggedness of nature was to be engrafted the refinement of art and literature.

J. W. H.

88-27. Is not the statement of "Eroteme" regarding classical scholars believing in barnacle geese and kindred myths, a good argument against the further study of the classics in our schools and colleges?

R. N. O., Norton, Mass.

123-272. "The statement has been made, that if a full minor chord is played with full organ, in a large empty cathedral, its echo will be major. Is it a fact, and if so, what is the reason?"

J. Q. A.

I have looked in the successive numbers of N. and Q. for an answer to this question, but no one seems to have replied. I had a theory in connection with the subject, but, not willing to display my ignorance, if my theory should be incorrect, I wrote to the gentlemanly accomplished organist of Trinity Church, New York, Mr. Arthur H. Messiter, than whom I knew no one who would have had opportunity to know the truth of the matter. His answer was as follows:—

"In reply to your question, I have never noticed the phenomenon of which you write, nor have I heard or seen it mentioned; nevertheless I think it quite possible.

The minor chord is an entirely artificial combination, having no foundation in nature; no pure minor chord can be produced, for in every case the major third of fundamental tone will be heard at the same time as the minor third, as fourth harmonic or upper partial of such fundamental tone.

It is easy to imagine that when the hand are withdrawn from the keys, the sound of the minor third will die at once; while the reverberations will take their proper shape according to natural laws; each note of the chord giving (harmonically) its major third, and the effect of the whole strongly major. I do not think that the fifth [I had written my theory to him, which was based largely on the fifth J. H. H. D.] has any influence; all depends on the fundamental tone—natural harmonics will be reinforced—intrusive sounds will drop out.

I have not had time to look much into authorities on this subject; but hope to do so. I should like to be sure that the terms of the proposition are sound."

J. H. H. D.

221-408. The origin of the name Quaker is not positively known. Some authorities say it was applied in derision "because the Friends often trembled or quaked under an awful sense of the infinite purity and majesty of God." A more probable derivation is to be found in the journal of George Fox, who was imprisoned almost a year in Derby. "Justice Bennet, of Derby," says Fox, "was the first to call us Quakers, because I bade him quake and tremble at the word of the Lord." (1650), CAXTON.

223-428. A statute of Richard I. enacted that any robber voyaging with the Crusaders "shall be first shaved, then boiling pitch shall be poured upon his head, and a cushion of feathers shook over it;" he was then to be put on shore at the very first place the vessel touched.—Rymer Fædera

151-304. The legend F. D. or Fid. Def. on the coins of England, appeared for the first time in the reign of George I. These letters are abbreviations of the Latin *Fidei Defensor*, defender of the faith.

I. 65. The earliest record of this punishment is in 1189.

H. K. A.

220-397. There is no good reason why the words "Jack Robinson" can be uttered any faster than others of a similar nature, and the origin of this expression is certainly not due to any peculiar adaptability of their quick pronunciation.

Sir Thomas Robinson, known as Long Sir Thomas, was secretary to George II. For his servility of spirit towards this monarch Fox and Pitt bestowed the epithet upon him. "Whatever he suggests," says Fox, "the King would carry out as speedily as you can say Jack Robinson." The saying has also been erroneously connected with John Robinson (1727-1802), of Appleby, Westmoreland, "who in a surprisingly short time rose from obscurity to wealth and power, becoming an influential member of Parliament, Secretary to the Treasury, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, etc."

Grose says that the phrase originated from a very volatile gentleman of that name, who would call upon his friends and be off again before the servant could announce him.

Conf. also Walpole's Memoirs of George II., Hervey's Memoirs of George II., and Halliwell's Arch. Dict'y., the latter of whom quotes the following couplet:—

"A warke it ys as easie to be donne As tys to saye, Jacke! robys on." CAXTON.

220-397. Plutarch, in the life of Emilius Paulus relates the story of a Roman who was divorced from his wife, and highly blamed by his friends, who demanded, "was she not chaste? was she not fair?" Holding up his shoe, he asked them if it was not well made, "and yet," he added, "none of you can tell where it pinches me."

For, God it wot, he sat ful still and song, When that his scho ful bitterly him wrong.

Chaucer, Canterbury Tales. C. 6074.

CAXTON.

223-426. Hobedy-hoy - between a man and a boy. Conf. Spanish, hombre de hoja (a man of lath), a man beaten out thin. Brewer says:

I fancy hobedy is diminutive of hob, a clownish lout, a word which appears in hob-nail, hobgoblin; if so, the word may be the diminutive adjective hobeden joined to the Welsh hæden (a tom-boy, male or female). Hobeden hæden contracted into hobedy-hoy, a clownish tom-boy.

CAXTON.

223-428. The origin of applying "tar and feathers" to offensive persons comes from Richard Cour de Lion's order issued when he went to rescue Jerusalem from the Infidels: "If any man committeth theft, boiling pitch shall be poured over his head and feathers shaken over it."

G. W. B.

177-335. Two eminent scientists, Mr. G. H. Darwin, a son of the celebrated naturalist, and Prof. R. S. Ball, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, contend that it does not, but that the opposite is true. In a lecture delivered in Birmingham, Eng., not long since, Prof. Ball showed that there must have been a time when the moon almost touched the earth and that the rotation of both the earth and the moon was so rapid that the days on the one were of exactly the same length as the days on the other, and that only about three hours. Mr. Darwin believes that there was no dry land at that period, but that the earth was one fluid mass. The moon, however, gradually retreated, and in its retreat slackened its speed until it did not rotate but once in twenty-nine days. The action of the tides upon the rotation of the earth also caused it to slow up, and the same silent force is still causing an almost imperceptible decrease in the speed of our planet, and if we accept Prof. Ball's calculations, there will be a time in the future when the day of the earth and the moon will again be equal; when they will each be fourteen hundred hours, or fiftyseven days long. This is a strictly mathematical deduction, and in this age everybody must bow down to mathematics. J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

179-354. The Friendly Islands were so named from the friendly attitude the natives assumed toward the two navigators Tasman and Cook.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

221-406. In the distribution of the days through the several months, Cæsar adopted a simpler and more commodious arrangement than that which has since prevailed. He had ordered that the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh months, that is January, March, May, July, September, and November, should have each thirty-one days, and the other months thirty, excepting February, which in common years should have only twenty-nine, but ever fourth year thirty days. This order was interrupted to gratify the vauity of Augustus, by giving the month bearing his name as many days as July, which was named after the first Cæsar. A day was accordingly taken from February and given to August; and in order that three months of thirty-one days might not come together, September and November were reduced to thirty days, and thirty-one given to October and December. For so frivolous a reason was the regulation of Cæsar abandoned, and a capricious arrangement introduced, which it requires some attention to remember.

W. I. BRENIZER.

221-408. The Society of Friends were originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends. Justice Benent of Derby gave them the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present to quake at the word of the Lord.

H. K. A.



74-136. It was Sir John Prestwich, a baronet of the west of England, a friend of the Americans during the Revolution, and an accomplished antiquarian, who suggested to John Adams, who was then in England negotiating for peace, that an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, like the American flag, with the chief blue, and spangled with thirteen stars, would make a fine device for a national coat of arms, and to give it more consequence he proposed to place it en the breast of a displayed American eagle without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance.

This suggestion pleased Adams, and he communicated it to his friends in Congress. Congress too, was pleased with it, and in the *Journal* of June 20, 1782, may be found a description of the great seal which was then adopted.

"T. S." will find this description and many other items of interest relating to the great seal, in an article by Benson J. Lossing in Harper's Magazine for July, 1856.

H. K. A.

223-428. Anquetil, in his Histoire de France, 1805, has the following passage in reference to this mode of chastisement: They (the two crusading kings, Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus,) afterwards made in concert the laws of police which should be observed in both their armies. No women except washerwomen were to be permitted to accompany the troops. Whoever killed another was, according to the place where the crime should be committed, to be cast into the sea, or buried alive, bound to the corpse of the murdered person. Whoever wounded another was to have his hand cut off; whoever struck another should be plunged three times into the sea; and whoever committed theft should have warm pitch poured over his head, which should then be powdered with feathers, and the offender should afterwards be left abandoned on the first shore.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

224-441. The custom for a woman to have more than one husband is called plyandry, and is very common in Thibet and in some parts of the interior of Africa. In Thibet it is not an unusual thing for a woman in marrying the eldest of a family of brothers to include in the contract all of the other brothers as well. Polyandry was also common among the ancient Medes, among which nation women were not considered worthy of general esteem unless they had as many as five husbands.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

220-397 (b). "Where the shoe pinches."

"Where the shoe pinches" was given in Plutarch's "Life of Emilius Paulus." A Roman who had been divorced from his wife was greatly blamed by his friends for his course. "Was she not chaste? Was she not fair?" asked they. Holding out his shoe, he replied: "Is it not new and well-made? Yet none of you can tell where it pinches me."

49-125. The number thirteen has preved a very lucky one to John Hatfield. He was a soldier in the reign of William III. and was charged with having fallen asleep while on duty upon Windsor Terrace. Before the court-martial he asserted, in proof of his innocence, that he had heard the clock of St. Paul's cathedral strike thirteen times, which statement was confirmed by several witnesses. He died in 1770, at the advanced age of 102. See Walcott's Memorials of Westminster.

The phrase "at sixes and sevens" (referred to on page 142) has nothing to do with the "thirteen" superstition.

"The Deity is mentioned in the Towneley Mysteries, (pp. 97.118) as He that 'sett alle on seven;' i. e. set or appointed everything in seven days. A similar phrase (p. 85) is not so evident. It is explained in the Glossary 'to set things in, to put them in order;' but it evidently implies, in some cases, an exactly opposite meaning—to set in confusion, to rush to battle, as in the following example: — 'To set the steven'— to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition." (West. und Cumb. Dial. p. 390.

These phrases may be connected with each other. Be this as it may, there is certainly the phrase, 'to be at at sixes and sevens,' to be in great confusion. Herod, in his anger at the wise men, says:—

'Bot be they past me by, by Mahowne in heven, I shall, and that in hy, set alle on sex and seven.'

-Towneley Mysteries, p. 148."

From Halliwell's Dict'y of Archaic and Provincial Words.

It has been asked, "May not this expression bear reference to the 'points' in the game of piquet? or may it not have arisen from the passage in Eliphaz's discourse to Job?" (vid. Job v. 19.) CAXTON.

223-423. Toree is an old Irish word meaning give me, used by robbers as "your money or your life." Whig is a word used in Scotland for sour milk or whey. Tory was first used in politics in 1679, to designate the adherents of James duke of York. Whig was applied to the "covenanters," and in 1648, to persons opposed to the court. Some say it is from the initials of the motto of a political club, "We hope in God."

N. B. W.

183-379. Death Valley, into which the Amargoza river flows, is situated east of the highest part of the Sierra Nevada. It is about forty miles long, and its center is, in winter, a salt marsh whose surface is more than 100 feet below the sea level.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

223-425. There is an individual at most of our County Fairs in this part of Ohio, who sells the oil of the rattlesnake for deafness and all diseases of the ear.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

Google

183-380. The basis of the Roman system of notation was a simple series of perpendicular strokes, and the first abbreviation was perhaps a division by tens. In course of time the \times only was retained. In the same way, as large numbers were employed, a second new symbol ([) was adopted for 100, which, it is supposed was the canceling mark for ten \times 's, as \times was for ten units. This mark ultimately assumed the shape of C, partly perhaps, for the sake of facility in writing, and partly because it was the initial of the Latin word centum. The same rule produced M (the initial of mille), also written n, which indicated 1000. If they wished to employ higher numbers they drew a horizontal line over these marks, which was equivalent to increasing their value a thousand fold, thus $\overline{M} = 1,000,000$, $\overline{C} = 100,000$, etc.

It was soon found that further divisions were necessary, and accordingly × was divided horizontally, which gave V, the symbol for five. Similarly, the lower half of [was adopted for one-half of this number, or 50. One thousand was occasionally represented by a sort of an arrow-head (C¹D, and this deprived of its left barb gave ¹D, which was eventually joined, making D. Lastly IV was substituted for IIII, IX for VIIII, etc.

In later times the notation was extended by a multiple of the symbol for 1000, thus ccloo represented 10,000, ccclooo 100,000, etc., and dividing these we obtain 'cc or 5000, and 'ccc or 50,000, etc.

Half was represented by an S (semi) at the end of the figures, thus XIIIS would be 13½. The S was sometimes written like our figure 5.

The points after the Roman figures were exceedingly various, and have never been virtually fixed. One form was to place a small o immediately after the symbol, M^o , XI^o , etc.

The ancient inhabitants of Spain employed the same Roman ciphers as we do. Forty was represented like an X with the top of the stroke in the form of a semicircle, which, says a writer, "merits the more particular notice as it has misled many of the learned."

CANTON.

11-13. "STUDENT" is referred to a work on "Original Lists of Persons of Quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles; Political Rebels; Serving-men Sold for a Term of Years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700, with their ages, the localities where they formerly lived in the mother country, names of the ships in which they embarked; and other interesting particulars. From MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. Edited by John Camden Hotten. 4to. half morocco, gilt top, pp. 700, New York, 1874. \$10.00. From Bibliotheca Americana; Rob't Clarke & Co., Cincinnati."

223-430. Timperley, under the date of 1496, speaking of Aldus Manutius, says:-

Aldus was extravagant in the use of his italic, for he printed whole volumes in it. Several eminent printers inserted short quotations in it (the italic), but rejected it when they were long, and substituted double commas (") at the beginning of the line, to distinguish the quoted matter from the body of the work.

In France, we find these marks as early as 1578, in the Odes by Ronsard, printed by Gabriel Buon, Paris. I quote from book v. ode 27.

"Si ia ne la tient enclose "Bien estroit dedans la maiu."

The Elizabethau writers employed them to emphasize an aphorism. I find them as early as 1587, in the *Jocasta* of George Gascoigne, e. g.:

", Experience proves, and daily is it seene, , In vaine, too vaine, man strives against the heavens.

I also find them in the quarto Sejanus (1605), and Catiline (1611), of Ben Jonson, as well as in the folios of 1616 and 1640. In Cynthia's Revels (1600) occurs the following example:—

"Yeares are beneath the spheres; and time makes weake" Things under heaven, not powers which governe heaven."

The French call them guillemets, and the Germans ganse augen (geese eyes). The latter employ them thus.,, ". As many of the German vowels are modified by placing two small dots over them, a quotation mark immediately preceding would look awkward if placed above the line,—hence the custom.

CANTON.

224-440. I translate from C. Ph. Funke Naturgeschichte, Braunschweig, Ginseng. Panax quinquefolium. Although this plant is but little known in Europe, it is highly esteemed in China, where it grows. It has a root perhaps two inches in length, of a yellowish color, and which is capable of being subdivided into two or three parts. From this grows a stalk of a deep red color and about a foot in height, with oval leaves. The Chinese employ the root as a universal medicine, and even ascribe to it the power of prolonging life. The emperor gives orders about gathering it, and places gardeners and watches at those places where it is planted. An ounce of the root costs from thirty to forty times its weight in silver.

It may be worthy to note here that the American Pharmacopœia considers it practically worthless. Caxton.

221-407. Max Muller says that filibuster, the signification of which is a freebooter or pirate, is derived from the Spanish word filibote, a fast sailing vessel; and that the Spanish word itself is a corruption of the English word flyboat.

H. K. A.

184-387. The rupture between the Pope and German Empire is not the first on record. In 1076 Henry IV., King of Germany, quarreled with Gregory VII., for which that pontiff excommunicated him. Henry at first made light of this, but was finally compelled to do penance. Accompanied only by his faithful consort and their eldest son, he hastened, in midwinter, to Italy, where he sought the Pope. For three days in January, 1077, Henry, barefooted, and clothed only in the hair-cloth shirt of a penitent, was compelled to stand without the castle gates of Canossa (where the Pope was holding court with his mistress), exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, before the Pope consented to remove the ban of excommunication. In the last difficulty, however, the tables were turned, and the German Emperor and Empire could bid defiance to excommunication.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

221-418. The antiquity of ball play is such that the name of the inventor is lost in obscurity. The earliest records speak of it as a popular pastime, and the sport must have been formulated by regulation where Homer mentions it in the "Odyssey." The bard, in describing Nausicaa whiling away the hours with this game, tells how—

"Along the skies, Tossed and retossed, the ball incessant flies."

In these words reference is made to a game played upon certain fixed principles.

Darius, King of Persia, demanded of Alexander the Great, a tax of one thousand golden eggs (B. C. 334). The Macedonian king refused, whereupon Darius sent a bat, ball, and a sack of small seeds—the two former to ridicule his youth, and the latter to represent the great number of the Persian army. The bat is represented as having the appearance of the modern wooden snow-shovel.

CANTON.

73-130. Those Jews who observe their religious practices with great exactness do certainly sleep with their heads toward the north, and their faces turned to the east. But this custom is at the present time not carried into execution nearly so much as formerly. In his treatise upon the loadstone, Sir Thomas Browne alludes to the practice in his day as follows:—

"It is also improbable and something singular what some conceive and Eusebius Neeremborgius, a learned Jesuit of Spain, delivered, that the body of man is magnetical, and being placed in a level, the vessel will never rest until the head respecteth the north. If this be true, the bodies of Christians do lie unnaturally in their graves. King Cheops in his tomb, and the Jews in their beds, have fallen upon their natural positions, who reverentially declining the situation of their temple, nor willing to lie as that stood, do place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep meridianly."

121-251. Todd adds the word muskitto or musquitto to Johnson's Dictionary, and quotes

"They paint themselves to keep off the muskittos."
Purchas' Pilgrimage, 1617.

Although the immediate origin of the word is in some measure concealed, it is probably derived from a tribe of Indians called Moscos, which inhabited the northeastern corner of Spanish Central America. The form mosquito, or moskito, is undoubtedly traceable to the earliest English traffic with the natives of this shore.

There are some "Mosquito Kays" off Cape Gracias a Dios, and Strangeway, in his Account of the Mosquito Shore (not a work of authority), remarks that "this country, as is generally supposed, derives its name from a cluster of small islands or banks near its coasts, called the Mosquitoes."

CANTON.

24-67. This romance is generally discredited, from the fact that the first allusion to it was in Smith's pamphlet entitled, "New England's Trials," published in 1622, five years after the death of Pocahontas. Why did not the brave captain proclaim this fact publicly when the Indian maiden, as Lady Rebecca, visited England?

Palfrey says: "Smith, in the latter part of his life, had fallen into the hands of hack-writers, who adapted his story for popular effect."

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK, Ansonia, Ohio.

182-369. Friday, the day of Venus and Frigga of the Northmen, was as such, the lucky day; everything relating to love being regarded as good fortune. The church, to overcome this superstition, selected Friday for public executions, thus rendering it unlucky.

A. W.

220-390. Write usually "the city of New York." In legal papers the form used is "the City and County of New York." W.

220-395. Certainly, it should be "the Old-Book Buyer's Guide." The modern practice of printers to omit the hyphen in such cases is a vicious one, and ought to be abolished. There is no good argument for it, and the practice is a slovenly one.

A. WILDER.

221-407. Filibuster is a word of Spanish origin about synonymous with buccaneer. In Holland is a little river called Vly, the peculiar sailing vessels on which were called flibotes. The word filibostero or flibustier was coined from the appellation, and became the designation of the adventurers under Lopez, who invaded Cuba in 1851. The soldiers of Kinney & Walker in Central America, were also entitled; and filibuster became naturalized in colloquial and reporter's English, first as a noun and then as a verb. It is slang, however.

A. WILDER.

178-342. In Pope's Essay on Man will be found the following verses:

"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land? All fear, none aid you, and few understand. Painful pre-eminence! yourself to view Beyond life's weakness, and its comforts too,"

A. W.

184-381. See Revelation xvii, 15. "Peoples and multitudes, and nations and tongues."

A. W.

175-319. Governor Benj. F. Butler, LL.D., hardly sets up for a poet, but rather for a unique statesman and publicist. The poet of the old Democratic Review was Benjamin F. Butler of New York. He was attorney-general in Jackson's administration, a personal friend of Martin Van Buren, and a prominent "Barnburner." He died a little before the late civil war. Mr. William Allen Butler, author of Nothing to Wear, is his son.

A. WILDER.

175-323. The ten orators of Genoa were Antiphon, Andokides, Lysias, Isokrates, Isaios, Aischines, Lykourgus, Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Deinarchus.

CLASSICUS.

175-326. The Masoretic points were invented by the rabbis of the College at Tiberias about the 8th century. It is said that the non-punctuated copies were then burned, but this is hardly credible. It was sacrilegious, in the estimation of the Jews, to burn a sacred text. It is a question, however, whether the punctuation is not a corrupting of the sense, or a device to keep the real meaning of the Scriptures from the knowledge of the profane.

THEOPHRASTUS.

46-94. Evidently no one can corroborate the assertions here referred to without examining every white cat and Angora cat in the world.

PRIGGLES.

71-130. The theory of the benefit of sleeping with the head to the north (or if south of the equator, to the south) is, that constant currents of terrestrial magnetism run in the lines of the meridians, or nearly so, and that the influence of those currents is beneficial to the nervous system while the body is in that position. I have known persons who claimed that their own experience fully proved this theory.

PRIGGLES.

223-429. Enoch Crosby was the original of "Harvey Birch" in The Spy. His adventures surpassed those of the man of fiction.

A. W.

220-400. Huron is a French name. It was applied to the Wyandotte Indians.

224-441. Polyandry, or plurality of husbands, exists in Thibet and Ceylon. It is noticed in the *Maha-Bharato*, where Draupadi is represented as being the wife of the five Pandu brothers. It probably originated in the practice of putting female infants to death in regions where the means of subsistence were limited. The ancient Hebrew practice, that a man should marry his dead brother's wife and raise up children to the deceased man, not to be his own (Genesis, xxxviii.), doubtless grew out of this.

A. WILDER.

224-440. At a conjecture, I would name ginseng, the root of which is said to be highly esteemed by the Chinese. I doubt, however, whether they could employ gold to measure its value.

A. W.

24-60. The Icesian game is a disk pierced with 20 holes at the 20 summits, accompanied by a box of 20 white plugs marked 1, 2, 3, numerically to 20. With the box are directions. "The first player is to place the five plugs, numbered 1 to 5, in any five holes immediately connected with each other by the black lines, i. e., by 4 consecutive sides. The second player is to then fill in successively the remaining 15 pieces, following the black lines in such a manner that the last piece No. 20, will be left in the hole adjoining No. 1." What it has to do with quaternious, the writer does not see, and it appears also to the writer a thing far too trifling to bear the name of W. R. H. It is a case applied to the 12-edron of 512.

T. P. K.

122-263. "There is a great text in Galatians," is the first line of the seventh stanza of Browning's Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister. So good an authority as Prof Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, writes me that he understands the text referred to, to be that contained in the 5th chapter, verses 19-21 inclusive. "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry," etc. Of course the number 29 is used loosely. H. K. A.

40-25 A list of colonial and state governors was printed as an appendix (I think) in the end of "Annals of America," a work published some eight or ten years ago by a Hartford subscription house. It was approximately correct as far as it went. I prepared a much enlarged table of all the governors as far as I could determine them, with dates of days of beginnings and ends of official term, but could not ascertain all the facts, and found it a work of much research and labor. This table remains in MS. A good list of Plymouth and Massachusetts governors is in the "Massachusetts Legislative Manual," issued yearly; and other similar publications have such lists.

Priggles.

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of."-Charles Dickens.

122. The following is a list of the first newspapers published in several of the different states. Maine, "Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser," published by T. B. Wait, and Benjamin Titcomb, January 1, 1785.

"New Hampshire Gazette," published by Daniel Fowle at Portsmouth, in 1756. "Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post Boy," published at Westminster by Judah Paddock Spooner and Timothy Green in 1781.

At Boston, on September 25, 1690, appeared "Publick Occurrences," printed by Richard Pierce. Only one number was published as the General Court suppressed it. At the same place was published by John Campbell, on April 24, 1704, "The News Letter." James Franklin published "The Rhode Island Gazette" at Newport, September 27, 1733. "The Connecticut Courant," was published at Hartford, by Thomas Green, in 1764. William Bradford published at New York a reprint of one number of "The London Gazette" in 1696. In October, 1725, "The Gazette," a weekly, appeared. "The New Jersey Gazette" was published by Isaac Collins on December 3, 1777. In Delaware, "The Wilmington Courant" was pub-'lished by James Adams in 1761. Andrew Bradford published at Philadel-phia, in 1719, "The Gazette." At Annapolis, in 1727, William Parks published "The Gazette." William Parks also published "The Virginia Gazette" at Williamsburgh in 1736. "The North Carolina Gazette," appeared at Newburn in 1755, "The South Carolina Gazette" was published in 1731 by Thomas Whitmarsh at Charleston, "The Georgia Gazette" appeared at Savannah, April 17, 1763, published by James Johnston. The first paper west of the Alleghany mountains was "The Pittsburgh Gazette," 1786. The first in the Northwest was the "Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory" published by William Maxwell, at Cincinnati, Nov. 9th, 1793.

Carriers Addresses originated with William Bradford of the "Pennsylvania Journal" in 1776. Interviewing was commenced by "The New York Herald" 1859, when a special reporter was sent to Peterborough to interview Gerrit Smith. It has never been successful outside of America.

The first paper in the German language in this country was published quarterly by Christopher Sower, at Germantown, Penn., in 1735. In the same year he published the first almanac in German. In 1739 he commenced a weekly paper.

In'July, 1770, Isaiah Thomas, since called "The Didot of America," began at Boston the publication of "The Massachusetts Spy," which was

removed to Worcester, and published there May 3, 1774. This is said tobe the first paper published in an inland town. The first "History of the Revolution" appeared in its columns, written by Rev. William Gordon, atterwards published in London 1788, and in New York, 1789.

The first "play-house" built in England was the theater erected by J. Burbage in 1576. The first in America was erected at Williamsburg, Va., previous to 1723. Exact date not known.

The first book printed, known to have a genuine date and the name of the printer, was "The Psalter," printed by Schoeffer, at Mentz, in 1457, having been four years in press. In 1459 Schoeffer printed "Durandi Rational," the first book ever printed with cast types with faces. The first booksellers' catalogue was published by George Willer a bookseller of Ausburg, in 1554 or 1564, probably the latter. The first book ever printed with movable type was the "Magazine Bible" (Biblia Latina Vulgate), about 1455, by Gutenberg.

The first subscription books in America, with the names of the subscribers, were Dr. Samuel Williard's "Body of Divinity," and Rev. Thomas Prince's "New England Chronology." Both issued in 1736. Williard's is said to be the first folio of America.

The first spinning-jenny made in this country was the work of Daniel Jackson of Providence, R. I., in 1789. The first cotton mill went into operation at Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 21, 1790, started by Samuel Slater. The first glass-works were erected by Josiah Quincy and Gen. Joseph Palmer in 1744, at Quincy Harbor, Mass. The first paper-mill was erected about 1728, near Milton Lower Falls, Mass.

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Sirius, about seven hundred tons, which arrived at New York from England, April 23, 1838.

Quantitative criticism of verse peculiarities was first applied to the study of Shakespeare's writings by James Spedding in "The Gentleman's Magazine," August, 1850. About thirteen years after, Prof. Hertzberg and Rev. F. G. Fleay applied this kind of criticism to determine the dates of the plays. The first to distinctly discuss the question "Who wrote Shakespeare," was an anonymous writer in "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," August, 1752.

The first historical or epic narrative of Great Britain, was written by John Barbour, arch-deacon of Aberdeen. This poem, "The Bruce," completed in 1373, was written in language much like Chaucer's. The first work upon numismatics was written in 1555, by Eneas Vico of Venice, called "Disarsi sopra le Medaglie degl 'Antichi." The first commentary on the laws of England was "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus," by Henry de Bracton, in the thirteenth century. It was first printed in 1569.

"The Arabian Nights' Entertainment" was first made known to Euro-

peans by Antoine Gallard. He called them "The Thousand and One Nights," and published them in twelve volumes, 1704-17.

The first to apply the word essay to a volume was Bacon, in 1597. In his preface he says "to write certain brief notes which I have called essays."

The first botanical garden was established at Marsburg, in Italy, by Cordus, in 1530. The first in America was that of John Bartram, on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. The first professorship of botany was founded by the University of Padua, in 1533. Cadwallader Colden first introduced the Linnæan system in America. Rauwolf, a German naturalist, published an account of his travels in the Levant, as early as 1581, in which is first mentioned coffee. Peruvian bark was first used as a medicine in Spain in 1640, and in England in 1654.

The first club for the republication of rare books was the Roxburgh Club of London, founded in 1813. The first Historical Society in America was the "Massachusetts Historical Society," founded January 24, 1791. It was limited to thirty resident and thirty corresponding members.

The first attempt to publish an Indian vocabulary was made by Rosier in his "True Relation," published in 1605. The next, and better, was appended by William Wood to his "New England's Prospect," published in 1634.

The first Latin book printed in America was John Norton's answer to Appolonius of Zealand, published in 1644.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

123. Daniel Webster, in his address to the sons of New Hampshire in Boston, says: "Gentlemen, the bones of poor John Wickliffe were dug out of his grave seventy years after his death and burned for his heresy, and his ashes were thrown upon a river in Warwickshire. Some one says:

'The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea,
And Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad
Wide as the waters be.'"

Who wrote the lines?

Bartlett's Dictionary of Familiar Quotations says in a note; "In obedience to the order of the Council of Constance (1425) the remains of Wickliffe were exhumed and burned to ashes, and these cast into the Swift, a neighboring brook running hard by." The note then quotes from Fuller's Church History the famous passage: "Thus this brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon; Avon into Severn; Severn into the narrow seas; they into the main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wickliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over."

The note also refers to Foxe's Book of Martyrs, in which he says: "For though they digged up his body, burned his bones and drowned his ashes,

yet the word of God and truth of his doctrine, with the fruits and success thereof, they could not burn."

It is from Fuller that the thought comes. But who put it into the striking form in which it has become familiar? There is a similar thought in a stanza of a hymn "from the German of Martin Luther" in Rice's Quotations; but it is applied to the dust of all martyrs, and is a rhymed paraphrase of "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

Bartlett, we think, refers also to these lines in a work of the Rev. John Cumming, "The Voices of the Dead;" and we learn that they are often quoted in sermons upon missionary occasions.

So Wordsworth, in his sonnet to Wickliffe. Among the ecclesiastical sonnets:—

"As thou these ashes, little brook, will bear
Into the Avon, Avon to the tide
Of Severn, Severn to the narrow seas,
Into main ocean they; this deed accursed
An emblem yields to friends and enemies,
How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed."

Wordsworth, in a note, owns his debt to Fuller; and certainly his version is merely Fuller and water.

A friend says: "Webster, in quoting the verse in his New Hampshire speech, if I remember correctly, refers to it as the prophetic utterance of a contemporary mind which satisfies me that he knew nothing of its origin, or, as I suggested to you, that he made it himself. The structure of the verse is modern and was not written in the age of Wickliffe, for Wickliffe was contemporary with Chancer; and down to the time of Skelton, a century later, there was no such easy and flowing versification as this in the English tongue."

124.

ANAGRAM.

(The italicized words give the name of a famous play.)

Artful Bell to the card-room dispatch'd grandmamma,
And in similar fashion got rid of papa:
Then, sly puss, 'hind the curtain was secretly kiss'd,
Whilst grannie was playing her tenth game of whist!

A. A. B.

Who fired the Ephesian dome? asks the editor of the Nation. Wonder Ephesuspects us? Cincinnati Saturday Night. The thought is a-Paul-ing! Your Acts do Luke suspicious, but, Mark you, that Saul we know about it.—Boston Post.

125. Notes 36, p. 70. Instead of abistlepha, it is better to write abisselfa and thus avoid the risk of articulating a t sound, which is not the word.

PRIGGLES.

126. BEGINNING OF THE YEAR IN VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Chaldeans' and Egyptians' year, was dated from the autumnal equinox.

The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year.

The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquarius.

The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January.

The Turks and Arabs date the year from the 16th of July.

Dremschid, or Gremschid, king of Persia, observed on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries; and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordered the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox.

The Mexicans begin it in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days each; the last five days are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service at the temples.

The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 26th of August.

The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the new moon at the vernal equinox.

The Mahometans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries.

The Venetians, Florentines, and the Pisans in Italy begin the year at the vernal equinox.

The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was on the first day of March. Under the Carlovingians it began on Christmas day, and under the Capetians on Easter-day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent, Charles IX. appointed, in 1564, that for the future the civil year should commence on the 1st of January.

The Julian calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, and is the old account of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lillis, a Calabrian astronomer.

The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700.

The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March; and the method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D-I752, after which our year commenced on the first day of January.

CAXTON.

127. PRONOUNCING PUZZLE.

The Chicago book-room is responsible for the following pronunciation problem, which has puzzled every one trying it thus far. Of twenty ministers and scholars to whom it was submitted one day, not one read it correctly, the mistakes ranging from seven to twenty-one. Try it:—

"A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient, and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and a necklace of chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refusing to consider herself as sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal; on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie-knife, saying that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner."

128. Note 24, Dials.—Herodotus ascribes the invention of the hemispherical sun-dial to the Assyrians. He had seen it employed in Egypt. This was, in effect, an instrument which exhibited both the daily and the annual motion of the sun. The principle of the shadow was perhaps suggested by the outlines cast by pyramids and obelisks on the plains of Mesopotamia and Egypt; the ground itself warranting a discovery more likely than would the up-and-down hill regions of Europe. Dials were first set up in churches about 613 A. D.

Canton.

129. Mr. Elias Nason has just visited the sandstone quarry at Turner's Falls, Mass., where the famous bird tracks have been found. He says the workmen are still engaged there in the work of unearthing them. The tracks are in general very clear and distinct, and some very fine specimens have just been brought to light. One of the slabs contains tracks of an enormous animal. The impressions are five feet apart and fifteen inches long, and have three toes each. According to the rules laid down by comparative anatomists this animal must have been 25 or 30 feet in height.—

Pupils' Companion.

L. M. G.

130. Palindrome. The name given to a kind of verse very common in Latin, that may read the same backwards as forwards, as the following examples.

Si bene te tua laus taxat sua laute tenebis, Et necat eger amor non Roma rege tacente, Roma reges una non auus eger amor. 131. Notes on Bibles. III.—1519,—The first Erasmus edition appeared, followed in 1522, by the second.

1524.—The original edition of the New Testament in German blank verse by Luther, entitled, Thesus | Das New Testament | teutsch.

40.—Black Letter.

1526.—William Tyndale published the earliest version of the New Testament printed in the Euglish language. He followed the Greek original of the editions of Erasmus and Luther, above mentioned, unlike Wyclif, who translated only from the Vulgate. Of this most precious volume, only one copy is known to exist, which is in the library of the Baptist College in Bristol. One hundred and seventy-seven copies have been executed in fac simile a few years ago.

1530 .- Tyndale. The Pentateuch.

1530.—An English translation of the Psalter, from the Latin of Martin Bucer, was published at Strasburg in this year by Francis Foye, in octavo.

1531.-Tyndale. The Book of Jonah.

1534 —In November appeared Tyndale's revised edition of the New Testament, published by Martin Emperowr, Antwerp. To this work he appended a translation of the church lessons appointed for certain days in the year. These "Epistles," as he called them, included a portion of the Apocrypha.

1534.—The Psalter, the book of Jeremiah, and the "Song of Moses," were published in duodecimo, by George Joye, some-time Fellow of Peter-

House in Cambridge.

1535 .- The Coverdale Bible. The title of this work is: "Biblia, The Bible, that is, the Holy Scripture of the Olde and Newe Testaments, faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn into Englishe." It has neither printer's name or place of printing, and I believe neither has to this day been satisfactorily explained. A version called Matthew's Bible, from the name of the publisher, appears the same year. It was printed at Zurich and dedicated to Henry VIII. A curious story has been handed down concerning this edition. An idea-partly originated by Fuller-was propagated, that in a few copies the Apostle Paul had designated himself "Paul, a knave of Jesus Christ," Of course no such Bible existed; and the Duke of Lauderdale, the Scotch viceroy of Charles II., having in vain endeavored to obtain one, it occurred to a worthless fellow named Thornton, that he could gratify the duke's desires by exercising a little ingenuity, and perhaps serve himself at the same time. He procured a Matthew's Bible, and from the date, MDXXXV., he erased the last two numerals, leaving the date 1520. Not content with this daring imposition he rubbed out the word "serwaunte" in Romans i. 1, and inserted "kneawe," the latter word being made up from letters cut from other parts of the volume. The mutilated book was taken

to the duke, who gave Thornton seventeen guineas for it, and subsequently had his arms and coronet stamped on both covers. From this incident it received the name of *The Knave Bible*.

1536 or 1537.—A reformed priest called Rogers, issued a Bible about this time, which purported to be a new version, although in reality it was a compilation of Tyndale's and Coverdale's Bibles. Cranmer, however, took it up, interested Lord Cromwell in its success, and finally the royal right of free sale and dispersion was secured for it.

1539.—In this year the latter Bible was thoroughly revised and it appeared in April, under the title of

"The Bible in Englyshe, truly translated after the veryte of the Hebrue and Greke textes, by ye dylygent studye of dyuerse, excellent learned men, expert in the forsayde tonges."

This edition, commonly called *The Great Bible*, was also issued under the auspices of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, whose arms adorn the title, and was "appointed to be read in the churches."

1539.—Richard Taverner, a member of the Inner Temple, printed a version.

1540.—The original edition of *Cranmer's Bible* appeared. It was so-called because it was accompanied by a "prologe thereinto," by Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1568.—The Bishops' Bible.—This was a revision of the Great Bible, executed by a committee of fifteen learned men, eight of whom were bishops. The work was superintended by Archbishop Parker, who also wrote the preface.

1578.—The Dotted Bible. A name given to an edition of the Scriptures which appeared in this year, and was copied page for page, from one of 1574.

1582.—The Douay Bible. In this year two versions of the Bible were published (at Rheims and Douay respectively), translated by several Roman Catholic exiles, from the Vulgate. They are in the main a faithful rendering from the Latin, and constitute the standard English Scriptures of the English Romanists to the present day.

1597.—The first Scottish Bible printed and published by Alexander Arbuthnot.

1607.—The earliest edition of the Protestant Bible translated into Italian. The author was Giovanni Diodati, and his production, in 4°, appeared without the name of the publisher or place of publication, under the title of —

"Bibbia, cioe i Libri del Vecchio e del Nuovo Testamento, translatati in Lingua Italiana da Giov. Diodati."

1611.—The date of The King James Bible, or Authorized Version. This new translation was begun in 1604, and forty-seven scholars took part in

the work. They were divided into six companies, meeting at Westminster Oxford, and at Cambridge, and revisions of the work of each company were made by the other companies. The translators were paid thirty shillings a week for their expenses.

1637.—During this year an edition of the Bible was printed in Edinburgh, in which the line, Jeremiah iv. 17, which refers to the commonwealth of Judah, instead of "Because she hath been rebellious against me, saith the Lord," was printed, "Because she hath been religious against me."

1643.—The Soldiers' Pocket Bible. Only one copy of this scarce tract is known, which is in the British Museum. It was reproduced in fac-simile in 1862. An opinion prevails that the soldiers in Cromwell's army were supplied with pocket Bibles, but as to what edition was used has not been ascertained. I give the curious title in full:—

"The Souldiers' Pocket Bible, containing the most (if not all) those places contained in holy Scripture, which doe shew the qualifications of his inner man, that is a fit Souldier to fight the Lord's Battles both before the fight, in the fight, and after the fight." 80,

1658—The Pearl Bible. This edition, so called on account of the diminutive type employed, was printed in London by John Field, and is noted for its typographical blunders. Field was an unscrupulous forger, and it is said that he received £1,500 from the Independents for corrupting the text of Acts, vi. 3, by substituting "ye" for "we," to sanction the right of the people to appoint their own clergymen. Among other errors in this version may be mentioned: "unrighteousness" for righteousness, in Romans vi. 13; and in 1 Corinthians, vi. 9, the text read, "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God?" In the same year this edition was printed in Holland, and, although the London imprint was preserved upon the title page, the errors were corrected throughout.

1685,—First translation of the Scriptures into the Irish language.

1772.—A copy of the Scriptures appeared in this year, a folio, with a frontispiece by the younger Moreau, which I mention simply because it is usually regarded as a spurious edition, vid. Lowndes.

1774.— The British Diamond Bible.—This edition, a 12mo., was printed in Bristol, by W. Pine. It was published with notes, as a commentary, to evade the king's printers' monopoly. The notes were spaced off from the foot of the page, and cut away when the book was bound.

1811.—The Edinburgh Bible. Large paper copies are extremely rare, and command over £5.

"The Edinburgh edition of the English Bible of 1811, 12°, is, when found upon large paper, a much more beautiful book than the vaunted diamond letter Bible of Richelieu. But those will be fortunate who get this Edinburgh edition upon large paper, as only twenty-five copies were printed."

—Dibdin Library Companion.

Google

1814.—(March.) In the sale of the library of the Rev. S. Palmer, of Hackney, during this month, the morocco bound Bible which had been John Bunyan's companion during his confinement of twelve years in Bedford jail, was sold for £21.

1850 .- The first edition of Wyclif's Bible, edited by the University Press.

1475.—Bible translated into Dutch.

1477.—Bible translated into Flemish.

1478.—Bible translated into Valencian.

1487.—Bible translated into French.

1488.—Bible translated into Bohemian.

1541.—Bible translated into Swedish.

1542-57.—Bible reading prohibited.

1550.—Bible translated into Danish.

1551.—Bible translated into Polish.

1569.—Bible translated into Spanish.

1588.—Bible translated into Welsh.

1589,-Bible translated into Hungarian,

1663.—Bible translated into the Virginia Indian dialect,

1773.—Bible translated into Georgian.

1748.—Bible translated into Portuguese.

1759,—The Pope sanctions the translation of the Scriptures into all the languages of the Catholic states.

1767.—Bible translated in the Manx dialect.

1814.—Bible translated into Turkish.

1821,-Bible translated into modern Greek.

1822.—Bible translated into Sanscrit.

1822,—Bible translated into Russian.

1823.—Bible translated into Chinese.

Note.—As the next paper will be devoted to "Curiosities of the Bible,' I think it proper to insert here a word in re "Breeches." This term does not seem to be peculiar to the version of 1560. It is found in Wyclif's, and in Caxtou's "Golden Sequele," 1503.

"ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES."

Noticing an article in your paper of the 6th inst., under the above heading, as an heraldic painter for many years I would state that it has long been my opinion that the United States arms and crest were a transformation of Washington's arms and crest. It is easy to conceive how and why the change was made, from the bars horizontal, emblematic of the military girdle worn 'round the body, over the armor, and the mullets—supposed to be the rowels of spurs—pertaining also to military armor, and as such on

longer needed. The bars are raised perpendicular and become pales from thirteen States for the security of the nation, as every soldier formerly carried one and fixed it for the security of the camp. The mullets multiply to the number of the States, and purified from their blood red are no longer pierced, but blazon forth in brighter splendor, rising as stars on the celestial azure. As to the crests, for there were two to the Washington arms: The first has already been described in "The Journal;" the other in heraldic terms is as follows: Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle issuant with wings indorsed sable. In plain English, a black eagle with wings back to back issuing out of a ducal coronet, gold.

As the United States, having freed itself from royalty's fetters, soars above nations, so also the Eagle, as in Washington's crest, displays itself expanding its wings in freedom, leaves the ducal coronet, emblem of royalty, where it belongs, and rises higher in the air than any of the winged race, well termed by the ancients the Celestial bird.

WM. HOPSON.

132. THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE TOWN OF LOST NATION, IOWA

The first settlement was made in this part of our township in '51. A man, whose name was Abraham Balm, residing in a small settlement six miles east of our village, while hunting on the prairie, found a large spring of most excellent water, to secure which, he made "a claim," "struck a tent," and removed his family preparatory to building a "shanty," as our first houses were called. In August of the same year, one of his old neighbors (Wm. S. Hatfield) came to visit him, who wandered for a long time in the tall grass before he found the shanty. Upon entering the house he exclaimed: "I have found you at last, in this lost nation," On his return to the settlement, he told his neighbor, Mr. Bligh, that he had named Balm's country for him, "It is the Lost Nation." I wrote the history of the early settlement of this township, eight years ago, and was able to gather all the particulars from first parties. Any one going from the settlement to hunt cattle, deer, geese or grouse, on the prairie, said that they were going to the "Lost Nation. Another circumstance served to fasten the name upon us: Several of the first settlers were from Canada, who resided near the Nation river, tributary of Ottawa, who when going to the river to fish or to do their trading, spoke of it as going to the "Nation." They found the name here and perpetuated it.

This region of country is the best in this best state of the Union. Our climate is good, never subject to destructive drouth, or excessive rains. We have excellent water, plenty of timber, beautiful prairies, fine stone quarries easy of access, plenty of rock with which to make the best of lime, which is now quite a source of revenue.

I have taken some interest myself in the modern literature on the "Lost Ten Tribes." The mystery may never be fathomed. S. W.

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15

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Publishers' Remarks.

Notes and Queries for November and December, 1883, is sent out a little late, but our patrons will lose nothing by the irregularity, as the full numbers will be issued to all. The next double number, 19 and 20, will complete the second part of this volume, to be accompanied with an Index. There are about 100 subscribers who have not yet remitted the one dollar for the second part, Nos. 11 to 20. We hope they will take note of this reminder, and forward their subscriptions; also call the attention of their friends to this periodical, who might desire to become a subscriber. Complete sets of this magazine can be supplied at \$1.10 for Nos. 1 to 10; and \$1.00 for Nos. 11 to 20.

Several books, and a large number of periodicals, exchanges, etc.,

are necessarily laid over for notices and announcements.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers, Manchester. N. H.

Short Studies in Literature for the use of Schools, by Albert P. Southwick, A. M., (author of the Dime Series of Question Books, published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N, Y.,) is the title of a valuable and handsomely published, work. It is published by Eldredge & Brother, 17 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Brevity is not only the soul of wit, but it is also a much-to-be desired characteristic in a text-book. The use of short, pointed sentences in a work covers much ground in this work. It contains much information from the harvest-fields of literature. Cloth, 12mo., pp 186.

THE PLATONIST.—An exponent of Philosophic Truth. This quarto publication has been resumed. The first Volume was published during the year 1881, and can be obtained of the editor, Thomas M. Johnson, Osceols, St. Clair Co., Missouri. Vol. II., No. 1, for January, 1884, is received, \$2.00 a year; large quarto, pp. 16. Devoted to the dissemination of the Platonic Philosophy in all its phases. Address the editor.

Annals of Mathematics, Pure and Applied. — This publication is the successor of the Analyst. for ten years past edited and published by Dr. J. E. Hendricks, De Moines, Iowa. The Annals will contain 24 pages each, small quarto, bi-monthly, beginning February, 1884. Address Annals of Mathematics, University of Virginia, Va.

THE KNEFH.—A Masonic Journal devoted to the literature and philosophy of the Craft, and especially to the interests of the Antient and Primitive Rite. Published by the authority of the Sovereign Sanctuary of Great Britain and Ireland. Quarterly, \$0.50 a year; 4to., pp. 24.

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.—Published monthly for Masons and their families. \$1.50 a year; pp. 40. Monthly. Henry W. Rugg, editor; E. L. Freeman & Co., publishers, 3 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

AMERICAN COUNTING ROOM.—Formerly the Book-keeper. A monthly magazine for the counting-room, work-shop, library, and family, devoted to book-keeping, penmanship, and business in general: \$2.50 a year; 8vo., pp. 64. Counting-Room Co., 29 Warren St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

4

NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 17.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."-Joseph Addison.

(232 220-398) "Joc's" statement about "joining is-220-398. sue" is not universally true. In my section of the country, when one joins issue with me in our courts, he does not agree with me, but quite the reverse. It does not relate to referring the question to the jury or to the judge; in that the party has no option; whether the question goes to the jury or to the judge depends upon the character of the pleadings and issue. The plaintiff says the defendant promised; the defendant says he never promised, "and of this puts himself on the country." In olden times (and in fact now), if a defendant should "put himself on the country" when the nature of the plea did not allow it, his plea would be bad. In joining an issue of law, the form and "the plaintiff likewise" is never used; one party says the pleading of the other party "is not sufficient in law," and the reply is that it "is sufficient in law." With us the issue is what one affirms and the other denies, as above stated.

This leads us to an anecdote. Not many years ago, one C. who had never studied law undertook to practice law. He learned how to do a

few things, such as pleading the general issue, and gaining it by "adding the similiter" (as lawyers call it), but he was not acquainted with the difference between joining an issue of fact and one of law. He commenced a case which a good lawyer was called to defend, and he filed a demurrer to C,'s writ; that is, he filed a paper saying the writ was not sufficient in law. C. was called upon to "join issue," but he refused, under a good deal of excitement. The other side insisted, but C. declared it was a trick of the lawyer, and denounced it with great vehemence. The lawyer, who did not suspect the cause of the excitement, read the statute plainly requiring the demurrer to be joined. Thereupon C. waxed profane, and shouted to the magistrate; "Mr. Justice, I tell you it is a trick, but it cannot be played on me! Why, don't he say in this paper, here, my writ ain't worth a ——, and if I say, ' and the plaintiff likewise,' don't I say it ain't worth a —— too?"

247. Correction. On page 247, of N. & Q., the statement is made that, "the first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Sirius, about 700 tons, which arrived at New York from England, April 25, 1838." It is surprising that this misstatement survives in spite of the frequent corrections which have been published. The facts are that the first steam-propell d vessel to cross the Atlantic ocean was the "Savannah," which sailed from Savannah, Ga., May 25, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool June 29. This American-built steamer was commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers of New London, and the original log-book of the Savannah is still in possession of his descendants.

A full account of the voyage of the Savannah, with several illustrations, will be found in Harper's Monthly Magazine for February, 1877. Another article was published in Ballou's Monthly about a year ago. To these we refer for fuller details.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

101-243. Teromo Piaggia, also called Erasmo di Zoagli, from his native place in the Genoese state, born 1485; about 1513, a pupil of Lodovico Brea. He was one of the first to depart from the Gothic style. He painted, in conjunction with Antonio Semini, several pictures for churches, and both affixed their names to their productions. The most esteemed of their works is the "Martyrdom of Saint Andrew," in the church of that saint, at Genoa, to which they both affixed their names

and portraits. Lanzi highly commends this work, and says: "None can witness this very beautiful altar-piece without seeing traces of Brea's style already enlarged and changed into one more modern." Piaggia also painted several works by himself which are preserved at Genoa, Chiavari, and Zoagli.

See "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, and Sculptors," by S. Spooner, New York, 1853. "History of Painting in Italy," by Lanzi; edited by Roscoe, Vol. III. London, 1847. "Biographie Universelle," Bruxeller, 1843-1847.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

224-434. "The Historical Magazine," Vol. III. page 315, and "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V. page 353, both refer to the following, which is considered the earliest American genealogy in a distinct form: "A Genealogy of the family of Mr. Samuel Stebbins, and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins, his wife, from the year 1707 to 1771, with their names, time of their births, marriages, and deaths of those that are deceased. Hartford: Printed by Ebenezer Watson, for the use of the descendants now living. 1771. Pages 24." The author was probably Luke Stebbins.

224-439. The first brick-kiln in New England, of which there is any account, was set up in Salem, Mass., in 1629; lime made from oyster-shells was used before the deposits of limestone were found-Bricks previous to this were imported from England. The last which were imported into Boston were used for building chimneys. The first brick house in Boston is said to have been built by a Mr. Coddington. In 1643, a watch-house of brick was built in Plymouth, the bricks for it being furnished by a Mr. Grimes at eleven shillings per thousand-In New York bricks were early imported from Holland, and the style of houses was in imitation of those of Amsterdam. In 1630, at the first Court of Assistants, held in Charlestown, Mass., the wages of carpenters, bricklayers, sawyers, and thatchers were fixed at two shillings a day, with a penalty of ten shillings to both giver and taker, if more was paid.

W. I. Brenizer.

121-254. Emerson's lecture on "Michael Angelo" was published in North American Review, 44, 1, 1837; that on "Milton," 47, 56, 1838.

H. H. W.



73-130. I submit the following from the London World: "A German, Baron Reichenbach, has occupied many years in studying the art of bed-making, or rather bed-placing, and maintains that improperly placed beds will shorten a man's life. If a mere magnet exercises an influence on sensitive persons, the earth's magnetism must certainly make itself felt on the nervous life of man. In whatever hemisphere you may be, always sleep with your feet towards the equator, and let your body lie 'true as the needle to the pole.' The proper direction of the body is of the utmost importance for the proper circulation of the blood, and many disturbances in the organisms have been cured by simply placing the bolster in a different point of the compass from what it had occupied. Let such as hitherto have been in the habit of sleeping with their heads where their feet ought to be, take to heart the example of the late Dr. Elshwester, of Magdeburg, who died recently at the age of one hundred years. The most unhealthy position, we are told, is when the body lies due east and west. Some observers assure us that to sleep in such a posture is tantamount to committing suicide, and diseases are often aggravated by deviations from the proper postures." J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Columbus, O.

97-207. The invention of the steel pen is generally accredited to Joseph Gillott of London, and that of the lead-pencil proper to Mr. Brokedon also of London.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

99-224. Probably the first magazine published in the British Colonies of North America was "The Christian History, containing accounts of the Revival and Propagation of Religion in Great Britain and America, for the year 1743. Svo., calf, pp. 416. Boston, 1744." It is mainly devoted to the cause of propagating the gospel in both hemispheres. It contains accounts of revivals at Kilsyth, Scotland, the religion of the first settlers of New England, with its decay; also, on propagating religion in Rhode Island Colony, revival of religion in Newark, N. J., Northampton, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., etc.

J. Q. A.

223-429. The original of "Harvey Birch," in Cooper's Spy, was Enoch Crosby. On page 3 of "Bibliotheca Americana," published by Robert Clarke & Co., 1878, is the following:

"BARNUM, H. L. The Spy Unmasked, or Memoirs of Enoch

Crosby, alias Harvey Birch, the Hero of Mr. Cooper's Tale of the Neutral Ground, Being an Authentic Account of the Secret Service which he rendered during the Revolution. (Taken from his own lips in short-hand.) Original edition, 8vo., half mor., extra gilt edges. Portrait and engravings. N. Y., 1828. \$12.00."

The same published in N. Y., 1864, at \$1.75.

J. Q. A.

123-266. The parallel of 45° on Clark's spheroid is about 17631.55 miles long, and "Viator" 1763.155 hours in going round, i. e. 73 days, 11 hours, 9 minutes, 18 seconds. But if he kept his own reckoning of days, he would think it the 74 days and the fraction; if he went west he would think it 72 days and the fraction.

T. H.

NOTE ON THE LOXODROMIC CURVE. This curve is called in navigation the rhumb line, and cuts all parallels of latitude at the same angle. That is, a man travelling on it would move all the while to the same point of the compass. If he moved due north or south, his loxodromic would become a great circle, namely a meridian. If he moved due east or west, his loxodromic would become a circle, namely a parallel of latitude. If he move in any other direction, he would go in a spiral, making an infinite number of revolutions before reaching the pole. But his path would not be infinitely long, unless his course was infinitely near a due east or west course. On this point even good mathematicians have fallen into error. To make this clear, suppose a definite case. A man starts from somewhere near New York, exactly 3500 miles from the north pole, and travels at a uniform rate of 250 miles a day, on curve of north 60° east. He would certainly approach the pole at the rate of 125 miles a day, and reach the pole in 28 days, having travelled exactly 7000 miles. But if his rate of speed was uniform, his speed of revolution around the pole would be accelerated. One second before reaching the pole, that point would be about 7 feet 6 inches to his left, and before the second had fully elapsed he would have gone round the pole, steadily approaching it at a uniform speed of 7 feet 6 inches a second, but going around it faster and faster, until at the end of the last second he would have attained an infinite velocity of rotation; and unless he were made of something infinitely stronger than steel, the moment of his reaching the pole would witness his utter annihilation and dispersion by centrifugal force. T. H.

76-165. The following extract from a private letter to a resident of the village of Malone, N. Y., from a well known citizen of Waterbury, Conn., detailing a personal examination of that natural curiosity, the frozen well of Brandon, Vt., describes the Brandon frozen well queried by the correspondent, "J. K. S."

"I staid over to Thursday noon at Brandon, Vt., to verify in person the strange fact of the frozen well there situated. This wonder, by airline, is no more than a half mile from the railroad depot, in a northwesterly direction, but by carriage road about one and one-half miles. Being alone I took the shorter route.

To my surprise I found the surroundings at the well in the greatest state of neglect; the house was deserted, and the windlass itself dismantled of its appendages of rope and bucket. The well, by actual measurement, I found to be forty-one feet in depth, and it is surmounted by a neat marble slab. The place is enclosed by a dilapidated summer house of unique construction some ten feet square. From a gentleman residing near, I procured a rope and pail, and attaching to the former a weight made the soundings, &c., and finally drew up and tasted the ice-cold water. A lady residing near, said she often gets ice from the well to cool her butter. 'Andrew Trumbly,' said she, 'residing in the village, dug the well, and owned the property at the time, and will give you all the facts in regard to it that any one can.'

The next morning, I called upon the aforesaid Trumbly, who stated that in October, 1860, he dug the well, having shortly previous built a house upon the property. At the depth of 15 or 16 feet through a gravelly loam he struck frozen gravel, the interstices in the gravel being filled with ice. The frozen mass was 16 feet in depth, and underlying this was a substratum eight inches in depth, of a yellow slippery substance, (probably yellow ochre). Then followed gravel the remaining distance, the whole depth of the well being 41 feet, but water rarely rising above the lower edge of the frozen mass. He doubts if there was ever a day since it was dug that it has not frozen over. In winter it made him a vast amount of trouble, as he had no alternative but to descend into it frequently to break or cut the ice for water, and so great was this difficulty that during some winters, he did not use water at all. A later attempt had been made some 6 rods from the spot for water, which was relinquished on encountering the frozen mass. Trumbly sold the property on account of the cold incumbrance, and the place is considered of very trifling value by the people of Brandon." * * *

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."-William Shakespeare-

444. [] What is the rhythmic measure to which Edgar A. Poe refers in "The Bells" as "Runic rhyme?"

"Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme."

G. S. CLARK.

In no department do blunders more plentifully abound than in connection with the Old Northern, or Icelandic, language and literature. While a large portion of the literary men are well-nigh oblivious of the fact that Iceland possesses a distinct and noble literature, others are extremely unfortunate in their allusions to its extent, and their intimations in regard to its character. There is a journal which aims to be a leading literary organ, informing its readers that, at the time when the Icelandic mind was most active, and produced such works as the older and younger "Edda," and the "Heimskringla," the people of that country were perfectly ignorant and barbarous, and unfit to associate with the inhabitants of Europe. This is a remark read with astonishment by the student of Northern literature, as would be felt by a classical scholar in reading a similar impeachment of the age of Virgil or Homer. While wholesale blunders like this occur, one can hardly feel surprised to find more or less stumbling in minor points of the Old Northern literature. Of these let us give an illustration in connection with "Runic" Icelandic rhyme.

The history of Icelandic "Runic rhyme" might be written as briefly as "The History of Snakes in Ireland," which was once disposed of in a single sentence: "There are no snakes in Ireland." Yet this disposition of the case would not, perhaps, prove altogether satisfactory, for the reason that elegant scholars have referred to it frequently as a fact.

Of these, numerous examples might be given, yet two or three must suffice.

A distinguished New England poet affords a notable example in his poem of "The Norsemen," or, as he perhaps should have said, "The Northmen," which was suggested by the exhumation of a curious stone image, unlike, in its features, the ordinary work of the Indians. He

pictures the expedition of Karlsfne, the famous Icelander, who made his voyage to New England, it is believed in the years 1006 to 1009, as sailing up the Merrimack river; which particular feat he may or may not have performed, and concerning which the imagination may be allowed full play. Yet such freedom cannot be afforded to the action of the poem itself, as respects the allusions to "Runic rhyme." The reprehensible thing is found where he writes:

"I see the gleam of axe and spear,
The sound of smitten shields I hear,
Keeping a harsh and fitting time
To Saga's chant and Runic rhyme;
Such lays as Zetland's Skald has sung,
His gray and naked isles among;
Or muttered low at midnight hour,
Round Odin's mossy stone of power,
The wolf beneath the Arctic moon
Has answered to that startling Rune;
The Gaul has heard its stormy smell,
The light Frank knows its summons well;
Iona's sable-stoled Cuidee
Has heard it sounding o'er the sea."

Here we have a double issue, for "Saga's chant" is as much a myth as the "Runic rhyme." Yet he is no more alone in the former than in the latter, since but a few weeks ago a brilliant and accomplished scholar and writer, in one of our reviews, also betrays his unacquaintance with the nature of the Icelandic Saga, by speaking of that prose historical composition as a "song," whereas it has nothing whatever of the character of Ossian's poems, and similar productions, though occasionally interspersed with a verse.

So, likewise, in the poem of "The Bells," a composition that was prepared something as the witches in Macbeth prepared their dessert.

This is a very common misconception, and appears the more noticeable at a time when the means of information on all points connected with Northern literature are so easily accessible.

But we now have to come back to the intimation above, that there was no such thing as "Runic rhyme." This readily appears from the fact that there was no such thing as Runic poetry, or verse. Such a kind of poetry has indeed been referred to in Icelandic literature. In the beautiful Saga of "Grettir, the Strong," we find Hallmund, when at the point of death, saying to his daughter: "Now shalt thou hearken, or I shall tell of my deeds, and sing a song thereon, and thou shalt cut

it on a staff as I give it out." The cutting refers, evidently, to the cutting of Runic letters, which were angular and easily made. Yet, the time when this event is said to have transpired was in the 11th century, a period in which the Runic letter was not sufficiently well known to admit of such a performance. The whole story appears like an anachronism. But granting that a poem was then cut in Runic letter, we have no evidence whatever that it possessed any rhyme. The main features of the Old Northern poetry is alliteration. No such thing as Runic poetry is extant, nor have we any historical proof that such poetry ever existed, consequently the allusion by the scholar to "Runic rhyme," is, on the whole, rather fanciful.

It is now very well settled that the Runic letter was never employed except for a certain class of very brief inscriptions, such as for charms and mottoes on drinking-cups, swords, and tombstones. In fact, this kind of writing was, in the main, an accommodation to a low development of intellect, and not at all suited to the noble literary purpose of Icelandic composition, which furnished the oldest modern European vernacular prose literature, and, in this respect, antedates the earliest Saxon prose compositions. Venantius Fortunatus, when he sneered at the Gothic literature, which represented the Old Northern of his day, was, therefore, partly right; and if the Icelandic scholars had never given us anything but the alleged "Saga chant and Runic rhyme," we should now find a sting in the words of the aforementioned Roman poet, who wrote:

" Barbara fraxineis pingatur Runa tabellis, Quodque papyrus legit virgula plana valet."

This may be rendered into English by the following free translation :

"On ashen tablets is painted the barbarous Rune,
And what the papyrus conveys is told by a polished wand.

But as it remains, however, his shaft appears somewhat blunt at the point, as devotees of Greek and Roman literature may easily learn, and scholars at large will one day understand, when the literature of the Northmen obtains the high recognition which it deserves.

445. [] I desire information as how to best find the solid contents of an anvil. J. H.

The surest way to find the solid contents of a body having irregular outlines is to place the article in a tank, cover it with water and make a

mark on the inside of the tank at the water line. Next remove the piecefrom the tank, and then, with accurate measures, measure the waterwhich it takes to fill the tank again up to the first line. Where this is impossible, we know of no better method than to make a careful drawing of the piece. Take out the largest regular solid possible, and calculate the solid contents of the remaining portions by the ordinary rules for finding the solid contents of bodies. Great care is needed to secure anything like accurate results, and the method of fluid displacement is the only one which is easy.

443. [] Give the stanza of the hymn from which were taken the syllables, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, etc.:

C. C. DAVIDSON.

Guido Aretino, a Benedictine monk who lived in the 11th century, rendered himself famous by discovering a new method of learning music, or rather by restoring the true principle of the ancient Greek music. He was said to have been the inventor of the six notes in music, which notes took their names from the hymn of St. John, composed by

"Ut queant laxis Re sonare fibris
Mi ra gestorum, Fa muli tuorum,
Sol ve polutis, La bias reatum."

Paul, in 770, and which runs as follows:

(See Cyclopædia of Biography, by Parke Godwin. New York, 1866.)

449. [] What do the letters—M. B. F. ET H. Rex. F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.—stand for, which are found on a coin of George III., dated 1487?

A FRIEND.

We learn from Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, that they stand for "Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor Brunsuigensis et Lunenbergensis Dux Sacri Romani Imperii Aichi Thesaurarius et Elector."

446. [] From whom is the "Baldwin apple" named, and where did it originate? "APPLEBEE."

The discovery of the famous Baldwin apple was made by Col. Loami Baldwin, a distinguished citizen of Woburn. While engaged in surveying land in Wilmington he observed a tree on the land of James Butters much frequented by woodpeckers. Curiosity led him to examine the tree, and he found thereon apples of excellent flavor. The next spring

he took from it scions to engraft into stocks of his own. Others in his neighborhood did the same till the apple was extensively cultivated. Some name the apple from the locality of the tree, Butters' apple; others from the birds which caused the discovery, Woodpeckers' apple; till one day, at an entertainment of friends at the house of Col. Baldwin, it was suggested that the name, "Baldwin apple," in honor of the discoverer, was the most appropriate; and it has since been known by his name. The original tree was destroyed by the famous September gale in 1815.

447. [] Will some one describe the President's Ensign. The following appeared in the Providence (R. I.) Evening Press on Monday Aug. 21, 1882:

"The U. S. man-of-war Dispatch, bought in 1873, for a dispatch boat in the Cuban troubles, carried President Hayes to Hampton Roads in 1880, President Garfield to Norfolk, just previous to the shooting; and President Arthur to New York, Newport, etc., in August 1881. A new feature of the trip was the use of a President's ensign, as designed by Mr. Chandler, Sectetary of the Navy. Heretofore, the presence of the President on board a man-of-war, has been indicated by flying the national ensign at the head of the mainmast. To give, in this case, the chief executive some more distinctive color, the new flag was secured. It was pretty and effective, and during the President's stay on board, was kept constantly at the mast-head, where it attracted much attention. Simultaneous with the departure of the President it was hauled down."

J. Q. A.

448. [] Who will give information of the authorship, time, place, and name of the "Book of Bertram," quoted from by Dr. Taylor. Dr. Rowland Taylor was born in the town of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, which was one of the first places of England that received the gospel. There he preach during the reign of Edward VI. (1547–1553). Archbishop Cranmer presented him to the living of Hadleigh. When Mary became queen, Dr. Taylor was dragged before Chancellor Gardiner who called him a traitor and a heretic. "With respect to the real presence in the sacrament," Dr. Taylor told him that "it had no foundation in Scripture, but had been first taught about the tenth century." He quoted the "Book of Bertram" which was written about that time, wherein the real presence was denied, and transubstantiation considered as no better than a novel doctrinet, etc. So well was Dr.

Taylor acquainted with the ancient fathers, that he was called the "Walking Library." He was burnt at Aldham Common, Feb. 5, 1555.
(See Book of Martyrs, originally composed by Rev. John Fox, M. A., with improvements and additions by Rev. Oharles A. Goodrich, Middletown, Conn., 1832.

Bertram, R. A.

449. [] I have seen it stated as a remarkable fact that many of the sovereigns of England died in succession on Saturday. Is it so, and who are they.

PRESTER JONN.

This query has been on file some time and we will give the facts as given by J. Douglass Borthwick in his "Cyclopædia of History and Geography." The Throne of England was declared vacant on Saturday, February 16, 1688. The sovereigns since have died as follows:

William III. died an Saturday, March 8, 1702.

Queen Anne died on Saturday, August 1, 1714.

George I. died on Sunday morning, at two o'clock, June 11, 1727.

George II. died on Saturday, October 25, 1760.

George III. died on Saturday, January 29, 1820.

George IV. died on Saturday, June 26, 1830.

450. [] On page 218 of N. & Q., you give a very remarkable anagram on the name of "William Shakespeare," which at this time of controversy as to the authorship of his plays, seems a "very happy one." What other anagrams have been as appropriate?

A DISCIPLE.

There are many remarkable anagrams formed on prominent names. We have never seen any very extended catalogue, but will give some of the most apt ones.

William Shakespeare-"We all make his praise."

Napoleon Buonaparte-" No, appear not on Elba."

Oliver Goldsmith-"Dig over Tom's hill."

Horatio Nelson-" Honor est a Nilo." "Honor is from the Nile."

Arthur Wellesly-" Truly he'll see war."

George Thompson-"O go; the negro's M. P."

Charles James Stuart-" Claims Arthur's seat."

Pilate's question was—Quid est veritas—" Est vir qui adest." "It is the man before you."

Cotton Mather was once described as distinguished for

"Care to guide his flock and feed his lambs By words, works, prayers, psalms, alms, and anagrams."

450.	T	7	Who was the author of "Sentimensal Lu-
bricatio	ns," by Peter P	-	yless, 32mo, Philadelphia, 1793?
			J. Q. A.
551.	T	7	When and where were "Election Sermons"
first pre	ached in each I		England Colony, and when was the cus-
			In how many of the 13 colonies was the
			hat of "Election Days? A. M. A.
		-	
552.	0]	What is the origin of the expression
" Simon	n pure?"		B. A. M. JR.
553.	E]	When was the first recorded eclipse?
			H. A. Wood,
554.	r	7	What is the difference between the sine of
	and the sine of	an a	
un uro	and and order or		34004427444
555.	T]	Which of the 13 colonies was the first to
assume	independence?		SHENANDOAH.
556.	r ;]	Who was the first postmaster-general of
	erican colonies?	7	H. A. Wood.
557.	Г	1	On page 25 of N. & Q., in query No. 68,
			ewater Treatise. Give us the entire cata-
Carried Contract	d some particul	1 - 10	PRESTER JOHN.
558.	T	1	Was Bacchus originally a Semitic, Indiana,
	ian divinity?	-	Enquirer,
559.	F	7	Is the Herakles of Grecian mythology
		and	the Tyriau Melkarth?
	4,213,13,41,41,71,7		CLASSICAL STUDENT.
560.	ľ	1	Where does Lamb say, "Haag it, how I
	e liked?"	-	Н. К. А.
561,	F	1	Who is the author of "Southwark and its
story?"	·	7	Н. К. А.
562.	Г	7	Where can I find an illustrated description
	L antilever bridge	300	Н. К. А.
OI a C	addition of pringo	•	

	Why is there a difference of reckoning in at the taking of Troy? Is the translation defective? ue of the Ships," Prester John.
564. [When was the first naval battle fought? Historicus.
565. [strategem?] What was Queen Artemesia's celebrated Historicus.
566. [] Who was Eucles? Solon.
567.] defeat of an army] When did an eclipse af the sun cause the Inquirer II.
568. [National Cemeter	When, where, and by whom was the first restablished? J. Q. A.
569. [by mechanics, not changing appeara] Why does the bubble of a spirit level, used stand perfectly still, but always shows a wavering or ce? J. S. Girr,
570. [ing, "leaning tov] I would like to learn the origin of the sayard Sawyer's." G. W. B.
571. [same pitch? If n] Are G sharp, and A flat in music, of the ot, how much difference is there between them? J. H. D.
572. [in one week, at a	Is it possible to have "three Thursdays" y one point on the earth's surface? "Good Friday."
	A paper at Winnepeg, Manitoba, is named the first discover of America, whom Iceland claims, name. When and where did this discoverer first BuR.
574. [] Whose Thesaurus is the most complete?
575. ["They lived toge their neighbors."	Of whom and where does Dickens say: her in a sort of polar harmony, occasionally icing H. K. A.

576.	1] Who	made	the	first will o	f which we
have any	y authentic	record?	á		H.	A. Wood.
	our coins,	and by v	vhom w	as th	e coin propo eral money a	
pendenc 578.	at the time e? [of the	adoptio it been	n of four	the Declarat	an who rang sion of Inde- L. M. O. that "long
579. postal sy	E .] Wha	t mod	ificat stage	ions were n in 1816, 184 ates?	nade in the 5, and 1853.
were suc Rebellio 581. available cient to	ancipating th orders on? [e, would to	slaves in proclam Judg he cubic sh the r	ssued, a nations ging fr feet co equired	om ontain	now many a ed during the common-sens ned in this en nents for all	or proclamand by whom e War of the Q. se data now arth be suffithe human L. I. B.
No. 52,	d at Hallo the contine r cent. V	well, Me.	in 182 ey is re	3, in ferre	Miscellaneou d to as being	s Arithmetic, as Questions, g depreciated epreciated at CALCHAS.
	[ls? How I is the wa	much wa			r flows from	deepest Artenteen them, and MONTIER.
584. " she?"	~] Why	isthe s	un ca	alled " he " a	L. M. O

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."-Charles Dickens.

133. The following account of the eldest newspaper in the world, is worth of recording:

It may not be generally known that the oldest newspaper in the whole wide world is the King-Pau, or "Capital-Sheet," published in Pekin, and, since the 4th of last June, issued in a new form prescribed by special edict of the reigning Emperor Quang-Soo. It first appeared A. D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals; since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly and of uniform size. Until its reorganization by imperial decree it contained nothing but orders in council and Court news, was published about midday and cost two kesh, or something less than a half-penny. Now, however, it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on yellow paper, is called Hsing-Pau (Business-Sheet), and contains trade prices, exchange quotations and all manner of commercial intelligence. Its circulation is a little over 8,000. The second edition, which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements, fashionable intelligence and general news. Besides its ancient title of King-Pau it owns another designation, that of Shuen-Pau, or "Official Sheet." The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper, and bears the name of Titani-Pau (Country-Sheet). It consists of extracts from the earlier editions and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. All three issues of the King-Pau are edited by six members of the Hau-Lin Academy of Science, appointed and salaried by the Chinese state. The total number of copies printed daily varies between thirteen and fourteen thousand. Considering the population of Pekin, the fact that King-Pau is a journal well advanced in the tenth century of its existence, the circulation of this venerable press-organ is scarcely as large as might reasonably have been expected.

- 134. Familiar quotations from unfamiliar sources:
- " Brevity is the soul of wit" is from Hamlet.
- "Building castles in the air" is from Scarron.
- "Masterly inactivity" is from Mackintosh, 1791.
- "Necessity, the tyrant's plea" is from Milton.
- "Richard's himself again" is from Colly Cibber.
- "Look before you leap" is from Butler's Hudibras.
- "Make assurance doubly sure" is from Macbeth.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1883.

No. 18.

Some Dainty Work.

"As the great extreme of dimensions," says Burke, "is sublime, so the last extreme of littleness is in some measure sublime likewise," and though we would at first imagine that our researches among minute, aye even microscopic, workmanship, would yield us but a scanty reward for our labors, we find the contrary to be the case, and are actually astounded at the multiplicity of artificers of these wonders.

Our topic readily divides itself into two classes, mechanical construction and penmanship. That the former can lay claim to considerable antiquity is evidenced by the works of Pliny and Adrian, who relate that Myrmecides constructed out of ivory a ship with all her appurtenances, and a chariot with four wheels and four horses, both of so small dimensions that a bee could hide either of them with its wings. Though this tale appears somewhat exaggerated, some credence should certainly be given to it, for in the reign of Queen Elizabeth we have well authenticated proof of the existence of a still more wonderful work. In 1578, Mark Scaliot, a London locksmith, manufactured a lock consisting of eleven different pieces of steel, iron, and brass, which, together with the key belonging to it, weighed only one grain. The same artist also constructed a chain of gold, containing forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key, and upon these being at

tached to the neck of a flea, the insect was able to draw them with ease.

Hadrianus Junius saw at Mechlin, in Brabant a cherry stone carved into the form of a basket, in which were fourteen pairs of dice, the spots on the latter being visible to the naked eye. A cherry stone was shown at Florence for many years, carved by the Italian sculptor Rossi, and containing a glory of sixty saints.

A still greater curiosity was a set of 1,600 ivory dishes which were said to have been purchased by one Shad of Mitelbrach, from the maker, Oswald Northingerus, and exhibited before Pope Paul V. These dainty turnings, though perfect in every respect, were scarcely visible to the naked eye, and could be easily inclosed in a casket the size of a peppercorn. A Jesuit Father, Ferrarius, made twenty-five wooden cannon, capable of being packed away in the same space.

In 1764, on the birth-day of George III., a watchmaker of London, named Arnold, presented himself before the king to exhibit a curious repeating-watch of his manufacture to the monarch. His majesty, as well as the nobles of the court, greatly admired his minute workmanship, "and extraordinary it must indeed be considered," says the chronicler, "when it is known that this repeating-watch was in diameter somewhat less than a silver twopence, that it contained one hundred and twenty distinct parts, and that altogether it weighed less than six pennyweights!"

But, kind reader, do not imagine that the workmen of to-day are not equally skillful. Only a few months ago the writer read in a newspaper that a jeweler of Turin had made a tug-boat formed of a single pearl, which shape it assumes in swell and concavity. The sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at the prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and the stand upon which it is mounted is a slab of ivory. The entire weight is less than half an ounce, and the maker values it at \$5,000.

History has handed to us numerous examples of that extraordinary form of calligraphic mania, of which the chief symbol is a desire to compress the greatest number of words within the smallest possible space. Pliny the Younger* affirms that Cicero† once saw the "Iliad" witten so small that it could be inclosed in a walnut shell. This statement was regarded as improbable until the 17th century, when the French prelate Huet, Bishop of Avranches, himself an excellent Greek

· Opera, vii. 21.

† Apud Gellium, ix. 421.



scholar, proved that the same could be accomplished. He demonstrated that a piece of pliant vellum, 27 centimetres in length by 21 in breadth, could be packed into the shell of a large walnut. For the entire "Iliad" to be written upon this sheet, the poem must be contained in 250 lines of 30 verses each. One side would then embrace 7,500 verses, and the reverse as many, making 15,000 in all, a sufficient number.

An Italian monk who flourished in the 6th century wrote the Gospel of St. John and the Acts of the Apostles within the circumference of a farthing, and Dr. Heylin, in his "Life of King Charles," records that during the reign of Elizabeth "there was one who wrote the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Pater Noster, the Queen's name, and the year of our Lord, within the compass of a penny; and gave her majesty a pair of spectacles of such an artificial making that, by the help thereof, she did plainly and distinctly discern every letter." A somewhat similar feat was that "rare piece of work brought to pass by Peter Bales, an Englishman, who exhibited before the same queen the entire Bible written in a volume containing as many leaves as a full-sized edition, but fitting into a walnut. In St. John's College, Oxford, is preserved a portrait of Charles I., in which the engraver's lines, as they seem to be, are really microscopic writing, the face alone containing all the Book of Psalms, with the Creeds and several forms of prayer.

The learned Porson is known to have indulged in this species of "curious idleness" occasionally, and perhaps the Greek verses from the "Medea" of Euripides, with Johnson's translation of the same for Burney's "History of Music, were executed by him. Though consisting of 220 words, they are comprised in a circle of half an inch in diameter, with a small space in the center left blank.

About thirty years ago a specimen of microscopic penmanship was exhibited in this country which perhaps has never been excelled. It consisted of the following inscription, written upon glass, within a circle of the 625th part of an inch in diameter:

"Lowell & Senter, Watchmakers, 64 Exchange Street, Portland. Written by Fermat, at Paris, 1852."

The circle within which this was inscribed was much smaller than the head of an ordinary pin, and if a needle was placed between the lens of a microscope and the writing, the letter was completely concealed. At the Dusseldorff exhibition, a few years ago, a gentleman showed a postal card upon which the whole of the first three books of the "Odyssey" were written, and the remaining space was filled with a transcript of a lengthy debate which had taken place in the German Parliament a short time before, the whole card containing 33,000 words. In the spring of 1882 a Hungarian Jew sent to a Vienna paper a grain of wheat on which he had written 309 words taken from Tissot's book on Vienna.

It will naturally be asked, "How is such work accomplished?" Although not acquainted with the details, Doctor Lardner, in his "Museum of Science," 1855, describes the principle of execution as follows:

It may be stated generally to consist of a mechanism by which the point of the graver or style is guided by a system of levers which are capable of imparting to it three motions in right lines, which are reciprocally perpendicular, two of them being parallel, and the third at right angles to the surface on which the characters or designs are written or engraved. The combination of the motions in the direction of the axis, parallel to the surface on which the characters are engraved or written, determines the form of the characters, and the motion in the direction of the axis at right angles to that surface, determines the depth of the incision, if it be engraving, or the thickness of the stroke, if it be writing.

It must not however be supposed that this species of writing is confined to modern times, Layard, in his "History of Nineveh," mentioning that the national records of the Assyrian empire were written upon bricks in characters so minute as to be scarcely legible without the aid of the microscope, and that, in fact, a variety of this instrument was found among the excavations. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun.

A. R. F.

135. "EXCELSIOR." The Library of Harvard College contains the first two drafts of Longfellow's "Excelsior." The first is written on the back of a note addressed to Longfellow by Charles Summer, and is indorsed "Sept. 28, 1841, 3:30 o'clock, morning. Now in bed." The second shows variations and erasures. For instance, the line,—

" A youth who bore 'mid snow and ice "

was written four times before it was decided upon by the author:

"A youth who bore in snow and ice,"
"A youth who bore a pearl of price,"

"A youth who bore above above all price."

The inception of the following line had "pale" instead of "bright:"
"A tear stood in his bright blue eye,"



ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."-Joseph Addison.

269-557. The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater, died Feb., 1825. He left the sum of £8,000 to be paid to eight persons, to be selected by the president of the Royal Society, for the express purpose of preparing and publishing eight volumes, of 1,000 copies each, devoted to the subject of "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in Creation, illustrating such works by all reasonable arguments," as, for instance, the variety and formation of God's creatures, in the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral kingdoms; the effects of digestion, and, thereby, of conversion; the construction of the hand of man, and a large variety of other arguments; as, also, by discoveries, ancient and modern, in arts, sciences, and the whole extent of literature. The profits arising from the sale of the works so published were to be paid to the authors of the works. The following is a complete list of the series:

- 1. The Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D.
- 2. The Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man, by John Kidd, M. D.
- 3. Astronomy and General Physics, Considered with reference to Natural Theology, by Rev. William Whewell, M. A.
- 4. The Hand; Its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as Evincing Design, by Sir Charles Bell, K. H.
 - 5. Animal and Vegetable Physiology, by Peter Mark Roget, M. D.
 - 6. Geology and Mineralogy, by Rev. William Buckland, D. D.
- .7. The History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals, by Rev. William Kirby, M. A.
- 8. Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Functions of Digestion, by William Prout, M. D.

After these were publish several more treatises were written and published by other persons, not selected by the president of the Royal Society, one of whom, Charles Babbage, it is said, expected to be of the original eight. Hence, the following are here added by way of supplement:

 The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise. A Fragment, by Charles Babbage, Esq. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1837.

Geometry and Faith, a Fragmentary Supplement to the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise, by Rev. Thomas Hill. Boston and New York. Three editions have been published, the third by Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1882, pp. 107.

10. Beneficence of Design in the Problem of Evil vindicated by the Law of Causation in the Physical Construction of Matter, by A Journeymen. Tenth Bridgewater Treatise. New York, 1849, pp. 213.

270-560. The total number of men in the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy is questioned by various writers. We are told by Coleridge that Thucydides said that "the Botian vessels, which carried 120 men each, were probably meant to be the largest in the fleet, and those of Philotetes, carrying 50 each, the smallest, the average being 85, and Thucydides supposes the troops to have rowed and navigated themselves, and that very few, besides the chiefs, went as mere passengers, or landsmen. If the total number of the Greek ships be taken at 1,200, according to Thucydides, the amount of the army, upon the foregoing average, will be 102,000 men; although, in point of fact, there are only 1,183 mentioned in the "Catalogue of Ships," according to Pope's translation of the Iliad; this would make the army 100,555. considers this a small force as representing all Greece. Jacob Bryant, comparing it with the allied army at Platæa, thinks it so large as to prove the entire falsehood of the whole story; and his reasonings and calculations are, for their curiosity, well worthy a careful perusal.

The "Catalogue of Ships" would make too long a list for our pages. Pope gives the forces in 28 divisions, by countries and the number of ships furnished; the largest number being 100 from "Great Agamemnon's" domain, and the smallest 8, led by Nireus, "the loveliest youth of all the Grecian race."

Several of the translations vary as to the number of ships from some of the localities. Pope says: "In twenty sail the bold Perrhæbians came from Cyphus, under Guneus, their leader." Bryant, Buckley Chapman, Cowper, Derby, and Hobbes, each say 22 ships came from Cyphus.

Pope says: "The men from Glaphyra, in ten black ships, embarked for Ilion's shores, with bold Eumelus." Chapman says, "In thrice six

ships." Bryant, Buckley, Derby, Cowper, and Hobbes, each say that eleven ships came from Glaphyra. Hence the variations in the translations. Will some reader give us the original Greek words in these places, and how they should be translated?

269-563. Cicero, born about B. C. 107, relates that on the day of the foundation of Rome there was a total eclipse of the sun. Plutarch, who died about A. D. 140, also affirms that on the day of the foundation of Rome there was a total eclipse of the sun, which he places in the third year of the sixth Olympiad, which, according to Scaliger, dates from the 23d of July, B. C. 754 to 753. This is in accordance with Varro. In S. Bliss's Sacred Chronology, he copies a catalogue of eclipses from Dr. Hale's work. The first eclipse in this catalogue is dated April 21, B. C. 753, the day of the foundation of Rome. (See Thurman's "Bible Chronology.")

101-241. In 1475, Huayna Capac ascended the throne, and under him the empire of the Incas attained to its greatest extent and the height of its glory.

J. H. W. Schmpt.

270-572. We cannot quite fathom this query. A search through several works reveals only a reference to Pantagruel, who was so called because he was born during the drought which lasted thirty and six months, three weeks, four days, thirteen hours, and a little more, in that year of grace noted for having "three Thursdays in one week." Can some reader give more information on this query?

269-452. We find this in the "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," by E. C. Brewer, under "Simon Pure:" "The real man. In Mrs. Centlivre's 'Bold Stroke for a Wife," a Col. Feignwell passes himself off for Simon Pure, and wins the heart of Miss Lovely. No sooner does he get the consent of her father, than the veritable Quaker shows himself, and proves, beyond a doubt, he is the real Simon Pure. Every play and novel reader can guess how such a matter will conclude."

269-553. In "Struyk's Catalogue of Eclipses," as copied by James Ferguson, an eclipse is put down as occurring:

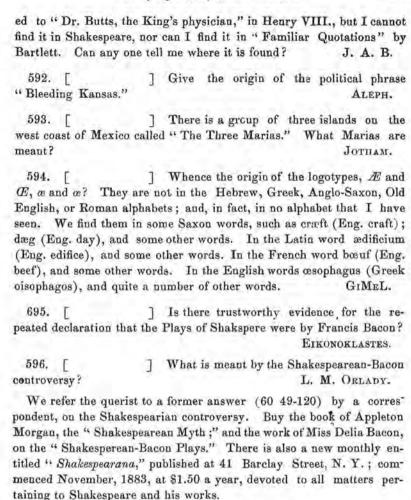
"B. C. 721, March 19, 40 hours, 34 minutes; total."

A. B. C.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."-William Shakespeare.

585. [] In the sentence: "The pass was w gloom," is was wrapped in the passive voice, or is was a verb of	
plete predication, and wrapped a verbal adjective? E. O. H., Lunenburg	, N. S.
586. [] Room for the leper. He was offerention. Fire! Were the world on fire. The variety which the were a splendid gift. Page 268. 1883, A. D. There is no the assertion. It is raining. It is I. Notes and Queries, with Parse the italized words.	ey impart truth in
587. [] Whence the origin of the practice what is the philosophy of firing cannon beside a pond or stream the body of a drowned person?	
588. [] Who is the author of the work "A Book for New Hampshire Children, in Familiar Letters Father;" published in Exeter, in 1819, passing through at leditions? J. B. S., Manchester,	from a least five
N. & Q., what the Greek words mean in Byron's "Maid of Zoe mou sas agapo?" MARY A	Athens;"
The Greek words are translated, "My life, I love thee."	
590 [] The Report of Commissioner of H for 1880, on page 400, Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, in his paper of Taconic System in Geology," reviewed the evidence of a great a spread series of rocks, pre-Cambrian in age, and showed whare to be found, and of what they are composed. What is the system in geology, and what is pre-Cambrian?	n "The and wide- nere they
591. [] Having occasion not long ago gratefully of a Mr. Butts, my friend said: "You can't say, 'b Butts.'" The expression sounded familiar to me, and I though	out me no



598. Who was Bonaraba? H. K. A.
599. [] The problem of the "Graces and Muses."
"The three Graces bearing each the same number of apples, met the

of the horse-tail as a part of the Turkish standard?

What is the origin and significance of the use

597.

H. K. A.

nine Muses. Each one of the Graces gave to each Muse an equal number, when they all, Graces and Muses, had each the same number of apples. How many had each of the Graces at first, and how many did each give away?"

This question is several centuries old. Who was the author of it?

A. M. A.

- 451. [] Why is Homer's Aphrodite regarded as identical with the Venus of Eryx, Urania, Architis, Anchid, Hathor, and Astarte? CLASSICAL STUDENT.
- 452. [] Why is the name Jehovah or Yahva said to be secret, arcane, and unutterable? It is found as a constituent of proper names in Tyre and Palestine.

 BIBLE READER.
- 453. [] What is the bathometer? Has it come into general use? E. H. O.
- 454. [] What is the height of Mt. St. Elias, and Mt. Popocatapetl? E. O. H.
- 455. [] In the April No. of N. & Q., page 152, query 313, the question is asked: "Is the north pole of the earth magnetically positive or negative, and by what method is the decision of the question arrived at?"

In the July and August Nos., page 205, (152-313) is the following: "Positive and Negative are arbitrary terms, used to denote certain conditions, like day and night, or red and blue. The north pole is magnetically positive. J. W. H."

Query. Is No. 313 answered by the above? INQUIRER III.

456. [] Who writes under the pseudonym, "Ralph de Peverel? H. L. A.

[] The following lines are said to be from the pen of Robert Browning: Will some one tell me in which of his poems they appear?

"By absence this great good I gain
That I can catch her where none may match her,
In some odd corner of the brain
Where I embrace her and love her."

458. [] What is the best method of parsing "what"

in the following sentence from Agassiz, and what is the subject of "prove!" "What are called bowlders, prove the theory of glaciers?

Shenandoah.

459. [] Please to scan the following lines and explain peculiarities:

"A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers.

There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood obb away,
Aud bent with pitying glauces, to hear what he might say."

- 460. [] Who commanded the Americans in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the battle of Long Island?

 Shenandoah.
- 461.] Some years ago I was defining a disputed boundary line between two farms. No survey of the boundary had been made for thirty years, and the "landmarks," indicating the line could not be found. One of the parties contended that an oak tree of considerable size was a corner tree. All agreed that if it was an original corner, it would bear the conventional chop-marks of the surveyor's The question now was, where to look for them. A negro slave who was present, when he saw his master and neighbors examining the trunk at a height of eight or nine feet, said: "Massa, If you specks to find the chop-mark higher than the man cut it, you nebber will find it. Trees don't grow that way." The marks were not found, but from my own observations, I think the African knew more how trees grow than his master did. Can any authority of botanists be quoted to decide the question of the upward growth of a "chop-mark." SURVEYOR.
- 462. [] I have recently read in a newspaper article these quoted words— "The Seven against Thebes"— as a comparison with some of the American generals. Who were "The Seven against Thebes?"

 A PRIVATE.

At the death of Œdipus, his two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, agreed to reign alternate years, but at the expiration of the first year Eteocles refused to resign the government to his brother. Whereupon Polynices induced six others to unite with him in war against Thebes, but the expedition was a failure. The names of the seven chiefs who joined in the encounter were Adrastos, Amphiaraos, Capaneus, Hippomedon, Parthenopeos, Tydeus, and Polynices. An illustration of the adage

...

that "possession once once gained is nine points in law." We refer "A PRIVATE" to "Anthon's Classical Dictionary" for further information, under the names respectively.

463. [] What is the age of the present sovereign of England, and what length of time has she reigned? PRESTER JONN.

On May 24, 1883, Queen Victoria completed her 68d year, an age which has been exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Couquest, viz.: Henry I., Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, James II., George I., George II., George IV., and William IV. On the 20th of June, 1883, Her Majesty had reigned over the United Kingdom forty-five years, a reign which in length has been exceeded by only three of the kings of England, viz.: Henry III., Edward III., and George III.

464. [] "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Will some reader of N. & Q. give the author of this quotation or expression? Bartlett, in his "Quotations," says, "There never has been any special author known or acknowledged." If that is true, it will be at least gratifying to receive information as to the earliest known date of the use of the expression, and by whom used.

M. O. WAGGONER.

465. [] What is the Divining Rod, so called, and has it the properties attributed to it? A. R. C.

The Divining Rod is a forked hazel rod, suspended between the balls of the thumbs, and was in former times, and is at present by some, supposed to indicate the presence of water-springs, and also precious metals, by inclining towards the earth beneath which these things might be found. An interesting discussion is now in progress in the Cleveland Leader, and in Wilford Microcosm, on the properties of, and discoveries by, the divining rod.

466. A criticism on the opening paragraph of the work of Herodotus leads me to ask what is the issue between philologists?

BENJAMIN II.

In reply to "Benjamin II." we can only refer to the commentary on Herodotus, translated by William Beloe, New York, 1855, Bangs,

Google

Brothers & Co.'s edition. The question turns on the word history as Herodotus used it, the word then conveying a different meaning from its modern use. The word then used in the modern sense of "history" was syngraphe. The open parapraph is as follows:

"To rescue from oblivion the memory of former incidents, and to render a just tribute of renown to the many great and wonderful actions, both of Greeks and barbarians, Herodotus of Halicarnassus produces this historical essay."

History, in the Greek, is derived from a verb signifying to inquire minutely; and it is the opinion of Kuster, as well as other eminent critics, that the word history itself, in its original sense, implies accurate inquiry, and stands properly for what the author's own researches demonstrated to him, and what he learned by the information of others. According to this interpretation, the first words of Herodotus might be rendered thus:

"Herodotus of Halicarpassus produces this work, the result both of his own researches, and of the inquiries made by him of others."

This is very paraphrastical, and shows the true sense in which the word should be interpreted.

- 467. [Who was called the "First Gentleman of Europe?" L. M. O.
- 468. Who was the British Spy detected in carrying a message to General Burgoyne in a hollow silver bullet?"

469. [] What is the origin of "sirloin of beef" and "Porter-house steak?"

In reply to this question, we find by reference to "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," that James I. on his return from a hunting excursion, so much enjoyed his dinner, consisting of a loin of roast beef, that he laid his sword across it, and dubbed it Sir Loin. At Chingford, in Essex, is a place called "Friday Hill House," in one of the rooms of which is an oak table with a brass plate let into it, inscribed with the following words:

"All lovers of roast beef will like to know that on this table a loin was knighted by King James the First, on his return from hunting in Epping forest."

Another account of this incident, in "The Ballad of the New Sir

John Barleycorn," ascribes it to Charles II. who occupied the throne

subsequent to James I.

Porter-house steaks, the fashionable rival of rump aud "point" steaks, were discovered in America more than half a century ago, although gourmands and gourments had eaten them in Europe, especially in the Channel Islands, long before. They were first cut in New York about the year 1814, in the old Fly Market in that city. A certain individual named Morrison, kept a Porter house hard by, and bought his meat of Thomas Gibbons, a butcher in the market. Becoming accidentally acquainted with the excellent qualities of steak cut from the small end of the sirloin, which was then used only for roasting, he fell in the way of buying them, and no other, for his Porter house. Then Mr. Gibbons, every morning, ordered the Porter-house steaks to be cut, and in due time the cut itself came to be known all through Fly Market as "Porter-house" steak, and eventually through all the markets of the country.

470. In my young days, I once heard a declamation spoken, entitled "O. K." Late years it is almost universally used for "All Correct." How did the letters come to be used for these words?

REMBRANDT ROBINSON.

There are several explanations for the modern use of these letters. The Continental Magazine says that these cabalistic letters were first used by Old Keokuk, the pacific chief of the Sacs and Foxes. When he sold Iowa to uncle Sam, he signed the deed with the initials O. K. His co-chief, the fiery B. H. (Black Hawk), refused to sell or sign away the rights of his people to the beautiful land and hence the "Black Hawk War." Old Keokuk years ago passed on to the happy hunting ground of the beyond, but his O. K. continues to supply a long-felt want in the English language.

471. [] Several years since I read a review of a book entitled "The Tonal System." What was the system propounded and where can the book be obtained? The system has been forgotten by myself.

The book was published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; its author, John W. Nystrom, proposed a new system on the basis of 16 figures: Their names are Noll, An, De, Ti, Go, Su, By, Ra, Me, Ni, Ko, Hu, Vy, La, Po, Fy, Ton; 0 to 16 inclusive. These names are

all in these words, to be committed to memory: Antetigo, Subyrame, Nikohuvy, Làpofyton.

The year is to have sixteen months, and their names, in the new language, are:

Anuary, Debrain, Timander, Gostus, Suvenary, Bylian, Ratamber, Mesudius, Nictoary, Kolumbian, Husamber, Vyctorius, Lamboary, Polian, Fylander, Tonborius.

The number 100 is expressed by San; 110, Santon; 120, Sandeton; 130, Santiton; 145, Sangotonsu; 200, Desan; and so on to any number by word-combinations or word-building.

472, [] What are the "graces and glories" of the Virgin Mary, referred to in some works on Combination and Permutation?

OLD CASPER.

Undoubtedly the reference is to the work of Gasper Schott, author of "Magia Universalis Naturæ et Artis," published about 1567, wherein he computes the "graces and glories" to be exactly—

115,792,089,237,316,195,423,570,985,008,687,907,853,269,984,665, 640,564,039,457,584,007,913,129,639,936.

This number, he says, is the accurate 256th power of 2. Others solve the same problem, by writing down, in every possibly way the hexameter verses which might be made by the transposition of the letters in the following line:

"Tot tibi sunt dotes, Virgo, quot sidera cœlo."

"Thy graces, O Virgin, are told when the stars of heaven are numbered."

- 473. [] The author of the Æneid is Publius Virgilius Maro. Why is he always quoted by his middle name, "Virgil," instead of Maro? ENOCH CHONE.
- 474. [] In a volume of a "Collection of Emblems, Human and Divine," in Latin, Prague, 1601, page 76, a pair of bellows, a syringe, and a flying eolipile are represented as forming the device of some old Italian family, with the curious motto, "Todo est venito." What is the emblematic significance of the motto, or a pharaphrastic translation?

 PRESTER JOHN.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."-Charles Dickens

136. The following list of "New" countries is published as a note, as it answers several queries of similar import:

These are applied to the countries named last:

America;
France;
Scotland;
Britain;
Guinea, Africa,
Connecticut, United States;
Albion, Great Britain;
Virginia, Unites States;

New America, Oneida.
New France, Cauada.
New Scotland, Nova Scotia.
New Britain, British America.
New Guinea, Australia.
New Connecticut, Western Reserve.
New Albion, California.
New Virginia, the South, U. S.

The following are found in countries named:

York, England; Jersey, France; Zealand, Denmark; Hebrides, Scotland: Orleans, France; London, England; Albany, New York; Amsterdam, Holland; Holland, Europe; Georgia, United States; Baltimore, Maryland; England; Ireland; Mexico; South Wales; Granada, Spain; Hampshire, England;

New York, United States.
New Jersey, United States.
New Zealand, Australasia.
New Hebrides, Polynesia.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
New London, Connecticut.
New Albany, Ohio.
New Amsterdam, South America.
New Holland. Australia.
New Georgia, Australasia.
New Baltimore, New York.

New Holland, Australia.
New Georgia, Australasia.
New Baltimore, New York.
New England, United States.
New Ireland, Australasia.
New Mexico, United States.
New South Wales, Australia.
New Granada, South America.
New Hampshire, United States.

The list could be extended to several pages, but these will suffice for a lesson. All places prefixed by "New," are named from some former locality.

Nova Scotia, New Scotland; New Jersey, New Cæsarea; Nova Zembla (?); Newfoundland; New Jerusalem.

137. Harper's Magazine for October, 1883, page 737, speaks of a "A fortress which had cost eight millions pounds sterling." Was not that considerable money in 1775? "MATTAPOISETT."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Shakespearian scholars. \$1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy. Published by Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., New York. Commenced November, 1883. Royal 8vo., pp. 32.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD.—A magazine devoted to the Preservation and Perfection of the Anglo-Saxon Weights and Measures, and the discussion and dissemination of the Wisdom contained in the Great Pyramid of Jeezeh of Egypt. Published by the International Institute, 349 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O., and 345 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. \$2.00 a year; bi-monthly, 8vo., pp. 96.

Phrenological Journal, and Science of Health.— A first-class monthly magazine devoted to the study of Human Nature in all its Phases. Physiognomy, Ethnology, Hygiene, Hydropathy, Psychology, Education, etc. \$2.00 a year; 8vo., pp. 66. Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway, New York.

WILFORD'S MICROCOSM.—A religio-scientific monthly devoted to the discoveries, theories, and investigations of modern science, in their bearing upon the religious thought of the age, with other matters of general interest. \$1.00 a year; 8vo., pp. 32. A. Wilford Hall, Ph. D., editor. Hall & Co., 23 Park Row, New York.

Interwordian Magazine.—A record of the interior principles of the Life of Love and Faith derived from the Word of God. Interwordian Publishing Co., 25 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. \$2.50 a year; 8vo, pp. 48; monthly. The effort of this publication will be to prove to thoughtful readers that there exists within the Word of God the Spiritual Science of Correspondences which is to be corroborated from the literal sense of the Word itself. Commenced November, 1883.

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OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT, of the Institute of Hebrew.—Monthly.— Its aim is to bring within the reach of the great mass of the clergy and Bible students the latest and most trustworthy results of the investigations of the Old Testament. American Publication Society of Hebrew, Morgan Park, Ill. Wm. R. Harper, editor. \$2.00 a year 8vo., pp. 48.

SIDEREAL MESSENGER.—Devoted to the interests of astronomers.—Progress of astronomical science, discoveries, discussions, etc. Conducted by Prof. Wm. W. Payne, Director of Carleton College Observatory. Monthly, except July and September. \$2.00 a year; 8vo., pp. 32. Address. W. W. Payne, Northfield, Minn.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1884.

No. 19.

NOTES.

". When found make a note of."-Charles Dickens.

138. CENTER OF POPULATION IN U. S. In 1790, the center of population was 22 miles west from Baltimore. It has moved westward at an average rate of about 51 miles every decade, never deviating a degree north or south of the 39th parallel. The greatest progress was between 1850 and 1860, when it traveled 81 miles from a point in Virginia to 20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio. This was caused by the settlement of the Pacific coast. The center of population in 1870 was 48 miles northeast of Cincinnati. Per the last census the population had advanced westward 58 miles, and deflected to the south, being pear the village of Taylorville, Ky., about 8 miles from Ciucinnati. anticipated that the next census will find it in Jennings county, Indiana. If this westward movement in population continues, the central point should cross the Mississippi about 1950, not far from the mouth of the Missouri. Possibly it may never go so far westward, as there are large areas in the West which are only adapted to mining and grazing, and will support but a scanty population. The increase in the region beyond the Mississippi, after the close of the present century, may not

much more than counterbalance that of the rest of the country; in which case the center of population will remain almost stationary in southern Illinois.

J. Q. A.

139. The following account of "Scott's Introduction to Bruce's Address at Bannockburn" is an interesting item for N. AND Q.:

Sir Walter Scott, commenting on this poem, told a friend that the opening of those beautiful lines was "too abrupt," and that Burns would, on consideration, have prefaced them with some words showing the notation. Scott, thereupon, penciled eight lines which form an introduction to "Bruce's Address." This is a literary anecdote of great value. Scott on Burns must be listened to with especial interest. The fact is mentioned in an old number of Macmillan's Magazine, and signed by "H. Bartle G. Frere," a name that guarantees the accuracy of the writer's statement. Scott's introductory lines are as follows:

"By Bannockburn proud Edward lay;
The Scots they were na far away,
Just waiting for the break of day,
To show them which were best.
The sun rose o'er the purple health,
And lighted up the field of death,
When Bruce wi soul-inspiring breath,
His soldiers thus addrest:"

Burns begins as follows:

" Scots wha bae wi' Wallace bled."

J. Q. A.

- 140. The Continental Magazine says the custom of holding up one's fingers in an auction room by way of a bid comes down to us from the Romans. The Latin for bidding at an auction is digitum tollere, (to hold up the finger).
- 141. A late essayist on French pronunciation mentions that the Théatre Français compels all its members to say desir, although all other French people say désir. The members of the Théatre Français say also oignon and poignard, against the ordinary ognon and pogniard, which has been adopted also in English. But Francisque Sarcey demands poignard, and discriminates between the vowel sounds of mai, mais, mes, and maison. The Théatre Français says tais sœurs, the dainty Parisians say tés sœurs. The old quarrel about the l mouillé and the r continues, but recent authorities demand that the l in fille be slightly audible, and that the r be pronounced by the tip of the tongue, while

many Parisians utter it with the root of the tongue, and make it grasseyé. Any child may be addressed mon p'tit, but when the boy is very young and fine he is called mon petit. According to Legouvé c'thistoire is any little story, while cette histoire is an historical event of some dignity.

N. Y. Sun.

142. ORIGIN OF THE WORD MISSISSIPPI. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the original speding nearest to the Algonquin word is Meche-sebe, signifying "Father of Waters." This was changed by Laval to Michispe; by Labatte to Mississi; by Marquette to Mississippi.

The following shows dates and orthography:

Français le Merineu, 1666,
Claude Dablon, 1671,
Marquette, 1673,
Hennepin, 1680,
Claude Allong,
Charlevoix,
D. Coxe, 1698,
Messipi.
Messipi.
Messipi.
Messipi.
Mechasebe.

The above were all Frenchmen except Coxe. It is reasonable to suppose that they have given in their own language as near as possible the orthography answering to the sound spoken by the Indians. The name Mechasebe applied only to the northern portion of the river. The southern portion was called by the Indians Malbouchia according to Charlevoix. The Spaniards called it Les Palisades. Robert de La Salle named the river Colbert, in honor of the minister of finance. The Algonquins called the upper part of the river Pe-he-ton-at, signifying habitation or place of furies. Subsequently the word "sepe" was added, which signifies "river."

An analysis of the word Mississippi will show that it does not mean "Father of Waters" at all:

Mis-sisk,—grass. Mis-sisk-ke-on,—weeds. Mis-sisk-ke,—medical herbs. Mis-sisk-ke-wa-kuk,—field of exuberant herbage. Mis-kutuk,—meadow.

The broad bottom lands along the river were called Mis-ku-tuk. The tribes along the sides of the river were called Mis-shu-tan, signifying "meadow people." Thus we have the literal meaning of the word Mis-sisk-sepe, or Mississepe,—the river of meadows or grass.

L. M. G.

143. Notes on Bibles. IV. The division of the Scriptures into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the 13th century, divided the Old Testament into chapters as they stand at the present time.

Wickliffe divided his version into chapters, but he had no headings or running title, nor did he divide into verses. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses. At first they were not separated as now, but the figures ranged down the side of the page, leaving the reader to determine at what portion of the opposite line the verse began.

There is a story told of a Prince of Granada, heir to the Spanish throne, who was imprisoned for thirty-three years in the Place of Skulls, Madrid, that the following commentary was written in his Bible:

The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, and 2,728,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,253 words, and 833,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31.173 verses, 724,732 words, and 3,566,480 letters.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chapter of the Old Testament is Job xx.

The middle chapters of the New Testament are Romans XIII and XIV.

The middle verse of the Old Testament is 2d Chronicles xxvi., 17.

The middle verse of the New Testament is Acts x1., 17.

The middle chapter of the Bible is Psalms II., (also the shortest.)

The middle verse of the Bible is Psalms XVIII., 9.

The shortest verse of the Bible is John x1., 35.

The shortest verse of the Old Testament is 1st Chronicles 1., 25.

The longest verse in the Old Testament is Esther vin., 9.

The longest verse in the New Testament is Revelations xx., 4.

The word " and " occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The word "Lord" occurs in the Bible 1,853 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs in the Bible 6,855 times.

The word "reverend" occurs in the Bible but once (Psalms cx1., 9.)

The word "girl" occurs in the Bible but once (Joel III., 3), and "girls" but once (Zach. VIII., 5.)

In Psalm ovii.. verses 8, 15, 21 and 31 are alike.

In Psalm cxxxvi., each verse ends alike.

Isaiah xxxvII. and 2d Kings xIX. are alike.

1st Kings x. and 2d Chronicles IX. are almost alike.

Ezra II. and Nehemiah vII. are almost alike.

Psalms Lx. and cviii, are almost alike.

Ezra xxi., 7, contains all the letters of the alphabet (I and J being considered as one.)

No names or words with more than six syllables are found in the Bible.

The Apocrypha has 14 books, 183 chapters, 15,081 verses and 158,185 words.

The divisions of the Old Testament are four, viz:

- 1. The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses.
- 2. The Historical Books-Joshua to Esther inclusive.
- 3. The Poetical and Doctrinal Books—Job to Solomon's Songs inclusive.
 - 4. The Prophetical Books-Isaiah to Malachi inclusive.

The divisions of the New Testament are three, viz. :

- 1. The Historical Books-The Gospels and Acts.
- 2. The Doctrinal Books-The Epistles.
- 8. The Prophetical Book-The Revelation.

CAXTON.

This chapter on Bibles is the last furnished by this correspondent. Several of the summations vary in different works which have published these statistics, especially in the number of verses, words, and letters.

Another chapter will be published giving several items of curious matters which have not yet appeared in these articles

144. In the following lines the word "that" is exemplified in its various significations:

Now that is a word which may often be joined, For that that may be doubled is clear to the mind, And that that is right is plain to the view, As that that that we use is rightly used too; And that that that that that line has it right, In accordance with grammar is plain in our sight.

145. Seven Wonders. The seven wonders of the ancient world have been inquired for by a dozen or more of querists, yet they have been published in hundreds of publications during the past few years. Other querists ask for the "modern wonders." Knowing that many readers have not access to public libraries, and others have questioned some of the versions published, we will give the most creditable catalogue as given by Robert H. Hart of Brooklyn, N. Y.. now deceased, who left a manuscript work on "The Fourteen Wonders of the Ancient and Modern World." The manuscript would make about 500 pages and was to be profusely illustrated. The measurements of some vary from those of more recent date.

The seven ancient wonders were:

- 1. The Egyptian Pyramids, the largest of which is 693 feet square, and 469 feet high, and its base covers 1½ acres of ground. John Taylor and Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth make the height 486 feet. It was erected B. C. 2170. The Great Pyramid of Gizeh is said to have been 20 years in building, and 100,000 men employed. The architect is believed by many Egyptologists to have been Philitis It was said they were built by the brothers Cheops and Cephrenes. Josephus says the Israelites were employed on them.
- 2. The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These walls are stated by Herodotus to have been 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in length. The statement is deemed creditable by modern antiquarians. Herodotus describes the Temple of Belus, the walls and the king's palace. The temple was adorned by gold statues valued at 5,000 talents, or \$1,000,000.
- 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was 425 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," was the cry of the craftsmen, says Acts xix., 28. It was completed in the reign of Servius, 6th king of Rome. Built of cedar and cypress. It was supported by 127 marble columns, of the Ionic order, 60 feet high, and 220 years in building. It was destroyed by fire, B. C. 365, by Heostratus, the night Alexander was born. The architect was Cersiphron. The altar was the work of Praxiteles. The famous sculptor Scopas chiseled one of the columns.
- 4. The Chryselephantine Statue of Jupiter Olympus at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, and was wonderful for its beauty

rather than for its size. It was almost 70 feet high. The architect was Phidias, the illustrious artist of Greece.

- 5. The Mausoleum, erected to Mausolus, King of Caria, by his widow Artemisia. It was 113 feet square, and 140 feet high. Mausolus died B. C. 365, and his widow died within two years, from excessive grief. The architects were Pithis and Satyrus conjointly. Anaxagoras was led to exclaim when viewing the structure, "How much money is changed into stone!"
- 6. The Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus was a lighthouse at Alexandria, in Egypt, on the island of Pharos, 500 feet high. A fire of wood was kept burning on its summit during the night to guide ships into the harbor. The architect was Sostratus, who chiseled into the solid marble back of Ptolemy's name, "Sostratus the Caidian, to the Gods the Saviours, for the benefit of sailors."
- 7. The Colossus of Rhodes was a brazen Statue of Apollo, 125 feet in height standing at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes. The architect was Chares, assisted by Laches, who was engaged on this work twelve years. It was hollow having winding stairways leading to the top. Erected B. C. 300, and was thrown down by an earth-quake, after having stood 60 years. It remained in ruins 894 years, and it is recorded that a Jewish merchant bought it of the Saracens, and the brass loaded 900 camels, each carrying 800 pounds. Total weight, 720,000 pounds.

The seven modern wonders, as given by Mr. Hart, are:

- The Art of Printing with movable types invented in 1438, by John Gutenberg, John Faust, and Peter Schoeffer.
- Optical Instruments, the discovery and invention of which is generally ascribed to Roger Bacon, the English monk, about 1275.
- The Making of Gunpowder, invented by Roger Bacon, 1280, but used for gunnery by Barthold Schwartz, of Mayence, in 1320.
- 4. The Steam Engine, the invention of which is usually dated 1763, when James Watts improved it.
- Photography, the discovery of Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, about 1825.
- 6. Labor-Saving Machinery, inventious of the nineteenth century generally.

7. The Electric Telegraph, invented by Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse in 1844.

Another gentleman enumerates the seven modern wonders as follows:

- The New York and Brooklyn Bridge. Distance between termini, 5989 feet; between the towers, 1595 feet; height of roadway in center, 135 feet; at towers, 118 feet; total weight, 34,000 tons. Commenced in 1867; open to the public May 24, 1883; time in erecting, 16 years; cost, \$16,000,000. Architects, John A Roebling and Washington A. Roebling.
- The Great Eastern. This mammoth steamer was built in England in 1856 and 1857. After several unsuccessful attempts, it was launched Jan. 31, 1858. Total length, 692 feet; breadth of beam, 83 feet; depth, 68 feet. The architect and builder was Scott Russell.
- S. The Suez Caual. This canal is 100 miles long; top width, 325 feet; bottom width, 72 feet; depth, 26 feet. It was formally opened Nov. 17, 1869. The architect was M. de Lesseps.
- 4. The Hoosac Tunnel. This tunnel was commenced in 1855, and the enterprise pushed with more or less energy, though with many discouragements, until Dec. 22, 1874, when Shanly Brothers completed the bore. It cost \$14,000,000. Length, 4 miles, 3,969 feet; height, 20 feet; width, 24 feet.
- The Pacific Railway. This enterprise was commenced in 1863.
 Chief Engineer, Gen. G. M. Dodge. The first line extended from Omaha to Scn Francisco. There are now other lines built, and still others being constructed.
- 5. The Submariue Cables. The first Atlantic cable was landed Aug. 5, 1858, between Trinity Bay and Valentia, under the direction of Cyrus W. Field. Distance 2,135 miles. There are now others of still greater length.
- 7. The National Park. This park is being laid out by the government at the Yellowstone, and when completed will rank as one of the seven modern wonders.

The ancient wonders varied by different writers. The Great Walls of China; the Aqueducts of Rome; the Labyrinth of Egypt; and the Temple of Solomon have been classed among them by displacing some of those named.

146. Spelling Reform. I do not perceive the need for any new font of type for the object of spelling reform. It only requires the inversion of a sufficient number of the present types, to represent all the symbols of our language; and their use, in that position is just as easily learned, as the use of any new type would be.

I think we want but 18 new letters to make a perfect alphabet. We want a representative of th, in the; th in thank; sh in she; ch in chill; zh in azure; and some letter for ng in song. In the small letters, 16 may be inverted without confusion, and we want two more; and might not these be supplied from inverted small capitals?

a, c, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, r, t, v, w, y, may be the 16 letters.

Besides the six consonants named above, we want, of vowels, it, et, at, ot, oo, (in tool.) oo, (in good, the same as in put,) ew, ah, au, ou, and a in care; c is supernumerary, and might be converted to a better use, and thus make one of the two lacking in the small letters. I wish it might be substituted for the letter k, which is an awkward letter in writing. In respect to capitals, there could be no difficulty in inverting a sufficient number of them.

If this plan is feasible, then every printer would be ready to adopt the spelling reform, and it would result in the saving of time.

In these last two lines it would save the setting of 15 types.

I conceive that each letter is really but the symbol of a sound, and an arbitrary symbol only; for any other letter or character might be its substitute, and the combinations of these symbols into words are only the symbols of ideas. So it matters not what the symbol is, if it be but understood by the person; thus "m" may be the symbol of 1,000, and "x" the symbol of 10.

I see in note 44, page 72, an extract of a letter of mine to the editor of the "Modern Stenographic Journal," on the phonetic analysis of our language. It embraces an aggregate of 6,556 elements, made 30 years since, in view of constructing an alphabet of the simplest possible characters that I could devise, to apply to 41 or 42 sounds or elements, appropriating the most simple, and most easily written, to those elements most frequently repeated, while the more difficult or complex should apply to those that occur least. Such was the origin of the experiment.

J. A. W.

147. On page 247 of Notes and Queries, it is stated in an article from our correspondent, "Epsilon," that "Sirius" was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. This was subsequently corrected on page 258, by a correspondent, "Prof. H. C. Bolton," showing that the "Savannah" was the first to cross the ocean, leaving Savannah May 25, 1819, and arriving in Liverpool June 29. We have a communication from a Canadian gentleman, and also an article of his from the Quebec Morning Chronicle and Shipping Gazette of January 16, 1884, laying claim that the "Royal William" of Quebec was the first steamship to cross the ocean in 1833, fourteen years after the Savannah made her voyage. We give Mr. LeMoine's article in full. Let us have the correct information. Mr. LeMoine questions the statements of Mr. Black in the previous day's issue of the same paper publishing his article. Possibly he himself may be mistaken in regard to the "Royal William."

THE "ROYAL WILLIAM" AGAIN.

"The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the 'Sirius,' about seven hundred tons, which arrived at New York from England, April 23, 1838."—Notes and Queries, page 247; Manchester, N. H.

After the protracted controversy between American and Canadian papers and the memoirs published respecting the performance of our "Royal William," in 1833, one would have imagined the point was settled forever: 'tis evidently not so, as appears by the quotation prefixing these lines, and taken from an elaborate miscellany, published in October. 1883. "Mentez, mentez, it en restera toujours quelque chose, Voltaire useh to say. Mr. George Black's letter in to-day's issue will no doubt help to complete the history of the first steamer which steamed all the way across the Atlantic to England, our "Royal William" built here it 1831. Mr. Black mentions that the company that built the steamer was formed in the office of a Mr. L. T. McPherson, merchant. Is there not a slight inaccuracy here? Would it not be in the office of L. T. McPherson. Notary Public, the adviser on many points and friend of several of the gentlemen here alluded to?

The model of the "Royal William," as drafted by Mr. G. Black, Sr., now on exhibition in the museum of the Literary and Historical Society, attracts a good deal of notice; it would, however, be an important addition to the literary treasures of the society, were it to own also and keep safe against fire in its vault, the "original documents" relating to the vessel which Mr. Geo. Black of Orillia, says are in his possession.

Ought not the Literary and Historical Society, to prepare a succinct history of the origin, build, register, etc., of the "Royal William," and

circulate the same in its annual transactions, 300 copies of which are distributed abroad?

The birthplace of the first steamship which successfully crossed, with steam power alone, the broad Atlantic, ought to be noted and that cor-

rectly in history.

Quebec can undoubtedly lay claim to this crowning glory: 'tis one of the brightest feathers in her cap. No one, be he from Manchester or elsewhere, ought to be allowed to rob her of it, unchallenged.

Rooms of the Literary and Historical Society.

Quebec, 15th January, 1884.

J. M. LEMOINE.

We reprint Mr. LeMoine's article in full that our readers may note his claims for his country's honors. It appears from the record that our country antedates his by 14 years, and has the "crowning glory."

- "Savannah can undoubtedly lay claim to this crowning glory; it is one of the brightest feathers in her cap. No one, be he from Quebec or elsewhere, ought to be allowed to rob her of it, unchallanged."
- 148. Chambers' Journal says that quite recently a literary man of some celebrity, in a letter describing the early fall of snow in Switzerland, did not say the storm abated, but "the flakes dwindled to flocculi," and instead of saying that they melted a potful of snow to obtain water, he said firewood was "expended in rendering its own heat latent in the indispensable fluid."

Equally as good was that which relates to a certain eminent professor, who observed that very wonderful things were occasionally discovered nowadays. He had found out lately that "Nystagmus, or oscillation of the eyeballs, is an epileptiform affection of the bellular oculomotorial centers:" and he added, "don't forget in future what sort of a thing a Nystagmus is."

149. Pompey's Pillar, in Alexandria, was a pillar erected by Publius, prefect of Egypt, in honor of the emperor Diocletian, to record the conquest of Alexandria in 296. It has about as much right to be called Pompey's Pillar as the obelisk of Heliopolis, re-erected by Rameses II., at Alexandria, has to be called Cleopatra's Needle, or Gibraltar Rock to be called a Pillar of Hercules.

Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needle are called by the Egyptian priests, "Fingers of the Sun;" by the Arabs, "Pharaoh's Needles;" by the Italians, "Aguglia;" and by the French, "Aiguilles."

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."-Joseph Addison.

221-408. The following may give some light on the origin of the society called Quakers: George Fox was the founder; he was born in Drayton, Lancashire, England, in 1624; -felt called to leave home and friends to seek for light, hence the name Seekers was given to his followers at first. In 1647 he felt called to preach, and this call continued through life. His was a time of great commotion, political and social revolution, resulting in the execution of Charles I., the bringing to the front of that old stalwart Oliver Cromwell, the commonwealth, and the restoration under Charles II., with all its faults, and libertinism. Amid this turmoil and confusion very many turned aside to hear and believe on Fox and the peace which he advocated. His peculiar dress called public attention, and with that persecution; one of the peculiarities of this sect was the fearless disregard for titles, or positions of honor; all were treated alike-they did not take off their hats to any one, high or low; "thee and thou" were their only salutations; no "good morning "nor "good evening"; no bowing nor scraping to Lord or Squire Priest or Bishop, Prince or My Lady. This provoked the indignation of titled and professional classes. They had great faith in the Holy Spirit as an instructor, rather than Church, Bishop, Clergy, or even the Scriptures. This was another source of bitter feeling towards them. Fox and his followers were in prison much of the time. On one occasion Fox was brought before one Judge Bennett of Derby (1650), and on bidding the judge to tremble at the Word of God, was derisively called a Quaker, and the society has borne that name until this day among the "world's people." Fox was at one time brought before Cromwell (1655), who pronounced favorably of him and his doctrines, yet Fox and his followers were often imprisoned by the local magistrates, during the commonwealth.

The first settlement of *Friends* in America, so far as known, was in Boston (1656),—two women. They were found in Perquimons Co., North Carolina, in 1672. In 1680 the great William Penn came over and settled in Pennsylvania, and the society received a great impulse from him and his work. The persecutions which this people endured

were very great, 3,400 of them being thrown into prison at one time for their faith, where many of them died from cruelty and ill treatment. And while men and women were in prison the children would gather for worship according to their custom, but so relentless was the hatred of their doctrines and customs that the hand of the persecutor followed and dispersed them. Between the years 1650 and 1689, 14,000 of this people suffered by fine and imprisonment for their faith. Persecution was not confined to the Old World, but in this land of liberty the spirit of intolerance found followers. Four Quakers were hung on Boston Common; in Salem, Newbury and other places the halter and the stake were made use of to endeavor to destroy and root out the faith of George Fox and William Penn. This spirit of persecution went on until checked by a royal mandate from the home country.

One of the most peculiar features of the Friends is their persistent opposition to all military and warlike operations between men and nations. On both sides of the Atlantic they have been made to feel the iron hand on account of their refu-al to fight, especially was this true in the late war of the rebellion in the South. They cheerfully pay all taxes and are a sober, industrious and hospitable people, more sinned against than sinning. Fox died in 1691. Many dissensions and divisions have occurred among them, and the children of this day fail to carry out the peculiar ideas in regard to dress, marriage, and form of addressing their fellowmen; yet the meek and quiet spirit still remains, and many not of this sect are seeking after light. Their number in this country is now about 68,000.

271-576. Congress adopted the plan of decimal coinage in 1785, drawn up by a Mr. Jefferson. The eagle, half eagle, dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, and cent were decided upon in 1786. The first *United States* mint was established in Philadelphia, in 1792. Gold dollars and double eagles were first coined in 1849. The silver three-cent piece was introduced in 1851, and the large copper cent was superseded by the small composition cent in 1856, although a few of the large copper cents were coined in 1857. In 1865 a new composition five-cent piece was issued.

75-151. The Arabians simplified trigonometry by the introduction of sines, or the half chords of double arcs, as the means of expressing angles, a method employed in the writings of Albategnius, about A. D.

880. Regiomontanus farther improved trigonometry by the use of tangents, and was the first to resolve spherical triangles by finding the relations of their sides and angles.—Park's Pantology, Phila., 1841, p. 333.

Observed.

280-588. The author of "A Book for New Hampshire Children" was Hosea Hildreth, then professor in Phillips Exeter Academy, and afterwards minister of Gloucester, Mass.

C. H. B.

271-576. The will of Sennacherib, the Assyrian monarch, is probably the oldest one which has come down to us in the original words. He left to his favorite son "certain bracelets, coronets, and other precious objects of gold, ivory, and precious stones, deposited for safe keeping in the Temple of Nebo."

The most interesting will of antiquity that has been recorded, is that of Endamidas, the Corinthian philosopher, who died about 400 years B. C., and had no property to leave. The will, probably dictated on his death bed, reads:

I bequeath to Arethæus my mother to support; and I pray him to have a tender care of her declining years. I bequeath to Charixenes my daughter to settle in marriage, and to give her, to that end, the best dowry he can afford. Should either happen to die, I beg the other to undertake both charges.

At that time it was the law in Corinth that all wills should be read in the public square, and as the deceased philosopher was known to be in destitute circumstances, his last testament excited more laughter than admiration. The two legatees, however, accepted the trust, and when one of them died the other supported Eudamidas' mother, and found a suitable husband for the daughter. Upon the latter's marriage he gave her two talents, equal to about \$2,500 of our money. He gave the same amount to his own daughter, and both were married on the same day.

CANTON.

269-553. (279 269-553.) Professor Oppolzer, of Vienna, has determined the date of the earliest solar eclipse recorded in the annals of the Chinese, when "on the first day of the last month of autumn, the sun and moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang," or in that part of the heavens defined by two stars in the constellation of the Scorpion.

The professor has fixed upon October 28, 2137 B. C., as the corresponding date in our chronology.

The first lunar eclipse on record took place in the 55th Olimpiad, or about 720 years B. C. Calippus, of Athens, who flourished 340 B. C., was the earliest observer of the revolution of eclipses.

CAXTON.

283-460. "The battle of Bunker Hill was an engagement between American and British troops on the 17th of June, 1775. The former were commanded by Colonel Prescott and Gen. Putnam, and the latter by Gen. Wm. Howe. The British loss in killed and wounded was 1054; that of the Americans, 450. Although the Americans were driven from their position after their powder was exhausted, and the triumph of arms was with the British, the moral effect of this battle to the Americans, and the immense loss to the enemy, made it equivalent to a victory for the Americans. On the ground where the the hottest of the battle was fought, a granite obelisk measuring 220 feet in height has been erected in commemoration of the event, at a cost of \$100,000, raised by voluntary subscriptions. The corner stone was laid by Gen. Lafayette when the guest of the United States in 1825. It was completed in 1842."—Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Art. Bunker Hill.

The battle of Long Island occurred on the 27th of August, 1876. It is sometimes called the battle of Brooklyn, and battle of Flatbush. The Americans under Gen. Israel Putnam were partly intrenched at Brooklyn, and parties under Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling were in advance of the works in different directions. They were attacked by the British and Hessian troops under Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, and Gen. DeHeister, and after desperate conflicts were defeated. About 500 Americans were killed and wounded and 1,100 made prisoners of war. The British loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners was 367. Washington crossed over from New York after the battle, and by judicious management and the aid of a heavy fog withdrew the remnant of the American army to New York, before the British could attack it in its lines. The memorable retreat occurred early in the morning of the 30th of August .- Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Art. Long Island. L. M. G.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."-William Shakespeare.

475.] (223-429.) Is	
always denied tha	t Enoch Crosby was the ori	ginal of Harvey Birch in
his novel of the S	py?	С. Н. В.
476. [in of the terms in the mil
ler's vocabulary,	as shorts, canal, brand?	Franklin, 17th:
477.] How, where, and	I when did the custom o
" New Year's day	" calling originate? Is it	practiced in all the states
and Europe? Do	es the Queen of England re	eceive calls?
		J. N. Burns.
478. [] Where do we get	the expression, fi fo fum
Also, the expressi	on di do dum?	
		A SEEKER.
Undoubtedly th	e former expression is only	another spelling of the
following from Sh	akespeare's King Lear, Act	III, Scene 4:
"Fie, f	oh, fum, I smell the blood of	of a British man."
479. [under Shakespean	Adams's Diction e speaks of The New Shak	ary of English Literature, spere Society founded by
	Where is it located?	INQUIRER I.
480. F	What may be cla	ssed as seven natural won-
ders of the presen		JOHN HALE.
we will suggest th	ved just in season for this ne following to commence complete the list, or furnish	the catalogue, and leave to
	ra Falls, between New York	

2. The Natural Bridge of Virginia. Length, 80 feet; width, 35

3. The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. About 10 miles in length;

feet; height, 120 feet.

contains 226 avenues, and 47 domes.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

No. 20.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."-Charles Dickens.

150. "The Bard of Avon's" Name. We have had several occasions to use the name of the "Bard of Avon," and have spelled it S-h-a-k-e-s-p-e-a-r-e, while some correspondents have preferred a different spelling. (Instance, 281-695.) We stated in No. 10 of N. and Q. Supplement that Mrs. Cowden-Clarke gave sixteen spellings of the poet's name. Now comes the question again: "How do you spell Sh-k-sp-r's name? I observe a variation in your columns."

This is a query, and is best answered by giving the various spellings as enumerated by Richard Grant White in his work entitled "Shakespeare's Scholar," where he gives twenty-eight ways in which the name is actually found in the old documents in which it occurs, as follows:

Schakesper, Schakespeyr, Chacksper, Shackespeare, Shackespere, Schaksper, Shackspeare, Shakaspeare, Shakespeare, Shakespeire, Shakespeire, Shakespire, Shakespire, Shakspear,

Shakspere, Shaksper, Shaksper, Shakspeyr, Shakspere, Shagspere, Shaxper, Shaxespere, Shaxspere, Shaxsper, Shaxpeare, Shaxpere, Shaxpur, Saxpere. In Scribner's Monthly for May, 1876, is a brief article entitled "How shall we spell Sh-k-sp-r-'s Name," by J. H. Gilmore. He gives thirty different ways, saying they are from Richard Grant White's beforementioned work, pp. 478-480, whereas Mr. White gives but twenty-eight. Mr. White gives four different ways not included in Mr. Gilmore's vocabulary, as follows:

Chacksper, Shakaspeare, Shakspeyer, Shaxespere.

Vice versa, Mr. Gilmore gives six different ways not included in Mr. White's vocabulary, as follows:

Chaksper, Shackspeyr, Shakaspear, Shakspire, Shaxburd, Shaxespeare.

The monumental inscriptions of the Sh-k-sp-r family afford three variations, as follows:

Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shakspeare.

There are only five unquestionably genuine autographs of the poet in existence—two on his Stratford conveyance and mortgage, and three on his will. E. F. Furnivall claims them all to be Shakspere; but Sir Francis Madden, George Steevens, Edmund Malone, and others, claim the last autograph on his will to be Shakspeare. In Benjamin Jonson's folio edition, 1616, it is Shakespeare, where it occurs nine times among the list of actors. In 1790, John Aubrey adopted the spelling of Shakespear, and was followed by Blackstone, Hammer, Hazlett, Rowe, Pope, Warburton, and others.

In 1790, Malone, decided to spell it *Shakspeare*, and was followed by Boswell, Bowlder, Coleridge, Chalmers, Douce, Drake, Samuel Johnson, Ritson and Steevens.

In the grant of arms from the Herald's College to the poet's father, the name is spelled Shakespeare, the coat of arms itself (the crest being an eagle brandishing a spear) is a punning commentary on both name and pronunciation. Possibly the herald, or John Cook, may have had Job XLI., 29, in mind as we find the poet's name in that verse in the Bible, "Shak*spear." However, Shakespeare is the spelling adopted by the leading scholars of the present time, based upon the printed examples of the poet's own time; among these are Abbott, Bucknill, Cahil, Clark, Condell, Craik, Dyce, Halliwell, Heminge, Hudson, Hunter, Rolfe, Theobald, White, Wright, and many others.

There are Shakespeare Associations, Clubs, and Societies, in Atlanta,

Ga., Cambridge, Mass., Greensburg, Pa., Manchester, N. H., New York City, Montreal, Canada, Philadelphia, Pa., Topeka, Kan., and West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are Shakspere Societies in Clifton, London, Liverpool, Manchester, England.

151. Five Orders of Architecture. In response to several inquiries, some of them of a Masonic character, we will give the following brief description of the first three orders compiled and condensed from "Architecture, Classic and Early Christian," by T. R. Smith and G. Slater, as published in the Chautauquan:

Doric.—There are several different accounts of the origin of the Doric order. It is stated that Dorus, a king of Achaia, built a temple in Argos, and this was found by chance to be in that manner which we call Doric. Some say the arrangement of the order was that of a log hut. It is so called from Dorus. Beside the Doric temples mentioned here, there are fragments of this style of architecture to be seen in the temple of Zzus at Olympia, and in various other localities in Greece and southern Italy. The form of the Doric building was the same as in the Ionic and Corinthian.

Ionic.—This style of architecture was so called from Ionia, where it took its rise. Its origin is not certain. A writer says: The explanation of Vitruvius is that the Ionian colonists, on building a temple to Diana, wished to find some new manner that was beautiful. Following the method they had pursued with the Doric, (proportioning the column according to the dimensions of a man), they imparted to this the delicacy of the human figure." The distinctive feature in the three orders is the capital of the column. In the Doric this is very simple; a curved molding, round like the shaft, is surmounted by a large square block, or abacus. In the Ionic the capital has two scroll-like ornaments, called volutes. There are more moldings used, and the proportions are more slender. Asia Minor contains numerous remains of Ionic architecture. The Erechtheum at Athens is the best known. The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus was of the Ionic order.

Corinthian.—Vitruvius says of this order that it was arranged "to represent the delicacy of a young girl whose age renders her figure more pleasing and more susceptible of ornaments which may enhance her natural beauty." The Corinthian capital is the most ornamented o

the three orders. It is generally formed of various arrangements of acanthus leaves, and is much larger and more showy than the others. The monument of Lysicrates at Athens is the best example of this style.

"The capital is the great distinction of this order; its height is more than a diameter, and consists of an astragal, fillet, and apophyges, all of which are measured with the shaft, then a bell and horned abacus. The bell is set round with two rows of leaves, eight in each row, and a third row of leaves supports eight small open volutes, four of which are under the four horns of the abacus, and the other four, which are sometimes interwoven, are under the central recessed part of the abacus, and have over them a flower or other ornament. These volutes spring out of small twisted husks, placed between the leaves of the second row, and which are called caulicoles. The abacus consists of an ovolo, filletand cavetto, like the modern Ionic. There are various modes of indenting the leaves, which are called from the variations of the acanthus, o ive, etc. The column, including the base of half a diameter, and the capital, is about ten diameters high."—Rickman, p. 33.

Composite.—This is sometimes called Roman, being invented by that people, and composed of the Ionic, grafted upon the Corinthian; it is of the same proportion as the Corinthian, and retains the same general character, with the exception of the capital, in which the Ionic volutes and echinus are substituted for the Corinthian caulicoles and scrolls This is one of the five orders of classic architecture established by the Italian writers of the 16th century.

Tuscan.—This is the simplest of the five orders of classic architecture. It was unknown to the Greeks, and by many is considered only as a Roman variety of the Doric order. The column is usually made seven times the diameter of the lower part of the shaft in height. The entablature is varied both in character and proportion by different authors, but it is always simple and without enrichment. The capital has a square abacus, with a small projecting fillet on the upper edge; under the abacus is an ovolo and fillet, with a neck below. The base consists of a square plinth and a large torus. The shaft of the column is never fluted. There is one specimen, we are informed, seen at Athens, which would indicate that possibly the Greeks did know of it, but generally rejected it. The name comes from Tuscany.

152. Notes on Bibles. V. The Book of Eather has 10 chapters, but neither the word Lord nor God occurs in it.

The word its occurs but once in King James's version, Lev. xxv., 5; the word immortal but once, 1st Timothy 1., 17; the word atonement but once in the New Testament, Romans v., 11; the words "know nothing," twice, Job viii., 9, and John xi., 49.

The Hebrew alphabet is found in Psalm cxix, at intervals of every eight verses—22 letters, hence 176 verses. The 121st verse is the only one in this Psalm that does not refer to God by name or a pronoun for his name.

Lamentations 1., 11., 111., 11., 1v., and v., are all acrostics in the original, the verses beginning with the Hebrew alphabet, the chapters containing 22, 22, 66, 22, 22 verses respectively. Psalms xxv., xxxiv., xxxviii. are also acrostics. In the Septuagint version the Hebrew alphabet is prefixed to the verses regularly in Lamentations.

The most eloquent chapter to read is considered by many to be Acts xxvi.—Paul's defense.

Paul quotes from several of the works of the ancient philosophers: Aratus who flourished B. C., 270. "For we are also his offspring." Acts xvii., 28.

Menander who flourished B. C., 320. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." 1st Cor. xv., 33.

Pythagoras who flourished B. C., 500. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Ephesians IV., 26.

Epimenides who flourished B. C., 550. "The Cretians are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies." Titus 1, 12.

Proverbs XXI. and XXXI. each have 31 verses, corresponding to 31 days in a month, and are resorted to by many as a sort of bibliomancy, applying the birth-day of the month to the verse. Gents to the XXIST and ladies to the XXXIST.

In reading Judges xv., 16, at first sight aloud, about one-half of all who try will read jawbone twice.

There are nine Simons in the New Testament: the apostle, Matt. x., 2; the Canaanite, Matt., x., 4; the Cyrenian, Mark xv., 21; the sorcerer, Acts viii., 9; the leper, Matt., xxvi., 6; the Pharisee, Luke vii., 40; the Tanner, Acts x., 6; the carpenter's son, Matt. xiii., 55; Judas Iscariot's father, John vi., 71.

There are six Judases mentioned in the New Testament: son of

patriarch Jacob, Matt. 1., 2; brother of James, Luke vi., 16; he called Barsabas, Acts xv., 22; he of Damascus, Acts ix., 10; he of Galilee, Acts v., 37; Iscariot, Matt. x., 4.

There are four ordinal-names in the New Testament: Primus, the man Adam, 1st Cor. xv., 45; Secundus, Acts xx., 4; Tertius, Rom. xvi., 25; Quartus, Rom. xvi., 23.

There are four religions expressly mentioned in the New Testament; "our religion," Acts xxvi., 5; "Jews' religion," Galatians i., 13, 14; "vain religion," James i., 26; "pure religion," James i., 27.

Matthew always says the "kingdom of heaven," while Mark always says the "kingdom of God."

The translators in Philipians IV., 3, translated the name of Syzygus into English, which is "true yoke-fellow," instead of saying, "I entreat thee, also, Syzygus to help, etc."

The "incommunicable name" is once referred to in the Apocrypha, Wisdom xvi., 21.

The capital letter A occurs 19,001 times in the Bible, the capital letter I 15,692 times, while the capital letter Q occurs but 3 times.

The book of Genesis contains 50 chapters, 1,534 verses, 27,713 words, 78,100 letters.

The symbol of a cherub was given to Matthew because he speaks more of the human than the divine in Christ.

The symbol of a lion was given to Mark because he begins his gospel with the mission of John the Baptist: "The voice of one crying in the wilderness."

The symbol of an ox was given to Luke because it is symbolical of sacrifice.

The symbol of an eagle was given to John because of the lofty flight of his inspiration.

The name Jesus is used twice for Joshua in the New Testament, Acts vit., 45, and Heb. iv., 8.

In Mark xiv., 19, the question is asked, "Is it I?" In John vi., 20, an answer is in the same words transposed, "It is I."

In John XXI., 15, Christ said to Simon, "Feed my lambs;" but in 16 and 17, said "Feed my sheep."

In Notes on Bibles, IV., on page 292, line 21, for "724,732 words," read 773.692 words.

153. The first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Atlantic was the " Savannah," as stated by Prof. Bolton on page 258, leaving the United States May 25, 1819, and arriving at Liverpool June 20, 1819. We again make this statement, for it has not been refuted. We published in the last number a reply from a Mr. LeMoine, taken from a Quebec journal, claiming that distinction for the "Royal William" in 1833-14 years after the steam-propelled vessel "Savanuah" had crossed. have another reply from the same gentleman to the Quebec Morning Chronicle, which we reproduce. This article quotes from its former article at its heading, leaving out several quite important words. The article says this magazine stated that the "Savannah" "sailed from New York in March, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool after a passage of twenty-six days." Let him read Prof. Bolton's article again on page 258. There are other careless statements, or misprints, in the article as the reader will observe by comparing them. Prof. Bolton's article stands as a fact as stated, that the " Savannah " " must enjoy this proud honor."

THE "ROYAL WILLIAM" AGAIN.

"The birthplace of the First Steamship which crossed with steam power alone the broad Atlantic ought to be noted in history."-Morning Chronicle, 16th January, 1884.

In the issue of the 16th instant, I took exceptions to a paragraph, contained in a widely circulated serial, Notes and Queries, published at Manchester, N. H., in September last, ascribing to the "Sirius" the credit of having been the first vessel to steam across the Atlantic, viz., 1838; in a subsequent number of Notes and Queries, page 258, a second paragraph appears, correcting the previous statement and crediting this honor to the "Savannah," a full-rigged ship of 600, commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers, who in March, 1819, sailed from New York and arrived at Liverpool after a passage of twenty-six days, sailing a portion of the way and using as an auxiliary power her two side wheels moved by steam for the remainder, which side wheels when desired were unshipped and stowed on deck in thirty minutes.

Capt. Moses Rogers certainly deserves credit and praise for his ingenious contrivance. The curious will have much pleasure in perusing those portions of his log, published in Harper's Magazine for February, 1877, establishing this fact. This, however, leaves in all its significance, and entire, my previous as ertion that "the first vessel which crossed the Atlantic with steam power alone was the 'Royal William,' a Quebec-built ship, in August, 1833, and until a counter claim is made

out, our 'Royal William' must enjoy this proud honor."

Can we, therefore, apply to the "Royal William" the words used by

the writer in Harper's, as applicable to the "Savannah." "When the 'Sirius' and 'Great Western' arrived in New York harbor on the 22d of April, 1838, the achievement of the 'Savannah' was forgotten; her skillful captain no longer lived to claim his rights, but patriotic citizens protested in the public press against losing sight of the just claims of America."

(Extract of log of "Savannah," published in Harper's.) 29, March, 1819, "At 10 p. m. took in topgallant sails, at 6 a. m. set topgallant sails, at 11 a. m. took in the mizzen and foretopgallant sails, at 11 a. m. got the steam up and it came on to blow fresh; we took the wheels in on deck in 30 minutes."

Quebec, 26th Jan., 1884.

J. M. LEMOINE.

The article in Harper's by Prof. Bolton completely substantiates the claims that the "Savanuah" was the first steam-propelled vessel that crossed the broad Atlantic. Because she took in her wheels a few days in no way effects her claim. She could have steamed all the way if Capt. Rogers had desired. She steamed eighteen of the twenty-six days. The "Savanuah" went from Savanuah, Ga., in May, 1819, and not from New York, in March, to Liverpool. The "Royal William" went 14 years afterwards, in 1833.

154. A correspondent asks for the names of the cities included in Decapolis, mentioned in Matthew IV., 25., Mark V., 20, and VII., 21.

We will therefore give the answer and include other countries having other cities included under similar Greek names.

These words mean two, four. five, six, and ten cities, respectively:

- 1. Diospolis in Lemnos .- Hephastia, and Myrina.
- 2. Tetrapolis in Doris .- Cytinium, Dryopis, Eripeum, and Pindus.
- 3. Tetrapolis in Syria.—Antioch, Apamea, Laodicea, and Seleucia.
- 4. Pentapolis in Africa.—Barce, Berenice, Cyrene, Ptolemaïs, and Tauchira.
- 5. Pentapolis in Palestine.—Ascalon, Azotus, Ekron, Gath, and Gaza.
- Hezapolis in Doris.—Caipha, Cytinium, Dryopis, Erepeum, Pindus, and Silæune.
- Decapolis in Palestine. Canatha, Damascus, Dios, Gadara, Gerasa, Hippos, Pella, Philadelphia, Raphanæ, and Scythopolis.

(See Mitchell's Ancient Geography, Anthon's, and Lempriere's Classical Dictionaries.)

155. A SHORT TAIL. The following composition shows some of the possibilities of the English language. While it is not correct in orthography, it is substantially so in orthography, and to a certain extent phonetic:

Won dey last weak eye set fourth two Rome oar thee planes and threw thee veils. Thee Skve was fare and blew, and thee lo son threw his pail raise ore thee seen. Dear, yews, and hairs were gambling on wou sighed, while on my write rows long strait rose of maze, ate feat hie or sew, and as fresh as reins and dues could make them. "Owe," said eye, razing won of thee suite colonels two my knows, "surely, this plant has know pier among thee serials! Sea thee rich hew of its waiving lief - its flour like a lock of silken hair - its golden cede inu rose of colonels, which maid into flower, and then into doe, and bred, charm hour pallets. It feeds knot man alone, butt thee foul of the heir and fish of thee seize." Eye mite have continued inn this stile Ann our, butt eye saw thee son had set, and thee knight was coming fast, and it began two reign. My weigh lay threw a loan would of furs, ewes, and beaches, thee clouds rows hire, the lightning shown, and thee thunder peeled allowed, till my hole sole was feint with fear. Eye flue on my coarse, though my feat could hardly bare my wait, till my tow was cut buy a decade limb, and Eye was throne down, striking my heal on a rock which was the caws of a grate pane. Eye had know cents left, eye had sum sound inn my head wringing like a Nell, or like thee thrill of thee heir after a belle is told. It took sum thyme two clime back two thee rode, butt then thee reign was dun, and thee stars shown fourth, and eye gnu thee weigh, and soon reached home. My ant was at thee gait, weighting, and she hide two meat me. She lead me inn, took off my wet rags, gave me hot tease and a supper of fried souls with knew wry bred, sew suite that it kneaded know preys. Eye soon retired to my palate, glad two lye down inn piece and wrest.

OANNES.

156. The name of Napoleon, being written in Greek characters, will form seven different words, by dropping the first letter of each in succession:

Napoleon, apoleon, poleon, oleon, leon, eon, on.

These words arranged in a Greek sentence, and translated mean: "Napoleon, the lion of the people was the destroyer of whole cities."

- 157. Words containing all the Vowels. In the regular orders two words—"abstemious," and "facetious." In the following, in irregular order: Authoritative, consequential, disadvantageous, encouraging, efficacious, instantaneous, importunate, mendacious, nefarious, precarious, pertinacious, sacrilegious, simultaneous, tenacious, unintentional, unobjectionable, unequivocal, undiscoverable, vexatious, and unquestionably there are many others.
- 158. FIVE SUNDAYS IN FEBRUARY. In 1852, which was leap-year, there were five Sundays in February. The same occured in 1880. Can some one construct a table showing the regular order of succession of periods and intervals relative to such terms? What must the dominical letter, or letters be, and on what day of the week must the year begin? Will the regular order of times and intervals ever constitute a cycle and if so, how often? Can a similar table be constructed, showing the order of days on which March 4 will occurs?

J. Q. A.

- 159. A Literary Club, formed January 1, 1884, nearly all of the members being readers of N. AND Q., send the 11 selections for January, that have been read, declaimed, or recited—366 being called for during this leap-year.

 A. L. G., Sec.
- 1. The Old Oaken Bucket by Samuel Woodworth. 2. Lord Ullin's Daughter by Thomas Campbell. 3. Two Hundred Years Ago by Isaac McLellan. 4. The Removal, Anonymous. 5. Death of Napoleon by Isaac McLellan. 6. The Ursa Major by Henry Ware, Jr. 7. The Widow's Son by Lydia H. Sigourney. 8. Overthrow of Belshazzar by Bryan W. Proctor. 9. Ode on Art by Charles Sprague. 10. Spirit of Beauty by Rufus Dawes. 11. Waterloo by George G. Byron. The Fate of Nissan, Anonymous. 13. The Treadmill Song by Oliver W. Holmes. 14. Norembega by John G. Whittier. 15. Through the Tunuel by Oliver W. Holmes. 16. Old Grimes by Albert G. Greene. 17. Old Ironsides by Oliver W. Holmes. 18. Napoleon at Rest by John Pierpont. 19. Ode on Curiosity by Charles Sprague. 20. Voyage of Columbus by "Godfrey." 21. The Beggar's Petition by John Morris. 22. "Ring out Wild Bells" by Alfred Tennyson. 23. My Native Village by John H. Bryant. 24. Alice Fell by William Wordsworth. 25. Robert Burns by Fitz-Greene Hllack. 26. "Those evening bells" by Thomas Campbell. 27. The Sicilian Vespers by John G. Whittier. 28. The Young Mariner's Dream by William Dimond. 29. Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaise by Oliver Goldsmith. 30. God by Gabriel G. Derzhavin. 31. Thanatopsis by William C. Bryant.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thon reasonest well."-Joseph Addison.

151-301. "Edward Dickinson Baker, soldier and statesman, was born in London, February 24, 1811; killed at Ball's Bluff on the Potomac, October 21, 1861. His parents came to America when he was a young child and settled first in Philadelphia and afterwards, 1825, in Illinois. Young Baker chose the law for a vocation and entered upon its practice in Green county, Illinois. While residing in Springfield he was elected to the Legislature. He was State senator in 1840-44, and then a member of Congress until the beginning of the war with Mexico. In that war, 1846-47, he served as colonel of Illinois volunteers, and was elected to Congress in 1848. He settled in California in 1852, where he became distinguished in his profession and was an orator in the ranks of the Republicans. In 1859 he removed to Oregon where he was elected State senator in 1860. He was in that service when the war broke out in 1861, when he raised a body of troops in New York and Philadelphia. Those of Pennsylvania were called the 'First California Regiment.' Declining to be appointed general he went into the field as colonel at the head of his regiment. While fighting at Ball's Bluff he was shot dead."-Harper's Popular Cyclopædia of U. S. History Vol. I., p. 80. L. M. G.

285-469. Fuller, in his "Church History," LvI., 2, p. 299 ed. of 1655], ascribes the anecdote of knighting the sirloin to Heary VIII. This would make the name considerably older than the period already quoted.

CANTON.

286-470. Two other explanations of "O. K." may be offered. The first is that "in early colonial days a brand of tobacco of peculiar excellence came from the then French town of Aux Cayes, in Santa Domingo." In course of time any good tobacco came to be known as Aux Cayes tobacco, and finally the word was corrupted into the two letters whose sound it resembles, to denote anything of superior quality.

Another derivation is that afforded by the letters of "Major Jack Downing," (i. e. Seba Smith). This author started a story about the illiterate character of General Jackson, and stated that among other

blunders he indorsed the applications for office, etc., with the letters "O. K.," which in his nomenclature stood for "oll korrect." His adherents instead of denying the story, adopted the letters as a kind of party cry, and they thus came to be used in the sense of "all right." CANTON.

284-464. Bartlett is correct. The expression, or rather its equivalent, is employed several times by Cicero in his "Orations." But it must be remembered that the word liberty, among the ancients, meant rather what we designate by "dominion." Joubert says it has "with us a moral sense; with them it was purely political."

CAXTON.

287-472. I felt a little curious to know whether this number in the remarks by the editor appended to this query, was the result of actual careful computation. I found the first 9 figures correct, and the number of places correct. Then I cast out 9's, 99's, and 999's. It stood each test. I cannot conceive of any possible error, which can exist except this. If the whole number, after the first 9 figures, can be divided in such a way, that two separate portions are divisible by 11 × 999, with the same remainder, and if those two portions have been exchanged in copying, the tests would not betray it. The chances of there being two such portions are less than 1 to 1,000; the chances of an exchange, assuming an exchange, are less than 1 to 1,000; and the chances of any exchange of 4 figures or more, are infinitesimal. So I think the result as printed can be relied upon.

H. M. P.

286-470. I have seen several different "all correct" explanations for the use of the letters O. K. I think they merely represent an English, or American abbreviation of the French "au fait." We have made some curious changes in our "attempts at French." Shotover, near Oxford, England, is the French Chateau Vert, and Leighton Bazzard was formerly Leighton Beau désert,

ALEXANDER BROWN.

270-560. The literal rendering of the Greek words of the "Iliad," in the passage referred to (278 270-563) are:

" And Guneus led two and twenty ships from Kyphos."

' Of these ships Eumelos, the dear son of Admetos, commanded eleven.'
Pope preferred poetical round numbers to strict accuracy.

THETA ZETA.

281-592. The phrase "bleeding Kansas" originated during the struggle provoked by the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed 1854, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This bill divided the territory covered by the previous Nebraska bill into two territories, one directly west of Missouri to be called Kansas, and the other north of this to be called Nebraska.

The bill also declared that each torritory should admit or exclude slavery as its people should decide. This left Kansas a prize to be contended for by the Free and Slave States, and both accepted the contest. All through the spring and summer of 1855, Kansas was the scene of many conflict, the Border-Ruffians of Missouri endeavoring to drive out the Free State settlers by murder and arson, and the Free State settlers retaliating. It was then that the cry of "bleeding Kansas" went up, and over, and through the north invoking aid and protection for intending settlers. Considerable armies were mustered on both sides, and a desultory civil war was kept up until nearly the end of the year.

H. K. A.

284-464. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This phrase is credited to an anti-slavery oration of Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston in 1852. Also credited to Jefferson. H. K. A.

285-467. Wheeler says "The First Gentleman of Europe" was a title given to King George IV., of England, by many during his life time, on account of his position and personal attractions.

H. K. A.

280-591. "But me no Butts." See Fielding's "Rape upon Rape," Act II., Scene 2; and Aaron Hill's "Snake in the Grass," Scene 1.

H. K. A.

271-683. The following are some of the famous artesian wells: One at Paris, 1806 feet deep, and discharges 500,000 gallons of water in 24 hours at a temperature of 82 deg. Fah., and salt. It is used only for heating the hospitals. One at Passy in the same basin, and about the same depth, is one of the largest in the world, being two feet in diameter, and discharging some 5,000,000 gallons per day. The Belcher well at St. Louis, 1866, is 2,199 feet deep and discharges 75 gallons per minute at a temperature of 73 deg. Fah., and is impregnated with mineral substances.

Apostles-

221-406. The month of August was called by the Romans Sextilis, the sixth month from March, the month from which the primitive Romans, as well as the Jews, began the year. The name Sextilis was changed to August in honor of the emperor Octavius Augustus Cæsar, on account of his victories, and on account of his entering on his consulate in that month. Augustus, that this month might have as many days as that of July, named from Julius Cæsar, took one day from February, the last month of the Roman year, and added that day to August. July was called by the Romans Quintilis. The months with the Romans prior to the change, alternated 31 and 30 days beginning with March.

175-321. I submit the following answer to this query:

1.	St. John's name perpetuated in St. Johns, capital of Newfoundland.				
2.	St. Peter's	46	St. Petersburg,	46	Russia.
3.	St. James's	4.6	Jamestown,	66	St. Helena.
	Navigators—				
1.	Columbus's		Columbus,	46	Ohio.
2.	Raleigh's	44	Raleigh,		N. C.
3.	Newport's	66	Newport,	24	R. I.
	Presidents—				
1.	Washington's	**	Washington,	66	D. C.
2.		46	Jefferson City,	44	Mo.
3.	Monroe's	44	Monrovia,	44	Liberia.
4.	Jackson's		Jackson,		Miss.
5.	Madison's	44	Madison,	4.6	Wis.
6.	Lincoln's	44	Lincoln,	66	Neb.
	Sovereigns—				
1.	Territory Control of	16	Victoria,	46	Australia.
2.	Adelaide's	-66	Adelaide,		
3.	Anne's	er.	Annapolis,	66	Md.
	Generals—				
1.	Washington's	**	Washington,	66	D. C.
2.	Jackson's		Jackson,	64	
3.	Montgomery's	44	Mortgomery,	44	Ala.
	Leaders of Colonie	28—			
1.	Newport's	66	Newport,	66	R. I.
2.	Raleigh's	66	Raleigh,	46	N. C.
3.	Harris's	46	Harrisburgh,	66	Penn.
					ARNE.

47-110. ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME OF HOYLE. A Yorkshire (England) topographer thus speaks of the Canabula of this family. "Hoyle House" so called from being situate in a hole or bottom, gave name to a family who resided there as late as the beginning of the 16th century, if not later. It is reckoned a very ancient situation, but has nothing remarkable about it now.—Watson's Halifax, 1775.

A respectable family of the name still existing deduce their pedigree from Edmund Hoyle of Hoyle House, in 1528; but there are other local sources which may in some instances have originated the name, as Hoile House, county Dumfries; Hoyle, a hamlet in West Sussex, etc. The "Hoele of Flintshire," mentioned by Leland, was probable a gentleman of the numerous race of the Howells. There is, or was, in Kent, a family of Hoile, but from Hasted it would appear that their name was originally Hild. Hole and Hoole frequently interchange with Hoyle and are doubtless the same name.—Lower's Family Names, p. 165. Hoile, see Hoyle.

Hole. A locality lower than the surrounding lands. A resident at such a place would acquire the surname. Atte Hole, Hoole, and Hoyle are other forms of the same name.

J. Q. A.

Hoole. Places in counties Chester, Lancaster, and York, (England). Hough. A township in Cheshire, (England).

[From a Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdoms; Endeavored by Mark Antony Lower; London, 1860.]

270-564. The first sea fight on record, is that between the Corinthians and Corcyræaus, 664 B. C., according to Thucydides. He says the Corinthians were the first to build war-galleys or triremes. The Corcyræans had been alienated from their mother-state by the cruelty and impolicy of Periander. The Corcyræans were conquered and also the Syracrusans, and together with Ambracia, Anactorium, and Leucas were added to the maritime dependencies of the Corinthians.

OBELOS.

282-454. Warren's "Common School Geography," revised edition, Philadelphia, 1871, says that Mt. St. Elias is 17,860 feet high; and that Popocatapetl is 17,717 feet high. Gately's "Universal Educator" says that Mt. St. Elias is 14,900 feet high; and that Popocatapetl is is 17,700 feet high.

271-578. The rate of the U.S. letter postage from the organization of the department until 1816, were, for a single letter under 40 miles, 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, 12½ cents; under 300 miles, 17 cents; under 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

In 1816 these rates were modified as follows: For single letter under 30 miles, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; under 80 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; under 400 miles, $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents.

In 1845 the following rates were adopted: For a letter not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. in weight, under 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents; and an additional rate for every additional \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. or fraction.

In 1851 the rates were changed as follows: For a single letter of $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. weight, under 3,000 miles, if prepaid, 3 cents, or if not prepaid, 5 cents; over 3,000 miles, 6 or 12 cents; to foreign countries, not over 2,500 miles, 10 cents; over 2,500 miles, 20 cents.

In 1852 the change on a single letter, not over 3,000 and not prepaid, was made 10 cents.

In 1855 the rates on single inland letters were reduced to 3 cents, for all distances under 3,000 miles, and 10 for all over that distance; and all inland letter postage was to be prepaid.

In 1863 the rate of postage was made uniform at 3 cents, and all domestic letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 3 cents additional for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or fraction thereof.

October 1, 1883, the rate became 2 cents, the limit in weight remaining the same.

H. K. A.

286-470. In America O. K. signifies "all correct." This use of these words, according to Edwards, originated with old Jacob Astor, the millionaire of New York. Commercial circles looked on him as a man of great information and sound judgment, and was a sort of general referee as to the solvency or standing of other traders. If a note of inquiry as to any particular trader's position came, a reply to which if he intended should be satisfactory, he was accustomed to write across the note the letter O. K., and return it to the writer. These letters he supposed to be the initials of "all correct," and in this sense they are now universally current.

H. K. A.

294-145. Errata. In fourteenth line for " 14 acres," read 14 acres.

Replies to Correspondents.

The following correspondents will recognize their initials, or nom de plume, and take note accordingly:

- J. H. H. D. A good list of such words appears in N. 157, p. 314.
- L. E. D. The stanzas "To a Wave" is not of sufficient interest,
- A. N. B. The 12 queries received are very apt, but we decline.
- A. R. B. The controversy would be inappropriate in this magazine.
- J. Q. A. Your contributions are placed on file for future numbers.
- J. B. P. The queries on those questions would engender disputes. Priggles. The translation of the Tablets was published in No. 2, p. 29, though slightly varied in some words.
- J. N. B. The query on the "cantilever bridge" is published in No. 17, p. 262. We have received no reply to it yet.

Thunder. Send us your full name as a guaranty of good faith and the articles will be published.

L. M. O. 1. Diogenes. 2. Quebec. 3. The object is a controversy. 4. Sir Walter Scott.

Memnon. The author of "Though lost to sight," etc, is a disputed question. See No. 3, p. 52, and Nos. 4-5, p. 67.

Philo Filius. The article on "Mountain Ranges," has not been received.

- C. W. The article on "Tion" in Nos. 6-7, p. 86, is only the preface to the work. The book has never been published.
- G. F. R. The quotation: "I pause for a reply," is found in Shake-speare. See Julius Casar, Act III, Scene 2, where Brutus says it.

Enos. You will find the words in Virgil's Bucolica, Eclogue vIII, line 75. "Numero Deus impare gaudet." See No. 3, p. 48.

Bertha. The author of the quotation as an example for scanning, in Nos. 17-18, p. 283, was Caroline E. S. Norton.

Epsilon. Prepare the article on the subject and we will publish it. Bibliopole. The title of the work you inquire for is: "Nimshi; the Adventures of a Man to obtain a Solution of Scriptual Geology, to gauge the vast ages of Planetary Concretion, and to open Bab Allah—the Gate of God." In two volumes. London, 1845.

(Other correspondents will be answered in future numbers.)

Books, Pamphlets, and Exchanges.

We have received a number of books and pamphlets, and exchanges; the larger portion of the latter have given Notes and Queries a friendly notice, and we take this occasion to return the compliment. Here are a large variety of publications to suit the varied tastes and sentiments of our readers.

The Soul. By Alexander Wilder, M. D., Newark, N. J., Vice President of the American Akadêmê. The Greek inspiring sentiment, "'H Psyché nai, 'é 'ambrotos" speaks intuitively to the person that thinks. What is Man; whence, and whether? has been an enigma of the ages. The problem of personality is many-sided and may not be thoroughly solved from any single point of view. The Human Soul is like the Golden chain of Homer, one end on the earth and the other resting on Olympus, or like the ladder seen in vision, one end on earth and the other in the beavens.

THE ANCIENT MERRIMACK AND ITS GLACIERS IN APHELION WINTER. By Samuel D. Lord, Esq. This is an interesting paper read before the N. H. Board of Agriculture in 1883, and has been published in pamphlet form. It shows that the Merrimack and its valley leaves traces of the glacial epoch in New Hampshire. It is illustrated by a diagram, with ample text and explanation, conclusive and comprehensive, and will repay a close perusal.

"The Waters above the Firmament." The Earth's Aqueous Ring, or the Deluge and its Causes. By Isaac N. Vail, Teacher at Barnesville, Ohio. The Barnesville Enterprise says Mr. Vail's acquired knowledge and his original capacity have brought out a theory consistent with the Bible as with the existing facts of modern science. He has opened the door to a new and fascinating field of thought. It throws a flood of light on the flood of waters. The author of this little work will publish his larger one, 400 octavo pages, as soon as he has the assurance of 1,000 subscribers who will be notified when the book is ready, and no money is required until the work is ready for delivery.

Manual of the New Hampshire Senate. First 101 years under the Constitution; from June 2, 1784, to June 3, 1885. Compiled and published by Hon. Geo. C. Gilmore, Member of the Senate 1881 and 1882. Printed by John B. Clarke. Cloth, 16mo. Price \$1.00. Address Geo. C. Gilmore, Manchester, N. H. GEOMETRY AND FAITH. A fragmentary supplement to the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise. By Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D. Revised and enlarged; pp. 97. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1883. "The truths of Natural Religion are impressed in indelible characters on every fragment of the material world."—Preface to the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise.

Some Shakespearean Commentators. By Appleton Morgan. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Only fifty copies printed for sale. Mr. Morgan is the author of the book, "The Shakespearean Myth. or William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," which work is an endeavor to prove that Shakespeare did not write the plays attributed to him, but that he was the editor of them. This later work is an incisive review of his critics. Pages, 50. Received from John W. Bell, Erie, Pa.

TABLEAU DE DIVERSES VITESSE, Exprimées en Mètres par Seconds. By James Jackson, Sociéti de Géographie, 184 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris, France. This work gives a tabular statement in meters by seconds for the various results arrived at by scientists in all departments of the sciences. Received from Charles L. Woodward, Bookseller, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

Eastern Standard Almanac. Dec. 1, 1883, to Dec. 31, 1884, By Edmund S. Hoyt. The Astronomical Data being calculated under the direction of Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Portland, Me. Published by Hoyt, Fogg, & Denham. This the first almanac in this section to keep step with the progress of a scientific and standard basis, and the calculators deserve the thanks of the community for this first attempt to prepare it wholly in Eastern Standard Time.

STUDENTS' SONGS. A new edition comprising the 21st thousand, has just been published by Moses King of Cambridge. This collection comprises over 60 of the jolly songs as now sung at the leading colleges in America. It has the full music for all the songs and airs compiled by Wm. H. Hills, (1880). The price is only 50 cents.

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THE SCHOOL VISITOR. Devoted to mathematics, grammar, notes and queries, and examination questions. John S. Royer, editor and publisher, Ansonia, Ohio. Terms, \$1.00 a year; monthly.

THE EVER READY BINDER, for papers and pamphlets. J. O. Poor, inventor. Patented October 23, 1883. Manufactured by R. E. Bean & Co., Franklin, N. H. For sale by J. F. Gillis, book, paper, and stationery store, Manchester, N. H.

Serial Publications.

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The Mathematician, Vol. I; published by E. & F. N. Spon, London, 1856. Edited by William Rutherford and Stephen Fenwick.

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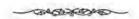
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Who can but delight with Pope in "the feast of reason and the flow soul," when they read a poem like "Curiosity," by Charles Sprague, when his soul bursts forth—

" How swells the theme! how vain my power I find, To track the windings of the curious mind; Let aught be hid, though useless, nothing boots, Straightway it must be plucked up by the roots. How oft we lay the volume down to ask Of him, the victim in the Iron Mask ; The crusted medal rub with painful care, To spell the legend out - that is not there; With dubious gaze o'er mossgrown tombstones bend, To find a name - the herald never penned : Dig through the lava-deluged city's breast, Learn all we can, and wisely guess the rest : Ancient or modern, sacred or profane, All must be known, and all obscure made plain; If 't was a pippin tempted Eve to sin, If glorious Byron drugged his muse with gin; If Troy e'er stood, if Shakespeare stole a deer, If Israel's missing tribes found refuge here; If like a villain Captain Henry lied, If like a martyr Captain Morgan died."

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Shakespeare says in Macbeth "What's done is done." So we might say in closing the initial volume of this serial. "Experience is the best

schoolmaster," and succeeding volumes will share the benefits of such experience.

A volume addressed to those who think, is in fact addressed to all the world; for although the proportion of those who do think be extremely small, yet every individual flatters himself that he is one of the number. Knowledge is indeed as necessary as light, and, in this coming age, it promises to be as common as water, and as free as the air.

That short period of a short existence, which is rationally employed, is that which alone deserves the name of life; and that portion of our life is most rationally employed, which is occupied in enlarging our stock of truth, and wisdom.

Goldsmith says of his Vicar of Wakefield: "There are a hundred faults in this thing; yet a book may be amusing with numerous errors, or it may be dull without a single absurdity." He also says of his Vicar: "It has profundity without obscurity, perspicuity without prolixity, ornament without glare, terseness without bareness, penetration without subtlety, comprehension without digression, and a great many other things without a great many other things."

"In rebus necessariis sit unitas; in non necessariis liberalitas; in omnibus charitas."

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We here express our grateful acknowledgment to the many contributors who have furnished so much miscellaneous material from which has been selected much to give a variety to all readers.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD.

Manchester, N. H., February, 1884.

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UTOPIA; OR, THE HISTORY OF AN EXPINCT PLANET. By Alfred Denton Cridge, Oakland, Cal. Royal 8vo., pp. 30: price, 15 cents. This pamplifet is composed of six chapters, psychometrically obtained by author, and is as entertaining as the worker world, or splinters gathered on the shores of a turbulent planet," which was published in New York, in 1847.

DREAM INVESTIGATOR AND ONEIRO-CRITICA. By James Monroe, Peoria, Ill. A monthly journal devoted to mental philosophy, science, religion, self-improvement, and general reform; but chiefly to mental philosophy as manifested through dreams. Edited and published by James Mouroc, Peroria, Ill., at \$1.00 a year in advance, or at the same rate for a shorter time. Single numbers 10 cents. Commenced January, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Truth, like a torch, the more it's shook it shines."

VOL. II.

MARCH, 1884.

No. 21.

Discoveries Made by Accident.

Numerous valuable discoveries in the arts and sciences owe their existence to the merest accidents. Though the Egyptians claim to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes, we may state, upon the authority of Pliny, that its discovery belongs to the Syrians, or rather Phœnicians, who obtained it accidentally. Some sailors, who had landed on the coast of Spain, built a fire on the sand, and supported their cooking utensils upon some stones which they had found near the shore. Having finished their meal, one of the party accidentally raked the ashes, and the action of the heat having combined the nitre and sand, he found a crystalline substance—our glass. There is a story told that a dog belonging to some Phœnician fishermen was in the habit of feeding upon a species of mollusk which the sea occasionally cast upon the beach. It was then observed that the animal's mouth was invariably dyed with a rich purple color, and by investigation that color, which it is said the moderns have never been able to imitate, was obtained.

The oscillation of a chandelier in a cathedral suggested to Galileo the use of the pendulum, and about the year 1639 he applied it to clocks.

The gun-barrel of a Hessian lieutenant, Ludwig von Siegen, having become rusted with dew, he noticed the peculiar effect, and after some experimenting he obtained what is now known as mezzotinto. In 1643

he engraved a portrait of princess Amelia of Hesse, by its application.

In 1656, Joquin, a Venetian, observed that the scales of a fish, called the bleak-fish, possessed the property of lending a milky hue to water. He discovered that when beads were dipped into this, and then dried, they assumed the appearance of pearls. This covering, however, was easily worn away, and successive experiments led to the manufacture of hollow glass beads, all blown separately, then polished in revolving cylinders, and finally coated inside with the pearly liquid, the latter being protected with wax. This branch of industry is carried on in Venice to this day.

Porcelain, though known to the Chinese and Japanese for ages, was not introduced into Europe until the beginning of the eighteenth century when John Böttcher, a native of Schlaiz in Voigtland, was the first one who made it. This man was apprentice to a Berlin apothecary named Zorn, in whose shop he conferred some favor upon a professed alchemist who in return promised to teach him the art of transmuting the baser metals into gold. Böttcher, after studying under his new master for a time, imagined that his fortune was made, and in 1700 he ran away. He was pursued, but found protection among friends. The latter demanded to witness an exhibition of his pretended skill, and the poor fellow was eventually compelled to acknowledge that he had been imposed upon. He persevered in his labors, however, and on one occasion having made a mixture of various finely organized earths for the purpose of making strong crucibles, he discovered, after he had taken the compounded mass from the oven, that he had gained a kind of pottery more beautiful than he had ever seen. The transmutation, it may therefore be said, took place, not in the metals, indeed, but in his own person, for Böttcher was suddenly changed from an alchemist to a potter. In 1706, the first porcelain was thus manufactured at Dresden. Being made of colored clay it presented a light, brownish-red hue; but as early as 1709 a beautiful white porcelain was obtained, and its manufacture was fully established during the following years.

The origin of the blue-tinted paper may be traced to an accident. The wife of William East, an English paper-maker, by chance let a blue-bag fall into one of the vats of pulp. The workmen were astonished when they saw the peculiar color of the paper, while Mr. East was highly incensed over what he considered a grave pecuniary loss. His wife was so frightened that she said nothing about her agency in

the matter. Mr. East stored the damaged paper for four years, and then sent it to his agent at London, instructing the latter at the same time to dispose of it for what it would bring. The paper found a ready sale, being accepted by the public as a novelty, and the manufacturer was considerably astonished at receiving an order from his agent for another invoice. He did not know the secret, and upon mentioning his dilemma to his wife, she told him about the accident. The demand for the novel tint ever after far exceeded his ability to supply it.

To the wife of Professor Galvani, of Bologna, belongs the credit of having discovered the electrical battery which now bears his name. Some skinned frogs lay upon the table, and she noticed a convulsive movement in their limbs. She called her husband's attention to the fact, who instituted a series of experiments, and in 1791 he laid the foundation of the galvanic battery.

The well-known Black-Yard snuff was discovered accidentally. A Limerick tobacconist, named Lundyfoot, lost his shop by fire one night, and fancied himself an utterly ruined man. On visiting the remains of his house the next morning, he observed that his poorer neighbors were gathering some half-baked snuff which they found in several canisters that had not been entirely destroyed. Lundyfoot tested it for himself, and discovered that the fire had largely improved its pungency and aroma. It was a hint to the shrewd Irishman not to be despised. He erected a new set of ovens in a place called Black Yard, subjected his snuff to the accident.

The word "satin," which originally was applied to all silk stuffs, has since the last century been used to designate simply those tissues which present only a lustrous surface. The discovery of this particular stuff was due to an accident. A silk weaver, named Octavio Mai, during a dull period of business, was one day pacing before his loom, not knowing how to give a new impulse to his trade. Every time as he passed the machine he pulled little threads from the warp and put them in his mouth, which he soon after spit out. Later on, he observed a little ball of silk upon the floor of the shop, and was astonished at the brillianey of the threads. Upon repeating the experiment, and eventually employing various muscilaginous preparations, he succeeded in giving satin to the world.

But we have dwelt long enough on this interesting topic. We have

mentioned a few of these accidental discoveries, and there are doubtless many others. The greatest of all, perhaps, we have reserved to conclude our paper, and crave the reader's attention to its recital. It was the year 1796. The citizens of Munich had just witnessed the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera, "Don Juan," and the theatre was deserted by all save one man. Alois Sennefelder, after making a round of inspection in the building, to see that no sparks had ignited anything combustible, retired to his little room to stamp the tickets of admission for the day following. As he entered his apartment he had three things in his hand - a polished whetstone which he had purchased for sharpening razors, a ticket stamp still moistened with printing ink, and a check on the theatre treasury for his weekly salary. As he placed the latter on the table a gust of wind swept it high up in his room for a moment, and then deposited it in a basin filled with water. Sennefelder dried the wet paper as well as he could, and then weighted it down with the whetstone, upon which he had before carelessly placed the printing stamp. When he returned to his room the following morning, he was astonished at seeing the letters of the stamp printed with remarkable accuracy upon the dampened paper. A thought came to him. He wondered whether by some such means he could not simplify his work of continually copying the songs of the chorus. He went out and purchased a large stone, commenced making experiments, and as we all know finally discovered the art of printing from stonelithography. CAXTON.

Thomas De Quincer, (1785-1859,) on Education. The word educo, with the penultimate short, was derived, by a process often exemplified in the crystallization of languages, from the word educo, with the penultimate long. Whatsoever educes or developes, educates. By education, therefore, is meant, not the poor machinery that moves by spelling books and grammars, but by that mighty system of central forces hidden in the deep bosom of human life, which by passion, by strife, by temptation, by the energies of resistance, works forever upon children — resting not day nor night, any more than the mighty wheels of day or night themselves, whose moments like restless spokes, are glimmering forever as they revolve.

J. Q. A.

MODERN PLURALS. Businesses, Knowledges, Monies, Peoples.

Notes on Bibles. VI. The following catalogue gives the names of the Jewish sacred writings mentioned in the Bible, with the references. It is the most complete list that has ever been published in this country:

- 1 A Book, Exodus xvn. 14.
- 2 Book of Enoch, Jude 14.
- 3 Book of Jasher the Upright, Joshua x, 13; 2 Samuel 1, 18.
- 4 Book of the Covenant, Exodus xxiv, 7.
- 5 Book of Remembrance, Malachi III, 16.
- 6 Book of Jehu, 2 Chron. xx, 34.
- 7 Book of Shemaiah the Prophet, 2 Chron. x1, 2.
- 8 Book of Gad the Seer, 1 Chron. xxix, 29.
- 9 Book of Samuel the Seer, 1 Chron. xxix, 29.
- 10 Book of Nathan the Prophet, 1 Chron. XXIX, 2; 2 Chron. IX, 29.
- 11 Book of the Acts of Solomon, 1 Kings xt. 41.
- 12 Book of the Constitution of the Kingdom, 1 Samuel x, 25.
- 13 Book of the Wars of the Lord, Numbers xxi, 14.
- 14 Book of the Lord, Isaiah xxxiv, 16.
- 15 Book of Kings of Israel and Judah, 1 Chron. ix, 1; 2 Chron. xvi, 11; xxviii, 26; xxxv, 27; xxxvi, 8.
- 16 Books of Jason, 2 Maccabees 11, 23.
- 17 Chronicles of the Kings of Israel, 1 Kings xiv, 19; xvi, 5.
- 18 Chronicles of the Kings of Judah, 1 Kings xv, 7.
- 19 Chronicles of King David, 1 Chron, xxvn, 24.
- 20 Iddo the Seer on Genealogies, 2 Chron. x11, 15.
- 21 Isaiah's Acts of Uzziah, 2 Chron. xxvi, 22.
- '9 Isaiah's Life of Hezekiah, 2 Chron. xxxn, 32.
 - Lamentations of Jeremiah over Joshua, 2 Chron. xxxv, 25.
- 24 Nathan's Life of Solomou, 2 Chron. IX, 29.
- 25 Prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, 2 Chron. IX, 29.
- 26 Sayings of the Seers, 2 Chron. xxxIII, 19.
- 27 Solomon's 3,000 Proverbs, 1 Kings IV, 32.
- 28 Solomon's 1,005 Songs, 1 Kings IV, 32.
- 29 Solomon's Works on Natural History, 1 King ry, 33.
- 50 Songs of Praise, Nehemiah XII, 46.
- 31 Story of the Prophet Iddo, 2 Chron xiii, 21.
- 32 Visions of Iddo the Seer, 2 Chron. IX, 29.

Of the 32 above-named works only two have come down to the present time, and even the genuineness of these is questioned by some Biblical scholars. The editions in our library are:

The Book of Enoch the Prophet: An Apocryphal Production supposed for ages to have been lost; but discovered at the close of the last century in Abyssinia; now first translated from an Ethiopic MS. in the

Bodleian Library. By Richard Laurence, LL.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Oxford, MDCCCXXXVIII.

The Book of Enoch the Prophet. Literally translated from the Ethiopic by Richard Laurence, LL.D. A new edition edited, with variations, and published by John Thomson, Glasgow, 1878. 12mo.

Enoch the Second Messenger of God. By Dr. Kenealy. Two volumes, with notes and commentary. Cloth, 8vo. Trübner & Co., London, 1875.

The Book of Jasher; Referred to in Joshua and Second Samuel. Faithfully translated from the original Hebrew into English. By M. M. Noah. 8vo. New York, 1830.

Without doubt many of the books in the foregoing catalogue were extant in the time of the evangelists and apostles as several quotations are made by them which are not found in the Old Testament, viz.:

Matthew 11, 23. "He shall be called a Nazarene."

Matthew III, 3. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness."

(See Prof. C. H. Toy's work on "Quotations in the New Testament.") In Acts xx, 35, Paul quotes words of Jesus which are not found in

the Gospels. "It is more blesséd to give than to receive."

There is also a book published claimed to be "The Seventh Book of Moses." If it be so, where is the Sixth Book of Moses to follow the Pentateuch?

CUBIC EQUATIONS. There are only thirteen possible forms of cubic equations; to some one of these forms all cubics are reducible, namely:

- 1 Given $x^3 + a^{-2} = r$, or $x^3 + x^2 = 500$.
- 2 Given $x^3 ax^2 = r$, or $x^3 3x^2 = 5$.
- 3 Given $x^3 ax^2 = -r$, or $x^3 48x^2 = -200$.
- 4 Given $x^3 + ax = r$, or $x^3 + 9x = 6$.
- 5 Given $x^3 ax = r$, or $x^3 27x = 36$.
- 6 Given $x^3 ax = -r$, or $x^3 12x = -12$.
- 7 Given $x^3 + ax^2 + bx = r$, or $x^3 + 5x^2 + 29x = 1829$.
- 8 Given $x^3+ax^2-bx=r$, or $x^3+2x^2-3x=9$.
- 9 Given $x^3 ax^2 + bx = r$, or $x^3 39.6x + 585.6x = 2937.6$.
- 10 Given $x^3 ax^2 bx = r$, or $x^3 120x^2 300x = 8487$.
- 11 Given $x^3 ax^2 bx = -r$, or $x^3 x^3 2x = -1$.
- 12 Given $x^3 ax^2 + bx = -r$, or $x^3 5x^2 + 2x = -12$.
- 13 Given $x^3+ax^2-bx=-r$, or $x^3+2x^2-23x=-70$. -Algebra, by John D. Williams, page 147.

QUOTATION FROM A. B. ALCOTT. (78-176.) "Mr. A. Brouson Alcott (an accomplished adept in pantheistic theosophy) thinks the world would be what it ought to be were he only as holy as he should be; he also considers himself personally responsible for the obliquity of the earth's axis."—Transcendentalism, by William B. Greene, Boston, Mass.; Fourth Edition, 1871, page 7.

If Mr. Alcott is correctly reported he doubtless spoke in a mystical sense, and yet represented an important principle in creative order. When the humanitary or created element is made perfectly accordant with the Divine or creative element, the third or triune term thus formed may not only speak in the form of the universal "I," but may act in the power of this universal trinity. But as there has, as yet, been only a personal revelation and manifestation of this order in a single instance—in Jesus as the Christ—it would be neither in good taste nor in strict order for a person who is only under the developing processes of Holy Spirit towards creative fulness to speak in the terms of that fulness.

Humanity is doubtless a unit—is solidare—in essential nature; but an individual or personal factor of that unity cannot properly speak and act in the power of such unity until human regeneration has served to create or raise the natural body (the associative or organic Humanity) to conditions of Life and Being accordant with that form in Creative Generation which makes man's only true pattern. Then if he speaks or acts in his own name he evidently speaks and acts in the name and power of the whole body; for he is then Divinely one with that body as also one with the Father.

There is a theory which relates man to the material realms as substance to its image. It regards the human constitution (mental or spiritual) as exactly pictured or imaged by the constitution of the material world; so that if the human form (mental) were well understood as to its constituent elements, and the true order of mental and material relations were discovered, the realm of nature would present such a majestic monograph of man that a grand system of picture language would thus come to intelligent use and carry both our affections and intellect in devout admiration.

If the material realm is thus, in its constitution, an outer reverberation or reflection of the human constitution, it follows immediately that the activities or operations of this outward realm reflect also the activities or operations of this human sphere. In this case all the unbalanced, unsettled, and violent disturbances, that are so furious and destructive in the outward elements, are only normal responses to the interior elements—the elements of human spirit—as also do the beautiful and good that play in those outward elements reflect corresponding states in these interior elements. It were thus an unconscious play of forces according to the logic of spiritual dominance and material subordination; and it might be well for us to become aroused to a due sense of our human responsibilities under the deeper laws of creation; to study to comprehend the vital laws of human force, and thence to make those laws fundamental to systems of human culture that will carry the whole Human Body up to that state of Divine order whereunto nature's responsive throbs will display "the new earth" as the new Eden of material order and beauty.

It may be well to suggest that to the maximus homo, or race-man, there is a voluntary and an involuntary system, corresponding to the same in the natural man as individually constituted. Man's mission on the earth is to "cultivate and subdue." This is done voluntarily or scientifically by the intellectual force or head-work of the race; and involuntarily or collectively through the hidden currents from the great human heart-throbs of Humanity. Hence, while the race carries a vast volume of unchastened and ferocious affections, their unconscious reverberation in the outward realms would seem as certain and natural as that disorder in the involuntary natural system of man should outwardly appear in conseponding disease. So the proper discipline and qualifying of the great heart-force of mankind must more potently tend to the promotion of physical order at large than even the mighty power of natural science.

Mr. Alcott might have spoken as reported, under a sense of this order of physical and metaphysical law, meaning by his "I," the associate human body, mankind at large. Yet, until minds are educated to the deeper realities, it would seem best not to talk much in the language of those realities if we want to be understood.

If one objects to the thought above that "it is atheistic, and makes man the ruler in creation," I reply: I understand that the Creator rules by his creature; the creature being very poorly informed as to the Divine immanence or Immanuel, until he becomes truly created or fashioned to "image and likeness" the Creator's perfections, in his own essential being, knowing and doing.

W. H. K.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

" Plato, thou reasonest well."-Cato.

What is Grimm's Law? (p. 182.) We have also received a query, "What is Bode's Law?" A chapter or two on such appellative laws may be appropriate here and prove of interest to our many readers.

Grimm's Law. Jakob Ludwig Grimm, (1785-1863), a German philologist, discovered the phonic law which is stated by Friedrich Mal. Müller as follows:

"If the same roots or the same words exist in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Gothic and High German, then whenever the Hindoos and the Greeks pronounce an aspirate, the Goths and the Low Germans generally, the Saxons, Anglo-Saxons, Frisians, etc., pronounce the corresponding hard check.

Secondly, if in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Lithuanian, Slavonic, and Celtic, we find a soft check, then we find a corresponding hard check in Gothic, a corresponding breath in old-High German.

Thirdly, when the six first-named languages show a hard consonant, then Gothic shows the corresponding breath, old-High German the corresponding soft check."

GRIMM'S SCALE.

	Labials.			Gutturals.			Dentals.		
Greek,	B.	P.	PH.	G.	K.	CH.	D.	T.	TH.
Gothic,	P.	PH.	В.	к.	CH.	G.	T.	TH.	D.
Old High German,	PH.	В.	P.	CH.	G.	K.	TH.	D.	T.

For the Latin the scale runs as follows:

	Labials.			Gutturals.			Dentals.		
Latin,	B.	P.	F.	G.	C.	H.	D.	T.	(F).
Gothic,	P.	F.	В.	K.	H.	G.	T.	TH.	D.
Old High German,	PH.	F.	P.	CH.	H.	K.	Z.	D.	T.

The interpretation of this scale is that the several letters corresponding perpendicularly displace each other, or are substituted for each other, in the equivalent forms of the different languages respectively, especially when initial. It must not be supposed that these interchanges are observed in every case, with absolute uniformity. But such are the general principles that prevail in respect to the mutual interchanges of letters, in these several languages.

(See Modern Philology; Its Discoveries, History and Influence, by Benjamin W. Dwight. First Series, third edition; New York, 1864.) Bode's Law. Johann Elert Bode, (1747-1826), a German astronomer, put forth the following empirical law which proved to be so instrumental in the discovery of the first asteroids. It may be exhibited as follows:

Under the names of the several planets in the order of their distances set the number 4. Then below this row of fours write in the geometrical series 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, &c., putting the 0 under Mercury:

Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars. 4 12	Asteroids. 4 24	Jupiter. 4 48	Saturn. 4 96	Uranus. 4 192	Neptune 4 384
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
3,9	7.2	10	15	27.5	52	95	192	300

The numbers thus obtained correspond closely with the relative distances of the planets, except only in that of Neptune. The real distances, calling the earth 10, are as given in the lower row. The distance assigned to Neptune by Bode's Law falls far short of the real distance of the trans-Uranian planet. Similar relations have been detected among the distances of the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn. In Jupiter's system the constant number is 7, the number multiplied is 4, and the constant multiplier is $2\frac{1}{2}$. In Saturn's system the constant number is 4, the number multiplied is 1, and the constant multiplier is 2.

(See Dictionary of Science, by G. F. Rodwell. Philadelphia, 1873.)

Boyle's Law. Robert Boyle, (1626-1691,) an Irish chemist, and Edme Marriotte, (1620-1684,) a French physicist, discovered the law of relation between the pressure and volume of a gas. It states that if the temperature remains the same, the volume of a gas varies inversely as the pressure. The law may also be stated: The product of the volume and pressure is always the same. The following is an illustration:

Let a bent tube of glass be taken, closed at one end, and let mercury be poured into the open end, thus separating the air in the closed part from the external air. When the mercury is just sufficient to separate the air, it stands of course at the same level in both parts of the tube. Let us suppose the mercurial barometer to be at 30 inches when the experiment is tried, then the pressure on the air is equivalent to that of 30 inches of mercury. Let more mercury be poured into the open tube, the air in the closed part will be compressed, but the levels of the mercury will not be in the same horizontal line. When the mercury stands

in the longer arm of the tube at 30 inches above the level of the shorter, the air will be compressed into half its former bulk. It is then under a pressure of twice 30 inches of mercury or two atmospheres, and the space occupied is half that when the pressure is one atmosphere. If the level of the mercury in the longer arm be twice 30 inches above that in the shorter arm, so that the whole pressure is three atmospheres, the volume of the compressed air is one-third of the original volume, and so on, the general law being that the space occupied by the air is inversely proportional to the pressure.

(See Dictionary of Science, by G. F. Rodwell; Philadelphia, 1873.)

Fourier's Formulæ. François Charles Marie Fourier, (1772-1837), a French theorist, promulgated to the world a new scheme of society in a work entitled "Theory of the Four Movements," a book of 400 pages. He bases his entire associative speculations on three formulæ deduced from two theories of movement and of motive springs; from these two laws of life and movement, in their two essential aspects of effect and cause, phenomena and noumena, he derived a third principle of method as a general key to science. The theories are as follows:

- 1st. The theory of universal movement or phenomenal effects.
- 2d. The theory of universal attraction or impulsive causes.
- 3d. The theory of analogy or correspondency.
- . These three compose his theory of universal unity.

From the three types of method applied to the observation and analysis of every living thing or moving body in the universe Fourier deduced the following formulæ:

- 1st. The law of series and degrees rules paramount in all the barmonies of nature.
- 2d. Attractions are proportional to destinies in every part of the creation,
- 3d. Analogy is a universal law of nature.
- M. There is unity of system in the laws of nature.

With these elements of universal method, Fourier has attempted to solve the highest problems of philosophy, of history, and of society. With what success remains to be examined in the future.

(See Passions of the Human Soul, by Charles Fourier. Two volumes, translated from the French by Hugh Doherty; London, 1851.)

Kepler's Laws. Johann Kepler, (1571-1680), a German astronomer, discovered three mathematical laws, which lay at the foundation of all astronomical science. He had a passion for discovering analogies and harmonies, after the manuer of the Pythagoreans and Platonists. After

many trials by comparison of results, by involution and evolution, of the various data of the solar system, he discovered the laws that will. perpetuate his name through coming ages. They are as follows:

The planets describe ellipses, of which the sun occupies a focus.

2d. The radius vector of each planet sweeps over equal areas in equal times.

3d. The squares of the period of complete revolution, or periodic times of any two planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distance from the sun.

Kepler was very particular to record the exact date of his discoverie. He dates them as discovered May 15, 1618. He published several other discoveries in his initial work entitled "Cosmographical Mystery," published in 1596, but they do not stand the test of modern observations and researches. His own prophecy is applicable to modern discoveries that "the discovery of such things was reserved for succeeding ages, when the Author of Nature would be pleased to reveal these mysteries."

(See Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary, by Charles Hutton. London, 1815.)

"'ALLA PANTA METRO, KAI ARITHMO, KAI STATHMO DIETAXAS." "All things are ordered in measure and number, and weight" seems to be the rendering. Now I desire to learn where in Plato's works can be found the quotation credited to him by Isaac Barrow and Stephen Pearl Andrews, viz.: "God perpetually geometrizes?" Also, who are the authors of the last four of the following quotations:

- "Conduct is at least three-fourths of life."-Matthew Arnold.
- "Philology is the mathematics of the soul."-J. P. Lesley.
- "Philosophy is the complement of theosophy."-A. Bronson Alcott. "The name - Jehovah - is the basis of our dogma and of our mystery."-M. Reghellini.
- "There is no proportion of the Infinite to the Finite."-Aristotle.
- "Thought is the source of all that is."- The Kabbala.
- "Truth is the body of God, as light is his shadow."-Plato.
- "Whatever is, is right."-Alexander Pope,
- "Whatever is expedient, is right."—Jeremy Bentham. "Whatever is right, is expedient."—Herbert Spencer.
- "Zero is the essence of mathematics." Oken.
- "That government is best which governs least."
- "The time of Jesus the Christ was the center of infinities, and the conflux of eternities."
- "The word eternal is called the unknown quantity in revelation."
- "Without eccentricity, there is no motion."

Who was Eucles? (p. 270.) 1. Eucles of Rhodes was the son of Calianax and Callipateira the daughter of Diagoras. He gained a victory at Olympia though it is not certain in what year. There was a statue of him at Olympia by Naucydes.

- 2. Eucles of Syracuse was the son of Hippon and was one of the three new commanders appointed B. C. 414. He was also one of the commanders of the fleet sent to Miletus by the Syracusans to assist Tisaphernes against the Athenians.
 - 3. Eucles was archon at Athens in B. C. 427.

FRANCIS DANA.

Who was Eucles? (p. 270.) Eucles was the "runner" from the plain of Marathon—to the anxious waiting Senate in Athens—who heralded the successful issue of that noted battle (490 B. C.) by the exclamation, "Rejoice! For we rejoice!" falling dead as he uttered the "glad tidings." This personage is frequently confounded with Phidippides, who ran from Marathon, before the battle, to ask aid from Sparta, against the Persians. Some omen, however, delayed the Spartans for three days, and they arrived only after the victory was complete. We are thus explicit, because many of the text-books on ancient history wrongly contain statements contrary to this fact. The first feat of pedestrianism, by Euchides, has no connection with the query.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

BRITISH SPY. (p. 285.) The British Spy detected in carrying a message to General Burgoyne in a hollow silver bullet, was Major Daniel Taylor, of the British army. He had been sent by the British General Clinton. A detailed account of this interesting incident is given in "Quizzisms and its Key," the facts being derived principally from Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution." ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

Eclipse of the Sun. (p. 270.) An eclipse of the sun never caused the defeat of an army. An eclipse of the moon caused Nicias, the Greek commander, to withdraw his army from before Syracuse, (B. C. 413) at the instigation of the soothsayers, and this led to the defeat of the Athenians.

Albert P. Southwick.

Vowels in Regular Order in Words. (p. 314.) There are three words containing all the vowels in their regular order, viz.: abstemious, arsenious, and facetious.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

FIVE SUNDAYS IN FEBRUARY. (pp. 179, 314.) A curious problem appeared several years ago. (See "Geography of the Heavens," p. 205, by Elijah H. Burritt; New York, 1833.) It was gravely reported by an American ship that, in sailing over the ocean, it chanced to find six Sundays in February. The fact was insisted on and a solution demanded. There is nothing absurd in this, paradoxical as it may at first The man who travels around the earth eastwardly, will see the sun go down a little earlier every succeeding day, than if he had remained at rest, or earlier than they do who live at the place from which The faster he travels towards the rising sun, the sooner it will appear above the horizon in the morning, and so much sooner will it set in the evening. What he gains in time will bear the same proportion to a solar day, as the distance traveled does to the circumference of the earth. For every degree traveled, he will gain 4 minutes in time; for every 15 degrees traveled he will gain 1 hour; for the 360 degrees traveled, the entire circumference, he will gain 24 hours or one whole day. He has seen the sun rise and set once more than those at the place he started from. Consequently the day he arrives home is one day in advance of the inhabitants, and he must needs live that day over again by calling the next day by the same name, in order to make his timekeeping harmonize with that of the inhabitants.

Now if a man started out on February 1, 1852, or February 1, 1880, or any bissextile year, when February 1 falls on Sunday, he would in traveling around the earth, as rated above, arrive home on February 29, and counted five Sundays. He would necessarilly have to live this last Sunday over again, and thus he would have "six Sundays in February."

Now, again, the man who travels westwardly under similar conditions will have his day 4 minutes longer, and might on arriving home exclaim like "the prince who had been an emperor without his crown," "I've lost a day." Consequently the day he gets home will be one day after the time at that place. If he arrives home on Saturday, according to his time-keeping, he will have to call the next day Monday; Sunday having gone by before he arrived home. On whatever day of the week January should end, in common years, he would find the same day of the week repeated only three times in February. If January ended on Sunday, he would, under these circumstances, find only three Sundays in February.

PRESTER JOHN.

THE "NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY" (p. 304) was founded at London, by F. J. Furnivall, in 1873. In 1874 the Society began issuing publications which are grouped in eight series as follows:

1. Transactions of the Society.

- A Series of Shakspere's Plays, including: α. Reprints. b. Trialeditions in the spelling of the Quarto or Folio that is taken as the basis of the text.
 - 3. Originals and Analogues of Shakspere's Plays.

4. Shakspere Allusion-Books.

5. A Selection from the Contemporary Drama.

6. Works on Shakspere'- England.

7. A Chronological Series of English Mysteries, Miracle-Plays, Interludes, Masks, &c.

8. Miscellanies, including reprints of last-century criticisms on Shakspere,

A list of members of the Society issued in April, 1882, includes 380 names, 71 of them being in this country

H. K. A.

"Pouring Oil on the Troubled Waters." (p. 152) I think the following telegram, recently published in the New York *Tribune*, will be of interest to your correspondent, "B. H. F.," and perhaps to some others:

"Baltimore, February 28, 1884.

Captain M. Smith, of the steamship 'James Turpie,' who arrived at this port to-day from Algeria, with iron ore, states that on February 23d the steamer entered a hurricane that lasted twelve hours. The efficacy of throwing oil on troubled waters had been read of by the captain, and he concluded to try it He accordingly secured two canvas bags, and filling them with fish-oil, lowered them from the vessel's bow, so that the oil would ooze from the bags and mingle with the seas. A good result was perceptible almost immediately. It quieted the waters, and the captain says he believed it saved the ship from having her decks swept fore and aft."

H. K. A.

The following appeared in the New York Sun of March 14, 1884:

"The literal pouring of oil on troubled waters is sometimes a good thing. The steam whaler Jan Mayen, which left Dundee in February to proceed to the Newtoundland seal-fishing, has returned to Scotland, having been unable to proceed on her voyage, owing to stormy weather. On Monday, February 18, the vessel encountered a hurricane, in which she was thrown on her beam's end, and would, it is believed by the crew, have foundered, had not the use of oil been resorted to. Three bags filled with oakum saturated in oil were hung over the side of the vessel, and in a brief space the sea, which had been washing completely over the ship, ceased to break. The captain attributes the escape of the vessel to this experiment."

QUESTIONS.

"How oft we lay the volume down to ask."—Charles Sprague.

When was the first Pension Act passed by the U. S. Congress, and who originated and advocated the same?

MARVIN.

Wanted, the author, birth-place, and age of the stanza commencing "Now I lay me down to sleep." BERTRAM, R. A.

Where can I find authentic rules for the true pronunciation of Greek and Latin names? What, when, and where was the last case of capital punishment for religious offenses, by a Christian government? What, when, and where was the latest case of burning alive, as a punishment inflicted by a Christian government? Did burning alive, or other death by torture, ever stand upon the statute books of a Christian nation?

Anon.

The Franklin Collection of Henry Stevens purchased by the U.S. Government is said to contain twenty-seven numbers of Poor Richard's Almanac. Is this a consecutive collection from its first issue? Who are the authors of the following works: Bible Myths, published in Boston; Diana, Burns & Co., New York; Elements of Social Science, E. Truelove, London; Truth About Love, D. Wesley & Co., New York.

Why do the numbers, 4—11—44, raise a smile when allusion is made to this combination? What is the origin of the arrangement?

Z. M. A.

What were the seven greater arts—(three of them were banking, and the manufacture and the dycing of cloth),—and what the fourteen lesser arts, as established at Florence during, or about, the 13th century? What was the color, size, and shape of the colored tablet of wool required to be worn on the breast, in the street, by all Jews, in England in the time of Edward I? Who was the "Great Jornada?" Who was Bestiarius? Who is the author of the following lines which I quote from memory and may not give them acurately, and where do they occur?

H. K. A.

"O he was dull, yes, dreadful dull! O dull, so very dull!"

Boston Harbor contains an island called Governor's Island; there is also a Governor's Island in New York Bay; why, when, and by whom was each named? What is the origin of the custom of wearing hats by male mourners at funerals, and when and where did it originate? In how many of the states is it common at present? I occasionally see it in villages in Rhode Island. I never saw or heard of it in Connecticut,

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" Truth is the body of God. as light is His shadow."

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1884.

No. 22.

"Amazing Geographical Paradoxes."

The following paradoxes are here reprinted from an old work entitled "Geography Anatomis'd: or, the Geographical Grammar; being a Short and Exact Analysis of the whole Body of Modern Geography, after a New and Curious Method. Collected from the best authors, and illustrated with divers maps. By Pat. Gordon, M. A., F. R. S. London, 1735." Octavo, pp. 432.

We are aware of their republication but once in any serial, and doubt not these paradoxes will invite thought and investigation among our readers. The 45 paradoxes will be reproduced in two chapters.

- 1. There are two remarkable places on the globe of the earth, in which there is only one day and one night throughout the whole year.
- 2. There are also some places on the earth, in which it is neither day nor night at a certain time of the year, for the space of twenty-four hours.
- 3. There is a certain place of the earth, at which if two men should chance to meet, one would stand upright upon the soles of the other's feet, and neither of them would feel the other's weight, and yet they both should retain their natural posture.
- 4. There is a certain place of the earth, where a fire being made, neither fiame nor smoke would ascend, but move circularly about the fire. Moreover, if in that place one should fix a smooth or plain table, without any ledges whatsoever, and pour thereon a large quantity of water, not one drop thereof could run over the said table, but would raise itself up in a heap.
- There is a certain place on the globe, of a considerable southern latitude, that hath both the greatest and least degree of longitude.
- There are three remarkable places on the globe, that differ both in longitude and latitude, and yet all lie under one and the same meridian.
- 7. There are three remarkable places on the continent of Europe, that lie under three diferent meridians, and yet all agree both in longitude and latitude.

- 8. There is a certain island in the Ægean sea, upon which if two children were brought forth at the same instant of time, and living together for several years, should both expire on the same day, yea, at the same hour and minute of that day, yet the life of one would surpass the life of the other by divers months.
- 9. There are two observable places belonging to Asia, that lie under the same meridian, and of a small distance from one another; and yet the respective inhabitants of them in reckoning their time, do differ an intire natural day every week.
- There is a particular place on earth, where the winds (though veering round the compass) do always blow from the north point.
- 11. There is a certain hill in the south of Bohemia, on whose top, if an equinoctial sundial be duly erected, a man that is stone-blind may know the hour of the day by the same, if the sun shines.
- 12. There is a considerable number of places lying within the torrid zone, in any of which if a certain kind of sun-dial be duly erected, the shadow will go back several degrees upon the same, at a certain time of the year; and that twice every day for the space of divers weeks; yet no ways derogating from that miraculous returning of the shadow upon the Dial of Ahaz, in the days of King Hezekiah.
- 13. There are divers places on the continent of Africa, and the islands of Sumatra and Borneo, where a certain kind of sun-dial being duly fixed, the gnomon thereof will cast no shadow at all during several seasons of the year; and yet the exact time of the day is k; own thereby.
- 14. There is a certain island in the vast Atlantic ocean, which being descried by a ship at sea, and bearing due east of the said ship, at twelve leagues distance by estimation, the truest course for hitting the said island is to steer six leagues due east, and just as many due west.
- 15. There is a remarkable place in the globe of the earth, of a very pure and wholesome air to breath in, yet of such a strange and detestable quality, that it is absolutely impossible for two of the entirest friends that ever breathed, to continue in the same, in mutual love and friendship for the space of two minutes of time.
- 16. There is a certain noted place in the vast Atlantic Ocean, where a brisk Levant is absolutely the best wind for a ship that is to shape a due east course; and yet she shall still go before it.
- 17. There are divers remarkable places on the terraqueous globe, whose sensible horizon is commonly fair and serene, and yet it is impossible to distinguish properly in it any one of the intermediate points of the compass; nay, or so much as two of the four cardinals themselves.
- 18. There is a certain island in the Baltic sea, to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is clearly visible in the morning before he ariseth, and likewise in the evening after he is set.
- 19. There is a certain village in the kingdom of Naples, situated in a very low valley, and yet the sun is nearer to the inhabitants thereof every noon by three thousand miles and upwards, than when he riseth or settleth to those of the said village.
- 20. There is a certain village in the south of Great Britain, to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is less visible about the winter solutice, than to there who reside upon the island of Iceland.
- There is a vast country in Ethiopia Superior, to whose inhabitants the body of the
 moon doth always appear to be most enlightened when she is least enlightened; and to be least
 when most.
- 22. There is a certain island (whereof mention is made by several of our latest geographers) whose inhabitants cannot properly be reckoned either male or female, nor altogether hermaphredites; yet such is their peculiar quality, that they are seldom liable to either hunger or thirst, cold or heat, joy or sorrow, hopes or fears, or any such of the common attendants of human life.
- 23. There is a remarkable place of the earth, of a considerable southern latitude, from whose meridian the sun removeth not for several days at a certain time of the year.

Discovered and Demonstrated Laws. II.

Ampère's Law. André Marie Ampère, (1775-1836,) a French electrician and scientific writer, published what is now known as Ampère's Law by which the direction of deflection of a magnetic needle, under the influence of a current passing in its vicinity, may be determined or remembered. The following is the law:

Imagine an observer placed in a wire which conducts the current, so that the current shall pass through him, from his feet to his head; and let him turn his face to the needle; the north pole is always deflected to his left side.

The law may be verified by comparison of the following relations, showing the direction of the current, and the effect of it upon the needle.

- 1. When the current is above the needle: If the direction of the current is S, to N., the deflection of the north pole is W.; if the direction of the current is N, to S., the deflection of the north pole is E.
- 2. When the current is below the needle: If the direction of the current is S. to N., the deflection of the north pole is E.; if the direction of the current is N. to S., the deflection of the north pole is W.

(See Dictionary of Science, by G. F. Rodwell; Philadelphia, 1873.)

Marriotte's Law. (See Boyle's Law, p. 330.)

Newton's Laws. Isaac Newton, (1642-1727), an English philosopher and mathematician, demonstrated several laws of motion which have since borne his name. They are stated as follows:

- Every body continues in a state of rest, or of uniform motion, in a straight line, except in so far as it may be compelled by impressed forces to change that state.
- Every change of motion is proportional to the impressed force. and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts.
- 3. To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction, or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed in the same straight line.

The last law enunciated is Newton's Third Law. It is usual now to give as the third law the following principle, which is an extension of the second law:

3. When pressure produces motion, the acceleration varies directly as the pressure, and inversely as the mass moved.

These laws are fully illustrated and demonstrated in many of our text-books of philosophy. There are several works published in refuta. tion of a portion of these laws under certain conditions, which also partake of the laws of gravitation, but the details are too elaborate for these chapters on appellative laws.

(See Course of Mathematical Reading of Newton Principia, by George Leigh Cook; Oxford, 1850.)

Ohm's Law. George Simon Ohm, (1787-1854), a German electricism discovered the following law which bears his name:

The numerical estimation of the value of any arrangement for the generation of an electric current is a matter of high practical importance, and the means of doing this is furnished by the celebrated Law of Ohm given in 1827. The problem is the following:

Given, any number of electromotors, of specified kind and dimensions, such as a number of Bunsen's or of Daniell's cells, and any number of specified conductors, through which the electric current is sent, to find the strength * of the current, that is, the quantity of electricity which flows through any section of the circuit in a given time.

The strength of the current is directly proportional to the whole electromotive force in operation, and inversely proportional to the sum of the resistances in the circuit.

Ohm deduced this law from theoretical considerations. It is most strictly in accordance with experimental results, which demonstrate the justness of the hypothesis on which it is founded.

(See Dictionary of Science, by G. F. Rodwell, Philadelphia, 1873.)

Pratt's Law. Orson Pratt, senior, (1805- ,) a Mormon elder and mathematician, discovered on the 11th of November, 1854, the following law of planetary rotation which was announced to the world in the press at that time as follows:

The cube roots of the densities of the planets are as the square roots of their periods of rotation. Or, expressed in other words:

The squares of the cube roots of the densities of the planets are as their periods of rotation.

The same law may also be expressed in terms of the masses and diameters, as follows:

The squares of the cube roots of the masses of the planets divided by the squares of their diameters are as their periods of rotation.

These laws are easily verified by an example. They are elaborately demonstrated in a work entitled "Key to the Universe, or a New Theory of its Mechanism, by Orson Pratt, Sen.; 2d ed., Salt Lake City, 1877.

^{. &}quot; 'Intensity " (I' intensite) it is called by French writers, and usually by translators of French books.

NOTES.

"History is Philosophy teaching by example."-Thucydides

Historical. On November 11, 1621, Robert Cushman arrived at Plymouth, and on December 12, he preached a sermon called "Sin and Danger of Self-Love," (from the text, 1 Cor. x, 24,) which was printed at London the next year, and it is believed to be the first sermon preached in America, that was printed. On December 13, 1621, he sailed for England, taking with him the first cargo sent by the Pilgrims to London agents.

Pierre Biard and Enemond Masse were the first Jesuits sent to America as missionaries. They arrived at Port Royal, May 22, 1611, and on June 10, 1611, they wrote the first letter ever sent by that Order, from New France. They were not successful, though they converted several, and buried Memberton, a remarkable sagamore in consecrated ground, which, I believe, is the first record of an Indian so buried. The first successful mission was founded by Bréber, in 1634, in Ihonatiria, near Thunder Bay, an inlet of Lake Huron. In 1659, François Xavier de Laval-Montgomery came to New France, as vicar apostolic, and in 1674 he was appointed the first bishop of New France.

The first Indian church in New England was established at Natick, Mass., in 1660. The first Congregational church in America was formed in Salem. Mass., August 6, 1629. The Plymouth brethren belonged to the church which remained at Leyden, Holland. It is a fact worthy of note here that the first five churches formed in New England are now Unitarian churches, namely: Plymouth, Salem, Dorchester, Boston, and Watertown. The first Classis of the Reformed Church of Holland, held in America, was formed June 30, 1679, in New York, to licence Tesschenmaeker. In 1785, James Freeman of King's Chapel, Boston, was the first American to publicly assume the name Unitarian. The first chime of bells in America was built in Gloncester, England, and placed in Christ's Church, Boston, in 1744.

The first traitor to the United States was Dr. Benjamin Church, chief director to the general hospital. He was convicted October 3, 1775. The first person executed for treason, since the foundation of the national government, was William B. Mumford of New Orleans, in May, 1862.

The first North American legislature, "wherein were debated all

matters thought expedient for the good of the colony," was called by Governor Yeardley to meet at Jamestown near the end of June, 1619.

The first conflict that took place between the colonists and any of their civilized neighbors, occurred in 1613, when an expedition under Argal attacked and captured the French post at Sauver in 1613.

The wife of Sir William Phipps was the first woman in America who exercised the right of a governor. About 1692, she pardoned a woman condemned for witchcraft.

The first professional artist in America of whom there seems to be any record was Deacon Shem Drowne, also the first tiu-worker of Bos-He made a life-size Indian sachem of copper, with glass eyes, for the Province House vane in 1716, and a grasshopper for Faneuil Hall, which still is in use. The first painter of any decided ability in America, whose name has survived, was John Watson, a Scotchman, who established himself at Perth Amboy in 1715, and who acquired a handsome competence. The first native Amreican painter of note was Robert Feke, whose home was at Newport. The first portraits are dated 1746. The first woman of an artistic turn of mind, whose name has survived, was Patience Wright, of Bordentown, N. J., who displayed considerable cleverness in modeling in wax, miniature heads, usually in relievo. Her son, Joseph Wright who will be remembered as having painted his third portrait of Washington while the unconscious subject sat in his pew in St. Paul's Church, was the first draughtsman and diesinker of the United States Mint. William Ruch of Philadelphia commenced to model in clay and wood, in 1789, works of merit, but it was not until 1824 that any American attempted to work in marble, what could be called statuary. In that year John Frazee executed a marble tablet of John Wells, in New York, the first portrait cut in marble in The first piece of American bronze was that of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, cast at the foundry of Goodwin & Gant in Boston, from a model by Ball Hughes, in 1847.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

THE "BARDS" OF HOPE, IMAGINATION, MELANCHOLY, AND MEMORY.

[&]quot;The Pleasures of Hope," by Thomas Campbell, (1777-1844).

[&]quot;The Pleasures of Imagination," by Mark Akeuside, (1721-1770).

[&]quot;The Pleasures of Melancholy," by Thomas Warton, (1728-1790).

[&]quot;The Pleasures of Memory," by Samuel Rogers, (1763-1855).

PRONUNCIATION OF NIAGARA. An article on the pronunciation of this word appeared in English Notes and Queries, Vol. 1x, p. 573, asking whether it be "Niagara?" or, "Niagara?" Mr. W. Fraser, in opening the discussion of this quæstio vexata, asserted in Vol. vi, p. 555, "that the Huron pronunciation, and unquestionably the more musical, was Niagara;" and asked the question: "Have the Yankees thrown back the accent to the antepenult?" Mr. Fraser's question having remained unanswered for nearly two years, a correspondent writes and assures him that the Yankees are in no wise responsible for a change of What "the Huron pronunciation" might have been, is uncertain, as the word had no place in the Huron vocabulary. It is a contracted form of the Iroquois name Oniagarah; or, as it was sometimes written in old authors, Ogniaga and Oneagorah, Ak, in the Iroquois, denotes "an upright rock;" ara, "a path at a gorge." The former word, and perhaps the latter, helped to make up the original botryoidal name; though the syllable ar, as Schoolcraft suggests, may denote "rocks," like the tar in Ontario, and dar in Cadaracqui. (See Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, Philadelphia, 1854, Part IV, pp. 381-384.)

The collation of various forms of the name which occur in old manuscrips, Indian deeds, etc., affords conclusive evidence that the principal accent did not fall on the vowel of the penult.

T. Dongau, an English governor of New York, in a letter to M. de Denonville, a governor of Canada, in 1686, writes Ohniagero. (See Documentary History of New York, Vol. II, p. 206.) In his Report to the Committee of Trade, 1687, he twice mentions Oneigra. (See same, p. 155). The same year he uses the form Onyegra. The recorded examination of an Indian prisoner, August, 1687, gives Oneageragh. (See same, pp. 251-258). The deed of the sachems of the Five Nations to George I, Sept. 13, 1726. mentions "the falls Oniagara, or Canaguaraghe." (See same, Vol. I, p. 774). In 1751, this correspondent finds Niagra and Nigra in the letters of Lieut. Lindesay to Colonel and Sir William Johnson. (See same, Vol. II, pp. 623-624). Finally, in a letter from Robert Livingston, Jr., to Governor De Lancey, written in 1755, is Onjagera. (See same, Vol. I, p. 811). J. H. H. DeM.

NINE-SYLLABLE WORD. (p. 26.) One correspondent sends as a specimen of nine syllables, "Un character is tical nesses," used in the Printer's Circular, in 1873, in an article entitled "Alexander the Great." Another contributes a ten-syllable word, "An i ma lim i ta tion al ity."

"The Scots Sold Their King for a Groat." This expression arose in this way: During the civil commotion in England between the "Roundheads" and "Cavaliers," Charles I, after the battle of Naseby, in 1645, in which the Royalists were defeated, was forced to seek refuge in the Scottish camp; on August 8, 1646, they gave him up to the English Parliament for £400,000. Some industrious mathematician computed that this was just a groat apiece for the whole population of Scotland, and hence arose the saying quoted above.

J. H. H. DEM.

"Scott's Introduction" to Burn's. (p. 290,) "J. Q. A." has evidently quoted the "Introduction" from memory, but his memory is at fault. We venture to improve upon his attempt, although we have not seen the "Introduction" since 1852. The lines should read as follows:

"At Bannockburn proud Edward lay,
The Scots they were na far away,
Baith waiting for the break o' day,
To see who wad be best.
The sun just glinted o'4r the heath,
And blushed to see the work o' death,
When Bruce, wi' soul-inspiring breath,
His men he thus addrest:"

W. E. MOORE.

Spelling of "YE" for "The." At the meeting of the American Philogical Association at Cambridge, July, 1882, Prof. J. B. Sewall read a paper in which it was shown that the "ye" for "the" in old English is not spelled with a y, but the character used is an old Saxon thorn, and was sounded th.

J. Q. A.

EARLIEST OBSERVANCE OF APRIL FOOL'S DAY. The numerous readers of your periodical will doubtless be interested in the little known account of the early observance of customs analogous to those of April Fool's Day, recorded in 2 Chronicles xix, 12-16: "Now when the seventh month was come, on the first day of the month, it came to pass that Biglaiah the captain of the host," etc., etc. J. O. Kerr.

CANTILEVER BRIDGE. (p. 369.) The cantilever bridge across the Niagara river is fully described and illustrated in a quarto journal, published at Dover, N. H., entitled "Dover Illustrated," for February, 1884, by Charles A. Richmond. The data is turnish by C. C. Schneider, the engineer of the structure, and fills nine columns, with the illustrations.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Leave no stone unturned."-Euripides.

What is Linear Algebra? (p. 124.) "An algebra in which every expression is reducible to the form of an algebraic sum of terms, each of which consists of a single letter with a quantitative coëfficient, is called linear algebra." Peirce's Linear Algebra, Art. 24.

"R. F. N.," Ann Arbor, Mich.

What is the Height of Mt. St. Elias? (p. 282.) In the United States Coast Survey Report for 1875, the height of Mt. St. Elias is given as 19,500 feet, with a possible error of 400 feet either way.

"R. F. N."

Anagrams. (p. 268.) Augustus DeMorgan, in his "Budget of Paradoxes," says that a friend of his had made over 800 anagrams upon his name, and gives quite a number, the best being: "Great gun! do us a sum!" He also mentions this one: Thomas Babbington Macaulay, "Mouths big; a Cautab anomaly." "R. F. N."

First Treatise on Algebra; Where and by Whom? (p. 13.) Matthiessen, in his "Algebra der litteralen Gleichungen," says that the oldest mathematical work is the Chinese Kiu-Tschang, or "The Nine Chapters of Arithmetic (Rechenkunst)." It is said to have been composed about 2,600 B. C., by Lischau, Minister of the emperor Hwangti. Repeated mention of it occurs in the ritual of the imperial princes; e. g., under the celebrated emperor Tschau-kong (1,100 B. C.) The table of contents shows that it contained Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry. In Algebra, solutions of quadratics and special forms of cubics are given, while in Geometry, among other things, we find the Pythagorean Proposition. "R. F. F."

DID SHAKESPEARE WRITE BACON'S WORKS? (p. 281.) "EIKONOKLASTES" may find "Did Shakespeare Write Bacon's Works," by
James Freeman Clarke, in North American Review for February, 1881,
Vol. CXXXII, p. 163, of interest. Francis Dana.

GYMNOPS, IN WHAT DICTIONARY? (p. 73.) The word may be found in Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary, edition of 1880.

FRANCIS DANA.

The Thirteen Colonies. Which First Assumed Independence? (p. 269.) I think it was during 1880 that the State Papers were first arranged in consecutive and chronological order, thus opening to historians a new and rich field of materials from every available mine in the repository of our National Records. We here find a charge against the inhabitants of Massachusetts that their government was such as if they intended to suspend their absolute obedience to the King's authority. We see this disposition on the part of Massachusetts thus early foreshadowed, and Charles II attempted to remedy what his successors failed to discover, or did not take the trouble to alter. This colony, therefore, did its utmost to throw off every kind of dependence on Great Britain, which, as we all know, its inhabitants finally accomplished about one hundred and fifty years later.

Canton.

Is the Letter "Y" Doubled in Any Word? (p. 221.) We know of no word in any language in which the letter "y" is doubled. A very interesting table is given in the Smithsonian Report for 1873, p. 186, as to the number of times a letter in different languages doubles itself in 10,000 words; and of the five following languages: Euglish, French, Italian, German, and Latin, the spaces for w, x, and y are left blank. The results given in this investigation are of importance in determining the casting fonts of type. The lumber of occurrences of a given letter in 10,000 words of any language determines the number of types of that letter in a font.

A. P. Southwick.

What is the Bathometer? (p. 282.) The bathometer is an instrument for deep sea-sounding without lead and line, invented 1861-1876, by Dr. C. W. Siemens. It operates by registering the lessening of the earth's attraction of gravitation on the surface of the ocean from what it would be on solid ground in consequence of the density of the water being less than that of the ground.

Francis Dana.

HEIGHT OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. (p. 303.) The height of this monument is stated differently by various authors as follows:

Albert P. Southwick, - - - - 219 feet Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, - - - 220 " New York Tribune, - - - 221 "

QUEEN VICTORIA'S AGE. (p. 284.) Correction. Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819; consequently on May 24, 1883, she completed her 64th year.

A. P. SOUTHWICK.

THE BRITISH SPT. (p. 285.) After the capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery by the British, October 6, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton wrote to Gen. Burgoyne, then hedged in at Saratoga, as follows:

FORT MONTGOMERY, October 8, 1777.

Nous y voici, and nothing now between us and Gates. I sincerely hope that this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th of September, by C. C., I shall only say, I cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success.

H. CLINTON. This was written on tissue paper, in a fine hand, placed in a small silver ball, of an oval form about the size of a fusé bullet, fastened in the center by a compound screw, and given to Major Daniel Taylor to deliver. Gen. George Clinton had established his head-quarters at the house of Mrs. Falls, near New Windsor, to collect his dispersed troops and induce the militia to turn out. At noon October 10th, Taylor approached and asked to see Gen. Clinton, supposing himself to be among the British, not knowing there was an American as well as a British Gen. Clinton, and not knowing that he had passed within the American When shown into the presence of the General and seeing his mistake, he exclaimed: "I'm lost," and put something into his mouth. This being noticed, aroused suspicion, and Dr. Moses Highy, then residing near Mrs. Falls, afterwards of Newburgh, was ordered to administer a powerful dose of tartaric emetic. The prisoner succeded in swallowing the bullet a second time and refused a second emetic. Gen. Clinton threatened to hang him and search for the bullet with a knife. The emetic was taken, and the bullet appeared. Gen. Clinton took the spy with him on a forced march toward Kingston, where the State Legislature was about to assemble. At Hurley, then a part of Kingston, he was tried, and condemned, John Woodworth acting as judge-advocate. Gen. Clinton did not reach Lingston in time to protect the people. The place was burned October 13th, by the British, by order of Gen. Vaughan. In the presence of the incendiary flames, Taylor was hung to the limb of an apple-tree. (See Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. II, p. 116.) S. W. Eager's "History of Orange County," Newburgh, 1846-7, p. 626, gives Gen. Clinton's letter concerning this fact, to the Council of Safety. "The American Historical Record," Vol. III, p. 9, gives a picture of the bullet, and a reduced fac-simile of the dispatch. The "C. C.," in the dispatch, is probably Captain Campbell who carried dispatches from Sir Henry to Burgoyne, October 16th, and almost caused the latter to withhold his signature at the Saratoga surrender. Mrs. Falls's house is famous as the place where John Armstrong wrote the "Newburgh Addresses."

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

What is the Plural of Agnus Dei? (p. 223.) When "Alice" speaks of more than one "Lamb of God," she should properly say, I think. Agni Dei. In the following description of the costume of Spanish ladies, circa 1620, I find a plural, (of the ornament, of course,) which appears to me very usual. The extract is from All the Year Round, and appeared in September, 1883, if I recollect rightly:

"In the matter of jewelry Spanish ladies were very extravagant. Precious stones, however, were badly set, being over-framed in gold. It was not enough, as in France, to possess one costly set. Fashion demanded that a Spanish lady should have eight or ten sets, some of diamonds, others of rubies, emeralds, pearls, and turquoises, 'The ladies,' as we learn from the Countess Danois, 'wear at the top of their stays a broad knot of diamonds, from whence there hangs a change of pearls, or ten or twelve knots of diamonds which they fasten at the other end to their sides. They never wear any necklaces, but they wear bracelets. rings and pendants, the latter of which are longer than a person's hand, and so heavy that I have wondered how they could carry them without tearing out the lobes of their ears, to which they add whatever they think pretty. I have seen some having large watches hanging there; others padlocks of precious stones, and even your fine-wrought English keys and little bells. They also carry upon their sleeves, their shoulders, and all about their clothes, Agnus Deis and small images. They have their heads stuck full of bodkins, some made of diamonds in the shape of a fly, and others like butterflies, whose colors are distinguished by various stones."

CANTON.

What in Ana? (p. 151.) A correspondent, "William," asks for information as to the word ana, on page 151, in query 301?

Webster's Dictionary fully defines the word. In the above quotation it means literature relating to Col. E. D. Baker. or Bakerana. Also, Shakespearana, relating to the "Bard of Avon;" Americana, all history relating to towns, states, and the continent; Indiana, relating to the Indians. "It has been said that the Table-talk of Selden is worth all the ana of the Continent," says Hallam.

THE RESCUE OF CAPT. JOHN SMITH BY POCAHONTAS. (pp. 24, 243.) As my answer appeared last of the several to this question, and as it may indicate our disbelief in Smith's story, we desire to state that we have no more doubt of this "relacion," than we have of many others given in the "Generall Historie," first published in 1624.

The most remarkable adventures related by Smith are his killing of three Turks in single combat, before the toure of Regall, in Transilvania, and his subsequent escape from captivity in Tartary. These are attested by the patent of Sigismundus Bathor, Duke of Transilvania, given in full by Smith in his book, together with the certificate of the record in the office of the Herald of Arms in London. By this patent Smith was authorized to add three Turk's heads to his coat-fo-arms. Grazebrook, in his "Heraldry of Smith," states that he found Smith's coat-of-arms with the Turk's heads, which were confirmed to him by the College of Arms, in the British Museum, Harlein MS., No. 578. Burke, in his "Encyclodædia of Heraldry," describes it also. With such proof the most remarkable incidents in his early life, we need not look beyond Smith's own statement for evidence of this parrative.

Smith also claimed to have written a letter to Queen Anne, (Queen of James I), relating this incident, (see Generall Historie, Vol. II, p. 30), in which he says of Pocahontas, "Shee hazarded the beating out of her own braines to save mine." This was in 1624. The Queen was dead, but the King, Prince Charles, the celebrated Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, to whom Smith dedicated his "Generall Historie," the Duchess of Bedford, lady to the Queen's bed-chamber, and many other notabilities were yet alive, and from them came no denial. It remained, principally, for the iconoclasts of the present age, Deane, Adams, Bryant, Gay, and Warner, to assume that this fact was nothing more than a legend. The statement of Richardson, in his "Primer of American Literature," that Smith "was a voluminous but untrustworthy narrator of his own adventure," is fair indication to us that he has never read the original work. A. P. SOUTHWICK.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," (pp. 284, 317,) was the motto of The Age, a political paper published in Augusta, Me., fifty years ago, and so could not have originated in an address of Wendell Phillips in 1852. Considering the character of The Age, it is quite likely that Jefferson was the author.

J. H. D.

WHAT INSECTS ARE INJURIOUS TO BOOKS, ETC. ? (p. 221.) Representatives of not less than six orders of Arthropods are more or less injurious. Among the mites is the common Cheyletus eruditus, which attacks paper in damp places. Among the Thysanura, the Lepisma saccharina, which is found in closets, and the like, where provisions are kept, feeds also on paper, but leaves untouched that which is covered by printing-ink. This species was not known until a few years ago to be at all injurious to paper or books. Of the Neuroptera, the termites are injurious to paper and books as well as to many other sub-Of the Orthoptera, as is well known, the Cockroaches, (Blattidee) frequently commit considerable ravages. Of the Lepidoptera, caterpillars of Aglossa pinguinalis and Depressaria frequently do damage by spinning their webs between the volumes, and also by gnawing the paper with which they form their cocoons. Among the beetles are several species. The Hypothenemus eruditus, a very minute species. excavates tiny burrows within the binding. The death-watches (Anobium pertinax and Anobium striatum) surpass intheir ravages all other species, gnawing andboring not only through the pages of the volumes, but also through the binding. M. Peignot mentions an instance of twentyseven folio volumes, in a public library but little frequented, which, placed together on a shelf, had been so completely drilled, that a string might be run through the perfectly round hole made by these insects.

As an antidote to the attack of these insects, and preventive of such, vaporization is suggested. The infected volumes may by placed in a large glass case made as close as possible, and therein likewise may be set small saucers containing benzine, or a sponge saturated with carbolic acid.

"A strong infusion of colocynth and quassia, chloroform, spirits of turpentine, expressed juice of green walnuts, and pyroligenous acid have also been employed successfully. Fumigation on a large scale may also be adopted, by filling the room with fumes of brimstone, prussic acid, or benzine; or an infected volume may be placed under the bell-glass of an air-pump, and extracting the air, the larvæ will be found to be killed after an hour's exhaustion."

A. P. Southwick.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME CENT. (p. 271.) Federal money was established by Act of Congress, August 8, 1786. The term "cent" is from the Latin centum, signifying a hundred. Dr. Edward Brooks, on

page 138 of his "Normal Written Arithmetic," states that "the cent was proposed by Robert Morris, and named by Thomas Jefferson." This means the first national cent. The "Granby copper," the "Franklin cent," and other colonial cents were issued at earlier dates.

J. Q. A.

Who Commanded at Bunker Hill? (p. 283.) The opinion of Connecticut people that Israel Putnam commanded the Americans at Bunker Hill, with reasons thereof, may be seen in "Life of Putnam," by Dr. Increase N. Tarbox; also, in the "History of Windham County, Conn.," Vol. II, by Miss Learned.

J. Q. A.

CLEOPATRA, "THE STAR-EYED EGYPTIAN." (p. 60.) A correspondent, "S. U. M." inquires for the poem from which the line is taken in the article referred to.

The poem is entitled "Antony and Cleopatra," and was written by Gen. William H. Lyttle. The poem contains six eight-lined verses, and is too long to republish here. It is published in *The Argonaut* for Christmas, 1881, together with eleven others on Anthony and Cleopatra; the titles and authors are as follows:

Antony and Cleopatra, by W. H. Lyttle.

Cleopatra, by Fanny Driscoll.

Cleopatra, Anonymous.

Cleopatra's Dream, by W. W. Story.

Cleopatra Dying, by T. S. Collier.

Cleopatra's Soliloquy, by Mary Bayard Clark.

Cleopatra to Antony, by Olive Harper.

Cleopatra to Antony, by Mrs. Sarah M. Clarke.

Death of Cleopatra, by Julia Clinton Jones.

Egypt's Dying Queen, Anonymous.

Marcus Antonius, by W. W. Story. Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra, Anonymous.

New Words Wanted. (p. 148.) We need a few new English words. One of our most pressing wants is a title corresponding to Mademoiselle. At pressent we have no proper way of addressing a young lady. Young Miss Smith, for instance, whom we do not know very well. It is obviously incorrect to say "Miss Smith," "Dear Madam:" Simply "Miss Smith," is too abrupt, and "Dear Miss Smith" is too familiar. It is said that language develops as the needs of man require. Here is an exception; for we often wish to write to Miss Smith, and the English language does not furnish a proper title with which to address her.

J. Q. A.

QUESTIONS.

"What's done we partly may compute."-Robert Burns.

Take a silver dollar and a piece of paper of the same size or smaller; place the latter upon the former, and let both fall; they will reach the ground together. Query: Is the same principle illustrated in this experiment as is shown by the "feather and coin" experiment in vacuo? I have submitted this question to the Scientific American and the Chicago Inter-ocean "Curiosity Shop," and have the opinion of a College Professor of Physics, and they conflict.

R H. S.

Why in establishing the standard of the English yard did they divide the pendulum into 393,391 parts, and take 360,000 of those parts? Why 393,391? R. H. S.

Why was Cardinal Mazarin permitted to wear blue? H. C. B.

A gun fired in air with a blank cartridge recoils. What would be the relative recoil, all things being equal, if the atmosphere was one thousand times as dense as now?

W. E. COLEMAN.

Can any one tell me how much Billy Gray, the famous Boston merchant, was worth in his last days?

F. J. P.

What is the "Song of the Arval Brothers," and where can it be found?

What is "the inscription on the Columna Rostrata? Z.

Who can furnish "the epitaphs of the Scipios," or in what work can they be found?

Z.

What are the "laws of the twelve tables," and where found? Z.

Were not the two obelisks, or Cleopatra's Needles, (one of them now in London and the other in New York), from Heliopolis, erected at Alexandria by one of the Ptolemies, some twelve hundred years after the time of Rameses II?

W. B.

Explanations are wanted for Nos. 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23, of the first chapter of "Amazing Geographical Paradoxes," published in this number, page 337.

J. G. G.

"Bartlett's Quotations," page 175, fourth edition, give the following stanza from an "Essay on Peetry," by Sheffield, Duke of Buchinghamshire, (1649-1721):

"Read Homer once, and you can read no more, For all books else appear so mean, so poor; Verse will seem prose; but still persist to read, And Homer will be all the books you need."

Will some reader furnish the whole poem, or state where it can be found? OMERUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" Truth is always strange, stranger than fiction."-Byron.

VOL. II.

MAY, 1884.

No. 23.

"Amazing Geographical Paradoxes."

(Concluded from April No.)

- 24. There is a certain place of the earth of a considerable northern latitude, where though the days and nights (even when shortest) do consist of several hours; yet in that place it is mid-day or noon every quarter of an hour.
- 25. There are divers places on the globe of the earth, where the sun and moon, yea, and all the planets, do actually rise and set according to their various motions, but never any of the fixed stars.
- 26. There is a very remarkable place upon the terraqueous globe, where all the planets, notwithstanding their different motions, and various aspects, do always bear upon one and the same point of the compass.
- 27. There is a certain noted part of the earth, where the sun and moon (ipso tempore plenilunii) may both happen to rise at the same instant of time, and upon the same point of the compass.
- 28. There is a certain place on the continent of Europe, where if several of the ablest astronomers (the world now affords) should nicely observe the celestial bodies, and that at the same instant of time, yet the planetary phases, and their various aspects would be really different to each of them.
- 29. There is a large and famous country on the continent of Africa, many of whose in habitants are born perfectly deaf, and others stone-blind, and continue so during their whole lives; and yet such is the amazing faculty of those persons, that the deaf are as capable to judge of sounds as those that hear, and the blind of colors as those who see.
- 30. There are certain people in South America, who are properly furnished with only one of the five senses, viz., that of touching, and yet they can both hear and see, laste and smell, and that as nicely as we Europeans, who have all the five.
- 31. There is a certain country in South America, many of whose savage inhabitants are such unheard-of cannibals, that they not only feed upon human flesh, but also some of them do actually eat themselves, and yet they commonly survive that strange repast.
 - 32. There is a remarkable river on the continent of Europe, over which there is a bridge-

of such a breadth, that above three thousand men abreast may pass along upon the same, and that without crowding one another in the least.

- 33. There is a large and spacious plain in a certain country of Asia, able to contain six hundred thousand men drawn up into battle array, which number of men being actually brought thither, and there drawn up, it were absolutely impossible for any more than one single person to stand upright upon the said plain.
- 34. There is a certain European city, whose buildings being generally of firm stone, are (for the most part) of a prodigious height, and exceeding strong; and yet it is most certain, that the walls of those buildings are not parallel to one another, nor perpendicular to the plain on which they are built.
- 35. There is a certain city in the southern part of China, whose inhabitants (both male and female) do observe almost the same posture and gait in walking as we Europeaus; and yet they frequently appear to strangers as if they walked on their heads.
- 36. There are ten places of the earth distant from one another three hundred miles and upwards, and yet none of them hath either longitude or latitude.
- 37. There are two distinct places of the earth, lying under the same meridian, whose difference in latitude is sixty degrees completely, and yet the true distance between those two places doth not really surpass sixty Italian miles.
- 38. There are also two distant places of the earth, lying under the equinoctial line, whose difference of longitude is completely 861,2 degrees, and yet the true distance between those two places is not full 86 Italian miles.
- 39. There are three distinct places of the earth, all different both in longitude and latitude, and different from one another 2,000 miles completely, and yet they do all bear upon one and the same point of the compass.
- 40. There are three distinct places on the continent of Europe, equidistant from one another, (they making a frue equilateral triangle, each of whose sides doth consist of a thousand miles.) and yet there is a fouth place so situated in respect of the other three, that a man may travel on toot from it to any of the other three, in a space of one artificial day at a certain time of the year; and that without the least hurry or fatigue whatever.
- 41. There are three distinct places on the continent of Europe, lying under the same meridian, and at such a distance, that the latitude of the third surpasses that of the second by so many degrees and minutes exactly, as the second surpasses the first; and yet the true distance of the first and third from the second (or intermediate place) is not the same by a great many miles.
- 42. There are two distinct places on the continent of Europe, so situated, in respect of one another, that though the first doth lie east from the second, yet the second is not west from the first.
- There is a certain European island, the northernmost part whereof doth frequently alter both in longitude and latitude.
- 43. There is a certain place in the island of Great Britain, where the stars are always visible at any time of the day, if the horizon be not overcast with clouds.
- 45. It may be clearly demonstrated by the terrestial globe, that it is not above twenty-four hours' sailing from the river of Thames in England to the city of Messina in Sicily, at a certain time of the year; provided there be a brisk north wind, a light frigate, and an azimuth compass.

(These are the chief paradoxical positions in matters of geography which mainly depend on a thorough knowledge of the globe; and though it is highly probable, that they will apear to some as the greatest of fables, yet we may boildly affirm, that they are not only equally certain with the aforesaid theorems, but also we are well assured, that there is no mathematical demonstration of Euclid more infallibly true in itself than in every one of these. However, we think it not fit to pull off the Vizor, or expose those masked truths to public view, since to endeavor the namasking of them may prove a private diversion, both pleasant and useful to the ingenious reader, in his most vacant hours.—Pat. Gordon.)

Familiar Quotations.—First Paper.

In a former number of Notes and Queries, (p. 272,) the sources of several quotations were recorded, and in this and the ensuing articles we propose to extend the list, omiting those of course which have been traced to their respective authorities, in reply to previous queries. But before entering upon the large field open to us, it may be as well to make a few comments upon those above referred to.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," is found in Hamlet, 11, 2.

"Masterly inactivity," was employed by Sir James Mackintosh in his Vindiciae Gallicae, 1791.

"Necessity, the tyrant's plea," will be found in Milton's Paradise Lost, IV, 393. George Farquhar, in his play of The Twin Rivals, 1705, has bequeathed to us the well-known phrase, "Necessity, the mother of invention," Act I; and Shelley, in Queen Mab, stanza VI, has an apostrophe to "Necessity, thou mother of the world." Farquhar, in his comedy, The Recruiting Officer, 1706, also speaks of "over the hill and far away," and this was included by Gay in a song in The Beggar's Opera, about twenty years later.

"Richard's himself again," occurs in a speech of Gloucester, interpolated by Colley Cibber in Shakespeare's Richard III, v. 3. The speech concludes thus:

"Perish that thought! no, never be it said
That fate itself could awe the soul of Richard.
Hence, babbling dreams! you threaten me in vain,
Conscience, ayaunt! Richard's himself again."

"Look, before you leap," was written by Samuel Butler, in Hudibras, pt. 11, canto 11, l. 502, but he probably got it from Thomas Tusser, who in his Five Hondredth Good Points of Husbandrie, cap. LVII, advises us to "Look, ere you leap."

"I'll make assurance doubly sure," is from Macbeth, IV, 1.

The following, from the same tragedy, may also be mentioned:

" After life's fitful fever he sleeps well," III, 2.

"Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell," IV, 3.

"By the pricking of my thumbs,

Something wicked this way comes," IV, 1.

"Cabin'd, cribb'd, confined," 111, 4. "Coigne of vantage," 1, 6.

"Come like shadows, so depart," IV, 1.

" Come what, come may; Time and the hour run through the roughest day," I, 3. "Curses not loud, but deep," v, 3. "Even-handed justice," 1, 7. * * * "Full of sound and fury signifying nothing," v, 5. "Golden opinions," 1, 7. "I fear a charmed life," v, 7. "I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more is none," 1, 7. "I would applaud thee to the very echo," v, 3. "If it were done, when 't is done, then 't were well It were done quickly," I, 7. "Infirm of purpose," II, 1. "Minister to a mind diseased," v. 3. " Most admired disorder," III, 4. * * * "Nothing in his life became him, like the leaving it," 1, 4. "Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both," III, 4. "Now spurs the lated traveller apace, to gain the timely inn," III, 3, "One fell swoop," IV, 3. "Present fears are less than horrible imaginings," 1, 3. "Screw your courage to the sticking place," 1, 7. "Shut up in measureless content," 11, 1. "Stand not upon the order of your going, But so at once," IV, 4. "Supp'd full with horrors," v, 5. "That keep the word of promise to the ear, And break it to the hope," v, 7. "The milk of human kindness," 1, 5.

"The sear, the yellow leaf," v, 3.

"Thick-coming fancies," v, 3.

"Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself," 1, 7. "We've scotched the snake, not killed it," III, 2.

"When shall we three meet again?" I, 1.

Finally, we must not omit, "Sleep that knits up the revelled sleeve of care," 11, 2,-but of this more in our next paper. CAXTON.

PHTH-OLO-GN-YRRH-TURNER. A correspondent of the New York Sun finds authority by the present recognized rules of orthopy to spell his own name-Turner-as follows:

T as phth in phthisis, olo in colonel, ur as gn in gnat, n as myrrh. yrrh in er as Q. E. D. Therefore, Turner-Phtholognyrrh.

- Odd Titles of Odd Books,—Mostly published in the time of Cromwell.
 - "A Fan to drive away Flies: a theological treatise on Purgatory"
- "A most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to Smell at."
 - "A Pair of Bellows to blow off the Dust cast upon John Fry."
- "A Proper Project to Startle Fools: Printed in a Land where Self's cry'd up and Zeal's cry'd down."
- "A Reaping-Hook, well-tempered, for the Stubborn Ears of the coming Crop; or, Biscuit baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet Swallows of Salvation."
- "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthly Vessel, known among Men by the Name of Samuel Fish," (a Quaker who had been imprisoned).
- "A Shot aimed at the Devil's Head-Quarters through the Tube of the Cannon of the Covenant."
 - "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant."
- "Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Covenant, and boiled with the Water of Divine Love, Take Ye and eat."
 - "High-Heeled Shoes for Drawfs in Holiness."
 - " Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches."
 - " Matches lighted by the Divine Fire."
- "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David: whereunto are also added, William Humius' Handful of Honeysuckles, and Divers Godly and Pithy Ditties, now newly augmented."
- "Spiritual Milk for Babes, drawn out the Breasts of both Testaments for their Souls' Nourishment: a catechism."
 - " The Bank of Faith."
- "The Christian Sodality; or, Catholic Hive of Bees, sucking the Honey of the Churches' Prayer from the Blossoms of the Word of God, blown out of the Epistles and Gospels of the Divine Service throughout the year. Collected by the Puny Bee of all the Hive not worthy to be named otherwise than by these Elements of his Name, F. P."
 - "The Gum of Penitence."
- "The Innocent Love; or, the Holy Knight: a description of the ardors of a saint for the Virgin."

- "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary; or a collection of passages from the fathers."
 - "The Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit."
 - "The Snuffers of Divine Love."
 - "The Sound of the Trumpet: a work on the day of judgment."
 - "The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."
- "The Three Daughters of Job: a treatise on patience, fortitude and pain."
- "Tobacco battered, and the Pipes shattered about their Ears that idly idolize so loathsome a vanity, by a volley of holy shot thundered from Mount Helicon; a poem against the use of Tabacco, by Joshua Sylvester."
- "Vox Cœlis; or, News from Heaven: being imaginary conversations there between Henry VIII, Edward VI, Prince Henrie, and others." J. H. W. Schmidt, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio.

THE FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED IN BRITISH AMERICA was "The Psalms in Metre, Frithfully Translated for the Use, Edification and Comfort of the Saints, in Public and Private, especially in New England," printed at Cambridge in 1640. The version was made by Thomas Welde of Roxbury, Richard Mather of Dorchester, and John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians. The translators seem to have been aware that it possessed but little poetical merit. They say in their preface:

"If the verses are not always so smooth and elegant as some may desire and expect, let them consider that God's altar needs not our polishings; for we have respected rather a plain translation, than to smooth our verses with the sweetness of any paraphrase, and so have attended to conscience rather than elegance, and fidelity rather than poetry."

After a second edition had been printed, President Dunster of Harvard College, assisted by Mr. Richard Lyon, a tutor at Cambridge, attempted to improve it, and in their advertisement to the godly reader, they state:

"They had special eye both to the gravity of the phrase of sacred writ, and sweetness of the verse."

President Dunster's edition was reprinted twenty-three times in America, and several times in Scotland and England, where it was long used in the dissenting congregations.

J. H. H. DEM.

New Words Wanted. (p. 351.) I have been much interested in Notes and Queries since its commencement, and reget I have so little time to contribute to its columns. In it I find much to commend, and little to criticise, knowing that all readers want something adapted to their tastes. The articles on "new words" have led me to make some suggestions. "J. Q. A's" desire for a proper word to correspond with Mademoiselle, by which to address a young lady in correspondence is certainly a much desired word.

Dr. Epstein's terminology (p. 148) should also be adopted as the samples given seem to fill needed wants.

We need some new marks of punctuation to facilitate the reading of long expressions in figures, more noticeable in double-column pages than in wide measure like that adopted in you periodical. For instance, we are reading, or listening to the reading of, a very large number expressed in figures, like the number of "graces and glories," on page 287 of your magazine, which is there given as follows: 115,792,087,-237, 316, 195, 423, 570, 985, 008, 687, 907, 853, 267, 984, 665, 640, 564, 039, -457,584,007,913,129,639,936. Here is a number expressed in twentysix periods to be read. First we are obliged to go to the last period and enumerate it and then read it, or count the periods from the last word uttered, (in this example "follows,") to the end of the number, and then go back three lines and read the number: One hundred and fifteen quarto-vigillions, seven hundred and ninety-two tertio-vigillions, eighty-seven secundo-vigillions, two hundred and thirty-seven primovigillions, three hundred and sixteen vigillions, one hundred and ninetyfive nono-decillions, four hundred and twenty-three octo-decillions, five hundred and seventy septo-decillions, nine hundred and eighty-five sexto-decillions, eight quinto-decillions, six hundred and eighty-seven quarto-decillions, nine hundred and seven tertio-decillions, eight hundred and fifty-three duodecillions, two hundred and sixty-nine undecillions, nine hundred and eighty-four decillions, sin hundred and sixtyfive nonillions, six hundred and forty octillions, five hundred and sixtyfour heptillions, thirty-nine sextillions, four hundred and fifty-seven quintillions, five hundred and eighty-four quadrillions, seven trillions, nine hundred and thirteen billions, one hundred and twenty-nine millions, six hundred and thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six.

Now while a good reader is enumerating this stupendous number, or counting the periods preparatory to reading it, considerable time elapses and an auditor becomes impatient. There needs to be cast some numerical character, say from 1 to 50, for the purpose of placing just before the number to be read to designate the number of periods in the number following, similiar to the dollar mark (\$), or the pound mark (\$). Then there would be no hesitancy and delay. For example: 26 115,792, 087, &c. The reader could at once continue on, "One hundred and fifteen quarto-vigillions, seven hundred and ninety-two tertio-vigillions, and so on to the end.

There should also be some rule or principle as to the use of many words. For instance, on page 348, in the article "What is Ana?" the editor, (I say editor, as no name is subscribed,) uses the name of one of the United States in a peculiar sense, and for ought I know, in a legitimate sense. "Indiana, literature relating to the Indians." Very well, why not then, Louisiana, literature relating to Louis XIV. Montana, literature relating to mountains. Why should not Indiana in a wide sense be defined by literature relating to all India both the East and West Indias. I infer you intended all the Americas when you say "Americana, all history relating to towns, states, and the continent."

Now what is the rule for the addition of this affix, ana? The monthly magizine called Shakespeariana, published in Philadelphia, makes the antepenult i when affixing ana to the poet's name; while others make the antepenult e. Why not Bakeriana. Is this all arbitrary? But perhaps more at another time.

MARK Swords.

ALGEBRAIC INTENSIVES. According to Mr. Bristed the algebraic expressions, "to the n^{th} " and "to the $n+1^{\text{th}}$," among English Cantabs are used as intensives to denote the most energetic way of doing anything.

A QUAINT CUSTOM IN RHODE ISLAND. Among the quaint customs which have come down from former generations is one in Hopkinton, whereby the privilege of returning the package of votes cast for general officers is let out to the lowest bidder. The successful competitor at the election held in 1883, agreed, it is stated, to see that the votes were duly delivered to the Secretary of State for the magnificent sum of five cents. He, of course, pays his own fare and other expenses, attending the journey to Providence. In some years, when competition as been more active, the privilege of delivering the votes has demanded a premium, and the patient investigator will find in some of the town treasurers' reports in former years, credits of 25 cents, for example, or such sum as may have been received by the treasurer from the successful caudidate for honors.—Providence Press.

J. Q. A.

NOTES.

"Gather up the fragments, * * that nothing be lost.-Jesus."

SILHOUETTE. This innocent term originated in a political nickname. Eteinne Silhouette was minister of finance in Paris in 1759. That peri-The treasury was in an exhausted condition, od was a critical one. and Silhouette and honest man who would hold no intercourse with financiers or loan-mongers, could contrive no other expediency than excessive economy and reform. At first they took his advice only to laugh at him. They cut their coats shorter and wore them without sleeves. They turned their gold snuff-boxes into rough wooden ones, and the new-fashoned portraits were now only profiles of the face traced by a black pencil on the shadow cast by a candle on white paper. All the fashions assumed an air of niggardly economy till poor Silhouette was driven into retirement with all his savings and reforms, but has left his name to describe the most economical sort of portrait as melaucholy as his own fate. - Disraeli. L. M. G.

PROGRESS OF LANGUAGES. The progress of languages spoken by different people is said to be as follows: English, which at the beginning of the present century was only spoken by 22,000,000, is now spoken by 90,000,000; Russian by 63,000,000 instead of 30,000,000; German by 66,000,000, instead of 38,000,000; French by 46,000,000, instead of 34,000,000; Spanish by 44,000,000, instead of 32,000,000; Italian by 30,000,000, instead of 18,000,000; Portuguese by 13,000,000, instead of 8,000,000. This is for England an increase of 310 per cent; for Russia, 110 per cent; for Germany, 73 13-19 per cent; for France, 35 5-17 per cent; for Spain 37\frac{1}{3} per cent; for Italy, 66\frac{2}{3} per cent; for Portugal, 62\frac{1}{2} per cent.

RICKETTS. "In 1620 one Mr. Ricketts, of Newbury,—perhaps corrupted from Ricardo—a practitioner in physic, was so excellent at the curing of children with swollen heads and small legs, and the disease being new and without a name, he being so famous for the cure of it, they called the disease the ricketts; and now it is sport to see how they vex their lexicons and fetch it from the Greek paxis, a back-bone."-Aubrey.

"Dr. Johnson says the name was given by Dr. Francis Glisson on the first appearance of the disease. Dr. Glisson was contemporary with, and probably known to Mr. Ricketts, and therefore Aubrey's statement may be correct."—M. A. Lower. G. M. L.

THE ALPHABET. For some years the following order has stood as the shortest sentence in which the alphabet could be compressed:

"J. Gray, pack with my box five dozen quails." 33 letters.

A Utica gentlemen contributed the following as an improvement:

"Quack, glad zephyr, waft my javelin box." 32 letters.

George W. Pierce, a Boston attorney, contributed the following as an improvement on the Utica gentleman's:

"Z. Badger: Thy vixen jumps quick at fowl." 31 letters.

Dr. Wm. Whewell, sent the following to Prof. Augustus DeMorgan:

"Phiz, styx, wrong, buck, flame, quid." 26 letters.

Professor DeMorgan sent the following back to Doctor Whewell:

" I, quartz pyx, who fling muck beds." 26 letters.

DeMorgan also received the following from his cotemporaries which are recorded in his "Budget of Paradoxes:"

- "Fritz! quick! land! hew gypsum box." 26 letters,
- "Dumpty quiz! whirl back fogs next." 26 letters.
- " Export my fund! Quiz black whigs." 26 letters.
- "Get nymph; quiz sad brow; fix luck. 26 letters.

DeMorgan goes on and says: "In more sober English the last one would be 'Marry; be cheerful; watch your business.' There is more edification, more religion in this than in all the 666-interpretations put together. These sentences would make excellent writing copies, for they secure attention to every lettier; v and j might be placed at the end."

In the last six examples, the i and u are used twice each for j and v.

How Many Words Are Used? A well-educated person seldom uses more than 3,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reassners who wait until they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock; and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000 words. Shakespeare produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton built up his works with 8,000 words. The Old Testament is definitely reported to have been witten with 5,642 words.

Two Married Ladies enter into a business partnership. One of them desires to know how to paint the name of the new firm, for example, "Smith & Thompson," and at the same time indicate the sex of the members of the firm. In other words is there any English plural for Mrs.? If not, it seems we need a new word to meet the above and similar cases.

W. E. Moore.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Once more search with me."-William Shakespeare.

ENOCH THE SECOND MESSENGER OF GOD. (p. 326.) I am led to inquire further in reference to this recent edition or version of the Book of Enoch by Dr. Kenealy, and why called the Second Messenger of God? I never heard of only Richard Laurence's translation of the Book of Enoch.

E. M. J.

In answer to this correspondent we will take the facts as they appear in the works of Dr. Knnealy, six thick octavo volumes having been published prior to the author's death which occurred about four years after publishing the Book of Fo. This eloquent author's volumes are ample proof of the onward progress of the human race. He asserts the Apocalypse to be far older than christianity, and to have come down from the most remote antiquity, being the Revelation of the whole drama of human history. With almost infinite learning and patience, he has endeavored to show that the Apocalypse was originally revealed to a primeval John, otherwise called Oannes, and identical with the First Messenger of God to man. His theory is sufficiently remarkable to be given here. The Messengers of God are twelve in number, and are claimed to have appeared at intervals of 600 years as follows:

Oannes (Adam), A. M., 3,000;
 Enoch, A. M., 3,600;
 Fo-hi (Budda), A. M., 4,200;
 Brigoo (Brahma), A. M., 4,800;
 Zaratusht (Zoroaster), A. M., 5,400;
 Thoth (Hermes), A. M., 6,000;
 Amosis (Moses), A. M., 6,600;
 Loa-Tseu (Confucius), A. M., 7,200;
 Jesus (Christ), A. M., 7,800;
 Mo'-Ahmed (Mo-hammed), A. M., 8,400;
 Chengiz-Khan (King of Kings), A. M., 9,000;
 The 12th Messenger yet to be revealed, A. M., 9,600.

With the aid of this theory the whole history of the world down to the present time is shown to be foretold in the Apocalypse, and although it may be difficult for many to agree with this accomplished author's conclusions, supported by him with an array of learning, and a sincere belief in what is stated, no one with any taste for these studies should be without this illustrated wonderful series of books. Throughout the many thousand pages of closely printed matter, the writer manifests a sincere reverence for true religion, and seeks only to expose the errors which priests and interested persons have promulgated from time

immemorial. The author preserves strict anonymity throughout his entire series. The title-pages of his volumes are printed in colors, and all bear the symbolic name, "by O," (the central spot being black), followed by quotations. Their titles are as follows:

The Book of God. The Apocalypse of Adam-Oannes, by ③. "I will teach you by the hand of God; that which is with the Almighty Ones will I not conceal."—Job xxvii, 11. Pp. 647.

The Book of God. An Introduction to the Apocalypse, by ... "Unto you, O Men, I call: and my voice is to the sons of Adam."—
Proverbs VIII, 4. Pp. 752.

The Book of God. A Commentary on the Apocalypse, by O. "I will declare dark sayings of old."—Psalms LXXVIII, 2. Pp. 853.

The Book of God. Enoch the Second Messenger of God, by ⑤. Vol. I, Frontispiece—Circle of Inchoation. Alpha and Omega. Pp. 368. Vol. II, Frontispiece—Cwenila. Alpha and Omega. Pp. 339.

The Book of God. Fo the Third Messenger of God, by O. Introduction illustrated with Budda. Pp. 333.

When this volume was through the press the author's death was announced which closed the elaborate plan of the author. The next two volumes which were in preparation were, "The Book of Lao-Tseu, the Fourth Messenger of God," and "The Book of Zaratusht,—The True Zend-a-Vesta,—the Fifth Messenger of God."

FEAST OF THE PEACOCK. (p. 99.) The peacock was anciently in great demand for stately entertainments, Sometimes it was made into a pie, at one end of which the head appeared above the crust in all its plumage, with the beak richly gilt; at the other end the tail was displayed. Such pies were served up at the solemn banquets of chivalry, when knights-errant pledged themselves to undertake any perilous enterprise, whence came the ancient oath, used by Justice Shallow, "by cock and pie." Swans, according to the law of England, are birds-royal, and were at some time treated with royal honors.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

"THE LAWS OF THE TWELVE TABLES" (p. 352.) were compiled by the decemviri, 451-450 B. C. They were engraved on tables of brass which were set up in the forum at Rome, and were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people.

H. K. A

CONCEALED DISCOVERIES. (p. 173.) I have waited patiently to see some solution to "West's" communication, and I wish you would republish that logogriph so that the present readers may make a trial at it, and possibly a solution may be forthcoming. You are aware the "Cipher Dispatches," yielded to American genius. Also, can you publish Huyghens's logogriph, as that might give a clue or starting point-INQUIREN I.

We comply with the above and hereby publish Huyghens's logogriph as given in Robert Grant's "History of Physical Astronomy," page 257, also the solution with it.

Huyghens's researches were made upon the rings of Saturn, and he published his discoveries under the form of an enigma, in a small tract, entitled, "De Saturni Luna Observatio Nova, in 1656; but he subsequently gave an explicit announcement of the details, in a book in 1659.

The logogriph was in the following form:

aaaaaaa cccc d eeeee g h iiiiiii llll mm nnnnnnnn oooo pp q rr s tttt nuuun

He next restored the letters to their proper places, when they stood as follows:

" annulo cingitur, tenui plano, nusquam cohærente, ad eclipticam inclinato."

This being rendered into English would be as follows:

"The planet is surrounded by a slender flat ring, everywhere distinct from its surface, and inclined to the ecliptic."

Grant says that "nothing can be more convincing and beautiful than the explanation which this theory affords of the various phenomena presented by this planet. The same theory affords a satisfactory account of the different phases assumed by the appendages of the planet during the period of its visibility."

Huyghens predicted that Saturn would appear round in the month of July or August, 1671. The ring, in fact, totally disappeared toward the end of May, in that year. The coincidence was sufficiently satisfactory, considering that the position of the node of the ring, upon which the times of the round phase of the planet depends, could not possibly have been determined with a greater degree of accuracy.

The logogriph contributed by "West," on page 173, is as follows: A8C3DE12F4GH6I6L3M3N5O6PR4S5T14U6V2WXY2

Now if this concealed discovery is to be sought for on the basis of

Huyghens's concealed theory, it should first be placed as follows: aaaaaaaa ccc d eeeeeeeeeee ffff g hhhhhh iiiiii lll mmm nunun oooooo p rrrr sssss tttttttttttttt uuuuu vv w x yy

Now, who is sufficient for these things? We will leave this for our readers to solve. Transpose the letters into words, then into a sentence.

. "Now I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP." (p. 336.) In the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, is an almanac of the year 1691, containing the following advertisement:

"There is now in the Press, and will suddenly be extant, a Second Impression of the New England Primer enlarged, to which is added, more Directions for Spelling the Prayer of K. Edward the 6th, and Verses made by Mr. Rogers the Martyr left as a Legacy to his Children. Sold by Benjamin Harris at the London Coffee House in Boston."

This is the first known printed notice of this Primer, the origin of which is involved in entire obscurity. A copy is in existence bearing date 1775. "Now I lay me down to sleep," is among the "Verses made by Mr. Rogers the Martyr," and printed in this book .H. K. A.

PEDESTRIANISM. (p. 333.) Your correspondent, "A. P. SOUTH-WICK," mentions a person by the name of Euchides as performing some great feat of pedestrianism. What was the distance traveled, time, etc.?

Anthon's Classical Dictionary, edition of 1875, makes no mention of Euchides.

INQUIRER I.

"INQUIRER I" will find that Euchides is mentioned in Lempriere's Classical Dictionary as follows:

"Euchides, an Athenian, who walked to Delphi and returned the same day, a journey of about 107 miles. The object of this extraordinary journey was to obtain some sacred fire."

This distance sounds and seems fabulous, as the miles to and from Delphi would be 214, necessitating very nearly nine miles an hour, for Euchides.

Edward Payson Weston, in 1861, walked from the State House, Boston Mass, to the Capitol, Washington, D. C., a distance of 478 miles, between February 22, and March 4, in ten consecutive days, four hours and twelve minutes, touching the back of the Capitol just as the clock struck 5 p. m. It is estimated that he walked 510, miles having walked off the direct road a portion of the way. This was undertaken to pay an election wager that Mr. Weston made with Mr. George B. Eddy of Worcester, Mass., in the presidential campaign of 1860 on the election of Abraham Lincoln.

ODDLY ADDRESSED LETTERS. (p. 166.) Permit me to make a few additions to the list of oddly addressed letters, which are taken from Stauffer's "The Queer, The Quaint and The Quizzical: " On one occasion a letter arrrived by post in London directed to "Sromfridevi, Angleterre." No such person had ever been heard of, but, on a little consideration, and judging from the sound, it was obvious that the foreign writer of the letter meant Sir Humphrey Davy, and such proved Some years since there was returned to the French to be the case. Dead Letter Office a letter which had gone the round of every seaport in the Levant, and the ambiguity of whose superscription had baffled a legion of postmasters. It was addressed, "J. Dubois, Sultan Crete," and was intended for J. Dubois Surle, Tancrede, a quartermaster on board of the ship Tancrede. The name and address had been written just as they sounded to the ear. A letter upon which the following was written, passed through the Atlanta, (Ga.) post office:

"Steal not this for fear of shame, There is no money in the same; True, it does a check contain— But 't is for baggage on a train."

CANTON.

FEATHER AND COIN EXPERIMENT. (p. 352.) Dropping a coin on which lies a piece of paper does illustrate the same prinsipl as the "feather and coin" experiment, i. e. that unless resisted unequally, all bodies fall equal distances in equal times. In the vacuum, the resistance of the air iz completely removed from both bodies. In the other case, the coin breaks a path, as it were, and shields the paper from the excess of resistance that it would encounter if falling alone.

I remember seeing a classmate at Harvard perform a variation of this experiment. While in hiz room one day, I noticed several postage stamps gummed to the high ceiling, and on my expressing surprise he showed me how it was done. He moistened a stamp, laid it on a large coin, and tossed the coin up against the ceiling, where it left the stamp neatly adhering to the ceiling.

FRITZ FEDERHELD.

Several words in this communication are spelled, as requested, in accordance with the rules of the Spelling Reform Association, which are as follows:

Omit a from diagraf ea when pronounst as e-short, as in hed, helth, etc.
 Omit silent e after a short vowel, as in hav, giv, etc.
 Write f for ph in such words as alfabet, fantom, etc.
 When a word ends with a double letter, omit the last, as in shal, clif, etc.
 Change ed final to t where it has the sound of t, as in lasht, imprest, pronounst, etc.—Approved by the American Philological Association.

QUESTIONS.

"I cannot tell how the truth may be."-Thomas Campbell.

It is said that the Narragansett Indian dialect which was spoken with some idiomatic variations by tribes covering a large extent of country, was a variation of the Delawares. About the only remains of it are to be found in Roger Williams's Key, the Bible of the missionary Eliot, and Cotton Mather's Vocabulary. It is said the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., is the only person who can read Eliot's Indian Bible. In what dialect did John Eliot write his Indian Bible?

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

In Luke III, 1, we read that "Lysanias was tetrarch of Abilene." What is the origin and meaning of the word Abilene! Was it a city, or district, or both? Where situated? What historical facts connected with the place? Notice the lack of information in some maps and books, and the contradictory statements given in others.

J. Q. A.

Where there has been no rain for several months, why do the springs rise, and the water come to the surface of the earth before it rains?

J. Q. A.

What is the established religion of the Hungarians, and what language do they speak?

J. Q. A.

Who first proposed to connect the Danube with the Rhine by canal?

J. Q. A.

Who offered the first prayer in Congress, and under what circumstances?

L. P. D., Concord, N. H.

What is the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans? Why so called?

—. —. Collins.

I desire a brief and comprehensive statement of the doctrine of Agnosticism, as T. H. Huxley, who, we are told coined the word, defind it. Also the primary doctrine of Nihilism, from which we are informed the modern Russian political party seem to have founded their principles. Also, the doctrine of Nirvana, the paradisaical promise of Buddha.

MORE LIGHT.

Explanations are wanted for Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of the second chapter of "Amazing Geographical Paradoxes," published in this number, page 353.

J. G. G.

We shall publish the solutions of all the the "Parodoxes" scratim, in subsequent number of Notes and Queries, so that all our readers can examine the explanations for themselves.

Errata. On page 348, line 11, for "usual," read unusual. This was a lapsus calami.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." - BRYANT.

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Discovered and Demonstrated Laws. III.

Avogadro's Law. Peter Avogadro, (17—17—,) an obscure Italian chemist, who discovered a law of gases. The law asserts that equal volumes of different gases, at the same pressure and temperature, contain an equal number of molecules. The law was propounded by Signor Avogadro, whose name is also well known in connection with experiments on the tension of the vapor of mercury. Some twelve years ago, Professor Neumann deduced the law mathematically from the first principles of the mechanical theory of gases. (See Rodwell's Dictionary of Science, Philadelphia, 1873).

Becquerel's Laws. Alexandre Edmond Becquerel, (1820-,) a French physicist, first stated the laws of the disengagement of electricity by chemical action, and these five laws have since borne his name:

1. In the combination of oxygen with other bodies, the oxygen takes the electro-positive substance, and the combustible the electronegative.

2. In the combination of an acid with a base, or with bodies that act as such, the first takes the positive electricity, and the second the negative electricity.

3. When an acid acts chemically on a metal, the acid is electrified positively, and the metal negatively; this is a consequence of the second law.

4. In decompositions, the electrical effects are the reverse of the preceding.

5. In double decompositions, the equilibrium of the decomposition is not disturbed.

(See Silliman's First Principles of Philosophy, Philapelphia, 1859.)

Bernoulli's Laws. Daniel Bernoulli, (1700-1782,) a Swiss mathema tician and physicist, discovered the following laws of the vibration of air contained in tubes. The tubes may be divided into two classes.

- a. Tubes of which the extremity opposite the mouth is closed.
- b. Tubes open at both extremities.
- a.—1. The same tube may produce different sounds, the number of vibrations in which will be to each other as the odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc.
- 2. In tubes of unequal length, sounds of the same order correspond to the number of vibrations, which are in inverse ratio of the length of the tubes.
- 3. The column of air vibrating in a tube, is divided into equal parts, which vibrate separately and in unison. The open orifice being always in the middle of a vibrating part, the length of a vibrating part is equal to the length of a wave corresponding to the sound produced.
- b.—The laws for tubes open at both extremities, are the same as the preceding, excepting that the sounds produced are represented by the series of natural numbers, 1, 2, 5, 4, 5, etc.; and that the extremities of the tubes are in the middle of a vibrating part. Again, the fundamental sound of a tube open at both extremities, is always the acute octave of the same sound in a tube closed at one extremity.

Bernoulli's laws are not exactly confirmed by experiment. With tubes having a bouche or reed, graver sounds are obtained than those indicated by theory. That these laws may accord with theory, tubes must be used, of which the section is very small in relation to the length, and the air must be set in vibration in all the circumference of the tube, and not on a single side as is generally done. (See Silliman's First Principles of Philosophy, Philadelphia, 1859.)

Coulomb's Laws. Charles Augustin de Coulomb, (1736-1806,) a French physicist who by the means of the torsion balance, first demonstrated the following laws of electrical attractions and repulsions:

- 1. Two excited bodies attract and repel each other with a force proportional to the inverse square of their distances from each other.
- 2. The distances remaining the same, the attractions and repulsions are directly as the quantities of electricity possessed by the two bodies.

The force of torsion, or resistance of wires to twisting, varies directly with the angle of torsion, inversely as the length of the wire,

and directly as the square of its section. M. Coulomb happily applied these principles, first established by himself, to the measurement of electric forces in his Torsion Electrometer. (See Silliman's First Principles of Philosophy, Philadelphia, 1859.)

Kirkwood's Law. Daniel Kirkwood, (1814-,) an American mathematician and professor in the Indiana University, discovered some most astonishing coincidences which were communicated by Prof. S. C. Walker to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Session of 1849, being communicated to Prof. Walker July 4, 1849. While in the laws of Kepler there is a bond of relationship between the planets as regards their revolutions around the sun, it is remarkable that no law regulating their rotations on their axes had ever previously been discovered. This important and interesting problem at once engaged the attention of Professor Kirkwood who demonstrated its solution by the following formula:

Let P be the point of equal attraction between any planet and the one next interior, the two being in conjunction; P', that between the same and the one next exterior.

Let also D == the sum of the distances of the points P, P', from the orbit of the planet, which is called the diameter of the sphere of the planet's attraction.

D' = the diameter of any other planet's sphere of attraction found in like manner.

n = the number of sidereal rotations performed by the former during one sidereal revolution round the sun.

n' = the number performed by the latter; then it will be found that

$$n^{9} : n'^{2} : : D^{3} : D'^{3} ; \text{ or, } n = n' \ \left\{ \frac{D}{D'} \right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Prof. Kirkwood says: "When it is considered that this formula involves the distances, masses, annual revolutions, and axial rotations, of all the primary planets of the system. I must confess, I find it difficult to resist the conclusion that the law is founded in nature."

Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr., said at the same meeting of the American Association, that Prof. Kirkwood arrived at his resitus after ten years of patient thought and labor, and that the scientific world cannot consider it derogatory to Kepler, to speak hereafter of "Kepler and Kirkwood as the discoverers of great planetary harmonies." (See Proceedings of Am. Asso. for the Adv. of Science for 1849.)

Familiar Quotations.—Second Paper.

Although we have promised you, kind reader, some of the poetry of sleep, in the present number, our remarks must necessarily be limited, for, were we to attempt to give a complete history, or rather, a list of all the authors who have invoked Morpheus, it would take up more space than the pages of this month's number would allow. It seems probable, that poets have suffered considerably from the infliction of the thick-coming thoughts that have banished their slumbers, and to this fact the numerous invocations to "Nature's soft muse," are perhaps attributable. But to return to our subject.

The quotation referred to seems to have been borrowed from Sophocles, namely:

"Oh Sleep that know'st not care, that know'et not pain, Come, gently-breathing, sorrow-charming King, Veil from his eyes this light, whose glaring beams Unshaded now are spread—come, healing power."

—Potter. Translation of Philocetes.

Parallel passages are to be found in Filicaja's ode, and Young's Night Thoughts. The latter has left us the well-known line,

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep."

Shakespeare has left us another celebrated apostrophe to sleep,—we mean the invocation of the wakeful usurper in King Henry IV:

"Sleep, gentle sleep,
Nature's soft muse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness?
Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfamed chambers of the great,
Under the cauopies of costly state,
And luil'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
O, thou duil god, why liest thou with the vile,
In loathsome beds; and leavest the kingly couch
A watch-case, or a common "larum bell?
Wilt thou upon the high and giddy mast
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude imperious surge;
And in the visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them
With deafening clamors in the slippery clouds,
That, with the hurly, death itself awakes?
Canst thon, O partial sleep I give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy, in an hour so rude;
And in the calmet and most stillest night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king?"

Sir Philip Sidney is the author of the following sonnet:

Come, Sleep, O Sleep, the certain knot of peace, The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe, The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release, The indifferent judge between the high and low!

With shield of proof shield me from out the press, With shield of proof shield me from out the press, Of those fierce darts Despair at me doth throw; Oh, make in me those civil wars to cease; I will good tribute pay if thee do so. Take thou of me smooth pillows, sweetest bed; A chamber, deaf to noise and bilnd to light; A rosy garland, and a weary head. And if these things, as being thine by right, Move not thy heavy grace, thou shalt in me Livelier than elsewhere Stella's image see.

And the Scottish poet, William Drummond, of Hawthornden, thus apostrophizes:

Sleep, silence' child, sweet father of soft rest, Prince whose approach peace to all mortals brings, Indifferent host to shepherds and to kings; Sole comforce of minds which are oppress'd; Sole comforce of minds which are oppress'd;
Loe, by the charming rod, all breathing things
Lie slumbering, with forgetfulness possest,
And yet o'er me to spread thy diowsie wings
Thou spar'st (alas), who cannot be thy guest,
Since I am thine, O come, but with that face
To inward light which thou art wont to show,
With feigned solace case a true felt woe;
Or if, deafe god, thou do deny that grace,
Come as thou wilt, and what thou wilt bequeath,
I long to kiss the image of my death.

Southey, in The Curse of Kehama, (Canto xv,) wrote the wellknown lines:

> "Thou hast been called, Oh Sleep, the friend of woe, But't is the happy, who have called thee so.

Scott copies Shakespeare, when he speaks of "the kind nurse of men;" and Keats, in the subjoined lines, asks Morpheus to lull his conscience :

O, soft embalmer of the soft midnight!
Shutting, with careful fingers and benign,
Our gloom-pleased eyes, embower'd from the light,
Enchaded in forgetfulness divine;
O, soothest Sleep, if so it please thee, close,
In midst of this thine hymn, my willing eyes,
Or wait the amen, ere thy poppy thows
Around my beil its lulling charities;
Then save me, or the pas-ed day will shine
Upon my pillow, breeding many woes;
Save me from curious conscience, that still lords
Its strength for darkness, burrowing like a mole: Its strength for darkness, burrowing like a mole; Turn the key deftly in the oiled wards, And seal the hushed casket of my soul.

Hamlet says: "To die: to sleep. No more;" and the association of sleep and death is found in numerous well-known quotations.

Sir Thomas Browne, the author of the celebrated Religio Medici, has the following lines in a hymn on this subject:

"Sleep is a death: O make me try, Ry sleeping, what it is to die; And as at last I lay my head Upon my grave, as now my bed, Where'er I rest, great God let me Awake again, at last with thee."

In Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy of Valentinian there is a beautiful passage beginning,

"Care-charming Sleep, thou easer of all woes, Brother to Death."

And the same idea had already occurred to Samuel Daniel, when he wrote,

"Care-charmer Sleep, son of the sable night, Brother the death, in darkness born."

Pope, in his translation of Homer, has thus rendered the original:

"Sleep and Death, two twins (sic) of winged race,"

While Dryden, in his translation of the Æneid, thus renders Virgil:
"Death's half-brother, Sleep."

Shelley opens Queen Mab with the same relative thought, as follows:

"How wonderful is Death, Death and his brother Sleep."

This " older brother" of sleep shall be the subject of another paper.

CANTON.

BILLY BONGS. The greater part of the water courses in Australia can scarcely be said to exist, except during the rainy season. In summer their beds are only indicated by pools of stagnant water at intervals. These pools are called by the colonists "billy bongs." The words may be found in Gerstæaker's "Journey Around the World." It brings to mind the inhospitable plains of Australia, deformed in landscape, harsh in climate, cheerless alike to cultivate and behold.

J. Q. A.

"Good Lord Deliver Me." The following quaint lines occur in Poor Richard's Almanac for 1734. Franklin, then twenty-eight years of age, was probably the author:

"From a cross neighbor, and a sullen wife,
A pointless needle and a broken knife;
From suretyship, and from an empty purse,
A smoky chimney and a jolting horse;
From a dull razor, and an aching head,
From a bad conscience, and a buggy bed:
A blow upon the elbow and the knee,
From each of these, Good Lord, deliver me!"

J .Q. A.

S. P. Q. R. "New blood must be pumped into the veins and arteries of the S. P. Q. R."—George Augustus Sala in Belgravia for April, 1871.

These Roman letters are the initials of Senatus Populus-Que Romanus.

PRESTER JOHN.

Wonderful Memories.

POWER OF MEMORY. The wonderful powers of memory are exemplified in the following catalogue compiled for Notes and Queries:

Bacon, Francis, held memory to be the grand source of meditation and thought.

Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne, besides knowing the Bible by heart, could repeat, verbatim, all Homer, and Horace, and also many other works-

Bottigella knew by heart whole books, verbatim.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, was of the opinion the human mind could create nothing, but merely reproduce from experience and reflection; that knowledge only, which the memory retained, was the germ of all mental products. He could repeat all his own works by heart.

Byron, George Gordon, knew by heart nearly all the verses he had ever read, together with the criticisms upon them. A short time before his death, he feared that his memory was going; and, by way of proof, he proceeded to repeat a number of Latin verses, with the English translations of them, which he had not once called to memory since leaving college: and he succeeded in repeating the whole, with the exception of one word, the last of one of the hexameters.

Chateaubriand, François Auguste, averred that the great writers only put their own history in their works; that the greatest productions of genius are composed but of memories.

Cranwell, Thomas, in three months, committed to memory, when in Italy, an entire translation of the Bible, as made by Erasmus.

Cuvier, Georges Chrétien Léopold Frédéric Dagobert, had an extraordinary memory. He retained the names of all plants, animals, fishes, birds, and reptiles; classified under all the systems of natural sciences of all ages; but he also remembered in all their details, the explanations that had been written about them in books, in all time. His memory was a vast mirror of human knowledge, embracing at once the grandest, the minutest, and the sublimest store of information connected with all subjects in natural science.

Cyneas, the ambassabor from King Pyrrhus to the Roman people, having been introduced to each member of the Senate on the day of his arrival, the next morning when he met them in the Senatorial palace when explaining the object of his mission, saluted every Senator by his proper name and surname, without committing a single error, to the great amazement of the Senate and people.

Cyrus the Great, king of Persia, knew the name of every soldier in his large army.

D'Agnessau, the Chancellor, could repeat correctly what he had only once read.

George the Third, who was not considered an intellectual man, had a wonderful recollection. He is said never to have forgotten a fact he once read, or a voice he once heard.

Hortensius, after attending a public sale, could give an account at its close, of every article disposed of, the prices obtained and the name of the buyer.

Johnson, Samuel, had an extraordinary memory, and retained with astonishing accuracy everything he had once read, no matter with what rapidity.

Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis, in one of his beautiful verses has said: "Man is a fallen god, who carries about with him memories of heaven."

Lamotte, a young Frenchman, who had been asked to hear Voltaire read one of his new plays, observed, when asked what he thought of it, that it was to be regretted that the whole was not original. Voltaire, chagrined and angry, asked him what part was borrowed? Lamotte named the second scene of the fourih act, and recited the whole of it. Voltaire sat astonished at this remarkable feat, and had only to say at last, that he had read that scene, as well as the rest of the drama. At last Lamotte relieved him by saying: "When you read me the manuscript that scene pleased me so much that I resolved to retain it in my memory, and have done so as you may percieve." Of course, Voltaire was pleased with the compliment thus bestowed, but strangely paid. Lamotte was one who had cultivated the faculty of memory.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm, knew all the old Greek and Latin poets by heart, and could recite the whole of Virgil, word for word, when an old man; the king of England called him a walking dictionary.

Michael Angelo had an extraordinary memory for the forms of objects; so much so, that when he had once seen a thing, he could at any time recall it to memory so as to draw it correctly. In the multitude of figures produced in his works no two are alike.

Mirandola, Giovanni Pico della, used to commit the contents of a book to memory after reading it three times, and could then not only repeat the words forward, but backward.

Mozart, Wolfgang, had a prodigious memory of musical sounds. He noted down, after leaving the Sistine Chapel in Rome, the entire piece of the famous Miserere of Allegri, which had been forbidden to be copied or taken down while present by any one. On a subsequent day he heard it a second time and listened with strict attention to the music, assuring himself of the fidelity of his memory. The following day he sang Miserere at a concert, accompanying himself on the harpsichord.

Pascal, Blaise, knew the whole Bible by heart, and could at any moment cite chapter and verse of any part of it; his memory was so sure that he often said that he had never forgotten anything he wished to remember.

Porson, Nicolo, could repeat all of Milton's epics backward as easy as forward.

Poule, the Abbé, carried all his sermons, the composition of forty years, in his head.

Seneca could repeat two thousand proper names in the order in which they had been told him, without a mistake; but not only that, but he could recite two hundred verses read to him for the first time by as many different persons.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques, although altogether without memory of words, so void of it he would forget the terms of a sentence which he had elaborated in his mind, while committing it to the paper. Rousseau has said: "My mind exists only in my recollections."

Themistocles had a memory so extraordinary, that he never forgot what he had once seen or heard.

Thompson, Corner, a gentleman residing in London during the last century, could draw in a short space of time, a correct plan of the parish of St. James, Westminster, including the streets, squares, lanes, alleys, markets, etc., entirely from memory.

Turner, Joseph Mallord William, the great painter, had a remarkable memory for the details of places. In sketching he would only take a rough outline on the spot, and, months after, paint a picture from the sketch, filling up the minutest details with the most marvellous fidelity.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise."-Congreve.

HOBBY-DE-HOY. (p. 223.) A Hobby-de-hoy is a lad between the ages of 14 and 21. Thomas Tusser, (1515?-1580?,) was the author of the didactic poem, published in 1557, the first edition being entitled, "A Hundreth Good Pointes of Husbandrie." It was afterwards enlarged and published in 1573 under the title of "Five Hundreth Points of Good Husbandrie, united to as many of Good Husewiferie." In this work he has the following:

1-7. The first seven years bring up a child;
 7-14. The next to learning, for waxing to wild;
 14-21. The next te keep under Sir Hobby-de-Hoy;
 21-28. The next, a man, and no longer a boy.—(L, 1557.)

There is further on in this poem Thomas Tusser's twelve lines on Thriftiness containing ninety-four words alliterative and tautological.

"The thrifty that teacheth the thriving to thrive,
Teach timely to traverse the thing that thou 'trive,
Transferring thy toiling, to timeliness taught,
This teacheth the temp'ranee, to temper thy thought.
Take Trusty (to trust to) that thinkest to thee,
That trustily thriftiness trowleth to thee.
Then temper thy travel, to tarry the tide;
This teacheth thee thriftiness, twenty times tried,
Take thankful thy talent, thank thankfully those
That thriftly teacheth thy time to transpose.
Troth twice that thou teacheth, teach twenty times ten,
This trade that (hou takest, take thrift to thee then."-(XLIX, 1557.)

BILLY GRAY. (p. 352.) William Gray, or as he was familiarly known, "Old Billy Gray," was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1750. At the age of fifteen he went to Salem as clerk to a Mr. Gardner. As soon as he was of age he owned part of a vessel with Mr. Derby, his share being the result of his savings while clerk. In daily intercourse Mr. Gray was marked for affiability. On his removal to Boston he bought for his residence the mansion of the deceased Gov. Sullivan. When he left Salem his property was valued at \$3,000,000, on a careful estimate made by the late William Swett and Joshua Bates. He was at one time the largest ship owner in the world. William Gray died in 1823. (See Aristocracy of Boston, by Thomas L. V. Wilson, 1848, p. 18.)

-----Carogle

L. M. G.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES. (p. 352.) Historiaus attribute the origin of the two obelisks, improperly named "Cleopatra's Needles," to Thothmes III, B. C., 1461-1414, and their completion to his successors. They were erected at On (Heliopolis). One of them was removed to Alexandria by Augustus about B. C., 23. It was acquired by Great Britain in 1801, but was not removed. It was again offered to the British Government in 1877, and was accepted and set up in London in 1878. The companion obelisk was offered to the United States in 1877. The offer was confirmed in 1879, and in 1880-1881 the obelisk was brought to New York and set up in Central Park. H. K. A.

4-11-44. (p. 336.) These numbers form what used to be, with superstitious darkies, a favorite combination in "policy gambling." The have now become a sort of by-word.

H. K. A.

THE "SONG OF THE ARVAL BROTHERS" (p. 352) is a dance chant of this priesthood in honor of Mars. It is one of the oldest monuments of Latin literature with which we are acquainted and reveals a very primitive form of the language.

H. K. A.

LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE. (p. 329.) Max Müller, as quoted in the article on "Grimm's Law," mentions the Lithuanian language. Can some one give us a specimen of its construction?

"OMERUS.

We will quote for "OMERUS" the "Pater Noster" in the Lithuanian language, as given by Francis Fauvel-Gouraud of the Royal University of France, in his "Practical Cosmophonography, explanatory of the Calligraphic, Steno-Phonographic, and Tpyo-Phonographic Adaptations of the Systems; with the Lord's Prayer in One Hundred Languages." No. 88 is as follows:

Lithuanian.—Tewe musu kursey esi danguy; szweskis wardas tawo; ateyk karaliste tawo; buk wala tawokayp and dangaus teyp ir andziam es; donos musu wisu dienu dok mumus szedien; ir atlayisk mums kaltes kayp ir mes atlaydziam sawiemus kaltiemus; ir newesk musu ing pagundynima; bet giaf bekmus nog pikto. Amen.

No 92. Scottish.—Our tader, vhilk ar in hevin; hallovit be thy name; thy kingom cum; thy vil be doin in erth, as it is in hevin; gif us yijs day our daily bred; and forgif us our synnis aganis us, et led us not in tentation; bot delyer us from evil. Amen.

QUANTITY—QUOTITY. (p. 26, 131.) Dr. Isaac Barrow's new term, quotity, has not been received by logicians since his time, for the reason, we suppose, that they already have too many, especially anomolous ones, now. Duns Scotus, the adversasy of Thomas Aquinas in theology, placed the principle of Individuation in "a certain determining positive entity," which his school called Hacceity or thisness. Thus an individual man is Peter, because his humanity is combined with Petreity. The force of abstract terms is a curious question and some remarkable experiments in their use have been made by the Latin Aristotelians befor this time. In the way we speak of quantity and quality of a thing, they spoke of its quiddity.

Mark Swords.

Bubble in Spirit Level. (p. 270.) We have as yet been unable to find it to be a fact that "the bubble of a spirit level used by mechanics does not stand perfectly still, but always shows a wavering." This is to my observation a fallacy. The spirit there used is as much at perfect rest as any similar liquid in any jar or bottle, as far as my observation goes.

EYE-GLASS.

Running up Stairs. (p. 184.) We know of no particular reason for running up stairs unless it be to save time and has become a general habit. Where there are two or more flights to ascend we rarely see a person run after ascending the first flight. The fatigue in going up a single flight seems to be about the same whether we run or walk. In ascending two or more flights, the fatigue would, we think, be less to walk all the way than to run.

U. P. WARDE.

"I expect to pass through this world but once," etc., (p. 74.) is credited to Mrs. Hegeman.

L. M. G.

TECUMSEH. (p. 95.) The writer has examined several standard works of American History and they all credit R. M. Johnson with killing Tecumseh. We have seen no work that questions the fact.

RANDE.

SIX PIG'S FEET. (p.179.) The writer sees nothing particularly peculiar about this query. The young lady asserts that she ate six. The apostrophe being before the s,(pig's) shows they must have been a portion of the feet of at least two pigs, or they may have been two feet each from three pigs, or one foot each from six pigs. Had the apostrophe beer put after the s, (pigs') it would have shown that she ate any number from six to twenty-four.

Callo.

SORTES AND SORITES. I desire a clear definition of these two words. I cannot find the first in Webester.

The first word above is the first word of the sortes sanctorum, or method of determining sacred things, among the ancient religious people. The Acts of the Apostles (1, 26,) says: "The lot fell on Matthias." M. Placette says that the ancient sortilege or chance was instituted by God himself, and in the Hebrew Bible we find several standing laws and express commands which prescribe its use on certain occasions. In the first centuries of our era and in the middle ages it was practised after the manner of bibliomancy, by opening some of the sacred books at random, and on whatever verse or sentence the eye at first rested, it was considered a sure prognostic of what was to happen.

The Sortes Homeræ, sortes Virgilianæ, sortes Prænestinæ, and the like used by the superstitious of different ages, were resorted to with the same view, and in the same manner as the early Christians. St. Augustin seems to approve of this method of determining future things, and says that he has practised it himself, grounding his reasons for doing so on the principle that God presides over chance. The word coincides with the Greek tuche, and the Latin fortuna of the ancients.

The second word sorites is Greek and is defined to be a heaped-up or cumulative syllogism. The following will illustrate its logical application:

All men who believe shall be saved.

All who are saved must be free from sin."

All who are free from sin are innocent in the sight of God.

All who are innocent in the sight of God are meet for heaven.

All who are meet for heaven will be admitted into heaven.

Therefore all who believe will be admitted into heaven.

The famous Sorites of Themistocles was that his infant son commanded the whole world, which was proved as follows:

My infant son rules his mother.

His mother rules me.

I rule the Athenians.

The Athenians rule the Greeks.

The Greeks rule Enrope.

And Europe rules the world.

What was the Name of the Queen of Sheba? I do not find her name given in the Bible. READER.

We can only answer that she is called Balkis in The Koran. Some writers speak of her as Maqueda, but we do not know on what authority.

NUMBER OF VESSELS IN THE PERSIAN FLEET. As you have given an article on "the Grecian forces at Troy," (p. 278,) will you publish the catalogue of "the Persian fleet?" 'OMERUS.

The Persian fleet, like the Grecian forces, as to number of men and vessels are in question, on account of the statements of different authors. Herodotus in Book VII, (Polymnia,) gives these figures:

Æolians,			60	Hellespon	ians,	4	100
Carians,			70	Ionians,			100
Cicilians,			100	Islanders,			17
Cyprians,			150	Lysians,			50
Dorians,	5		30	Pamphylia	ns.		30
Egyptians,			200	Phœnicians,			300
Total	numl	oer v	essels.			-	1.207

Herodotus summed the fleet at 1,207 vessels, or 124 more than the Grecian forces at Troy, according to Pope's translation of the Iliad. The words of Herodotus are "hepta kai diekosiai kai chiliai," (VII,184,) literally, seven and two hundred and one thousand. It is to be observed here how the disposition to run into the decimal notation may be found in their enumeration, and all given in round numbers, with the exception of the Islanders given at 17. Diodorus rounds the Islanders at 50, and adds that there were 350 Greek vessels, but enumerates only 310. Diodorus makes the whole fleet to have been 1,200 ships. Thucydides made the Grecian forces to have been 1,200 ships.

THE MATHEMATICAL TRIUMVIRATE. (p. 97.) We are informed that Joseph Louis Comte Lagrange (1736-1813), Pierre Simon Marquis Laplace (1749-1827), and Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833), three eminent French geometers, were called the "Mathematical Triumvirate." They were also each cotemporary, and enjoyed a goodly number of years, their ages being 77, 78, and 81 respectively. There were three other emineut French mathematicians of similar alliterative names as follows: Sylvestre François Lacroix, (1765-1843), Joseph Jérôme Le Français Lalande (1732-1807), and Urbain Jean Joseph Their ages were 78, 75, and 66 respectively, Leverrier (1811-1877). though not cotemporaries. Who gave the former trio the above title? Have they done more for the progress of mathematical science than the latter? OBSERVER.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE. (p. 8.) Mention has been made of Eliot's Indian Bible in your magazine, and of its value on account of its rarity, (p. 84,) but up to Volume II, we have seen no specimen of its language or dialect; and in fact only now and then a word or two is quoted in our journals as a matter of curiosity. Can you give your readers some quotations so they can see the words in their proper order and connection that they may compare their construction, terminations, etc.

OANNES.

This correspondent makes a very pertinent observation, and we comply with his request by giving "The Lord Prayer," as it is produced in Park's "Pantology," page 67, where it is given in the Massachusetts language, taken from the translation of the Bible by Eliot, the devoted and early missionary of the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, near Boston, which is the most interesting we can offer:

Nooshun kesukqut quttianatamunach koowesuonk. Peyaumooutch kukketassootamoonk kuttenantamoonk nen nach ohkeit neane kesukqut. Nummeetsuongash asekesukokish assamainnean yeuyeu kesukok. Kah ahquoantamaiinnean nummatcheseongash, neane matchenehukqueagig nutahquontamounnonog. Ahque sagkompagunaiinnean en qutchhuaouganit. Webe pohquohwussinnean wutoh matchitut. Newutchekutahtaunn ketassootamoonk, kah menuhkesuonk, kah sohsumoonk micheme. Amen.

The translation of the above, commences as follows: Nooshun, our father, (from noo, our); kesukqut, in heaven; qutiianatamunach, be hallowed; koowesuonk, thy name, (rom koo, thy). Peyaumooutch, may it come; kukketassootamoonk, the kingdom; kuttenantamoonk, thy will; nen nach ohkeit, on the earth; neane, us; kesukqut, heaven. Thus much must suffice, to give some idea of the structure of the language, formerly spoken in this goodly land of ours.

BACHELOR-WRANGLER. What is the origin of Bachelor of Arts?
SARAH ABRAMS.

Talbot derives this word from the Spanish bachillir (a babbler), so called from the disputations held in the school before the first degree is conferred, whence also a good disputer in Cambridge is called a wrangler. The word used to be spelt bachiller; thus in the "Proceedings of the Privy Council," Vol. I, page 72, we read: "The king ordered that the bachillers should have reasonable pay for their trouble."

It is rather remarkable that the French bachelette should mean a damsel, and the Norman damoiselle should mean a young gentlemen.

.

QUESTIONS.

"Who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry, 'Tis all barren?"-Sterne.

Who is credited with saying: "Man has converted Europe into a bookbinder's shop, but God has made America the keeper of his museum, in which he has deposited His most interesting curiosities with an unlimited permission to do with them as she pleases? S. E. ARCHER.

What tribe or tribes of Indians were called the "Romans of America? For.

E. S. Howell, in *The School Visitor*, says that while the sun is setting on the western coast of Alaska, it is rising on the eastern part of the State of Maine. Is he correct? If so, will some one explain how such is the case?

DOUBT.

Why was Nathan Hale called the "Martyr Spy of the American Revolution?" RANDE.

Where may a copy of Rev. Mr. Rodman's poem of the Battle of Bennington be found?

Who is the author of the poem, Mahone's Brigade? SIGMA.

What is the nature of the so-called "glass-eye," in some horses?

B.

Is it true that zigzag flashes of lightning and crystals are the only angular bodies in nature, and that all other products are curves or curvilinear?

B.

Why are plank floors detrimental to horses, in stables? B.

How many people will St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome accommodate?

We would request contributors to be as definite as possible in their questions, so that a full reply can be made. Also, in answering question give the full facts so that information can be had. Several replies have been received by merely saying "no" and "yes" to certain questions. Others give a single reference to some history, cyclopædia, or transaction. Many of such works are not in possession of many readers, while some, more especially transactions of societies are not in many of the libraries for reference.

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THE BOOK OF ENOCH, TRANSLATED from the Ethiopic. With Introduction and Notes. By Rav. George H. Schodde Ph. D., Professor in Capital University, Columbus, O. This new translation has been published by W. F. Draper, Andover, Mass., in 12nn, cloth, pp. 278. Price, \$17.5. Prof. Schodde supposes the whole book to be Jewish, which opinion seems to be that of many other scholars.

THE NAME COUNTED. JESUS, IESOUS 888, "As written in book (888) of this Cove-nant." II Kings, XNNTH, 21. By the Rev. J. A. Urjohn, Neenah, Wis. Cloth, 12mo., pp. 160. Price, \$1.00. The same, paper, 75c. THE NUMBER COUNTED, "Hear, ye peo-ple, all of them." (696.) "Here is wisdom." By the Rev. J. A. Upjohn, Neenah, Wis. Pp. 150. Price. 75c. Two books on two very in-150. Price, i.e., I we books on two very in-teresting Biblical numbers, which are contin-ually being seen in hundreds of passages in the Bible, by adding together the numerical, value of each Hebrew and Greek letter. Full of remarkable titnes-. The Biblical student possess the volumes.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Truth must be sought for at the bottom of the well."-PLATO.

VOL. II.

JULY, 1884.

No. 25.

Engravings and Inscriptions. I.

A Sphere and Cylinder were engraven on the tomb of Archimedes to perpetuate to succeeding ages the discovery of their geometrical proportion by this ancient Syracusean mathematician as being to each other as 2 to 3. Archimedes flourished about 363-289 B. C., and was killed while drawing and contemplating his geometrical diagrams, by a soldier under Marcellus, in the 75th year of his age. When Cicero was questor for Sicily, he found the tomb overgrown with bushes and brambles, and had the place cleared, and the tombstone revealed the two round bodies cut upon it, with an inscription, but the the latter quite worn off.

A Logarithmic Spiral Curve, with the words Eadem mutata resurgo, in allusion to the hopes of a resurrection, which are in some measure represented by the properties of that curve, were selected by James Bernoulli (1654-1705) to be engraven on his monument, which properties he had the honor to discover. This was done in imitation of Archimedes.

The Binomial Theorem— $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$,—was deemed of sufficient importance as to be engraven upon the monument of Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) its inventor, in Westminster Abbey. The theorem in principle has proved a powerful factor in the mathematical analysis of innumerable problems. It is the foundation of the new art

of Dual Arithmetic developed by Oliver Byrne in his several treatises.

Post CXX annos patebo: "After 120 years divulge," was engraven on the door of the edifice of Christian Rosencreutz, (1378-1484,) by his request. According to John Valentin Andræ, Rosencreutz founded the secret society that bears his name, and before his decease communicated certain principles and secrets to a few worthy disciples with instructions to keep them a profound secret, except only to a few in later years so that at the end of 120 years they could be made known to the true searchers for wisdom. This was done and (1484+120) 1604 fixed as the date of the Rosicrucians.

The value of n to 36 decimals (3.14159,26535,89793,23846,26463,-83276,50288+, or 9-,) was carried out to this extent with remarkable patience by Ludolph Van Cœulen of Leyden, and at that time it was considered a great mathematical feat. He was so proud of his labor that he requested it to be engraven on his tombstone which was accordingly done. This Dutch mathematician flourished in the latter part of of the sixteenth century.

The Proportion, (::::), we are informed, was engraven on the monument of Charles Fourier, (1772-1837,) to represent to succeeding ages his discoveries as illustrated in his Formulæ of the analogies, harmonies, series, destinies, etc.

Analogues of Colors, Forms, Odors, and Sounds, have been engraven on the four sides of a monument by a New York gentleman now living and over eighty years of age. It is set up in Cypress Hill Cemetery, where his wife is entombed. He has arranged all these analogues himself, as he claims to have discovered and classified them, leaving the place for the date of his own death to be cut.

Eneas hee de Danais victoribus arma: "These arms Æneas won from conquering Greeks," Virgil says (Bk. 111, 288) was written by Æneas on the front door posts of the temple of Apollo on Mount Lencatè to notify all persons that the buckler of hollow brass set up there "which the mighty Abas wore," was won by him.

"Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here" is said to have been inscribed over the door of Plato's school in ancient Greece, showing that he regarded geometry to be the foundation of all learning. DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD. Having never seen a complete list of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," and believing such might be of interest to the readers of your serial, the writer here furnishes the list, in their chronological order, as given by Prof. Cresay. It is claimed by Hallam that had the result of the battles been contrary they would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes.

- 1. The battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks, under Themistocles, defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back the tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.
- 2. The battle of Syracuse, 416 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the rest of Europe saved from Greek dominion.
- 3. The battle of Arbela, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by a defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization, produced an effect which may yet be traced there.
- 4. The battle of Metaurus, 208 B. C., the Romans under Nero, defeating the Carthagenians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great republic was established.
- The victory of Armenius, A. D. 8, over the Roman leader Verus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.
- 6. The battle of Chalons, A. D. 491, in which Actius defeated Attila, the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.
- 7. The battle of Tours, A. D. 735, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens averted the Mohammedan yoke from Europe.
- 8. The battle of Hastings, A. D. 1366, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.
- 9. The battle of Orleans, A. D. 1420, in which the English were defeated, and the independent existence of France secured.
- The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of papacy in England.
- 11. The battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallerd, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

- The defeat of Charles XII, by Peter the Great, of Pultowa,
 A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.
- 13. The battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Burgoyne, and which decided the contest in favor of the American Revolutionists, by making France their ally, and other European powers friendly to them.
- 14. The battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French under Dumouriez; without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.
- 15. The battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition.

 J. T. Bruce.

DOCTOR, M. D., D. D., D. C. L., ETC. Inasmuch as my former articles (pp. 359, 380,) found a place in your pages, I desire to make a few more suggestions in the use of abbreviations. They are so carelessly used by writers of the present age that readers fail to understand their For example, Dr. Brown, Dr. Hale, Dr. Smith. the profession of each of these three doctors. The reader or auditor does not know by the prefixed abbreviation. They may be physicians, divines, or lawyers; or the profession may be neither of these. not write in all such cases James Brown, M. D.; William Hale, D. D.; John Smith, D. C. L.? If a prefixed title is needed, and we think it is, let the Philological Associations, both foreign and domestic, confer and adopt some new abreviations to meet the demands of the times so Phy. Brown looks queer certainly, I all may be uniform in their use. suppose because the eye is unaccustomed to it; Med. Brown has the same look. How does Div. Hale, and Civ. Smith or Coun. Smith look? Your correspondent "J. Q. A.," on page 351, has some admirable suggestions for some address words, a much needed want.

At a literary entertainment recently, I listened to the reading of an essay on the "Languages of the Past," by an enterprising teacher, and the entire essay was remarkable in its construction of words as to their terminology, and uniformity, tending to illustrate how language might be made to converge to a basis so we could express all nouns and adjectives with definite meaning, without learning an entire new nomenclature like such as is given by Stephen Pearl Andrews by his Alwato, or

that given by James Brown by his English Syntithology. This teacher wrote his essay with harmonious terminations, for examples: When speaking of literature, as "Icelandic literature," he said Scotlandic, instead of Scottish; Englandic, instead of English; Switzerlandic, instead of Swiss. He made his adjectives terminate uniformly, scientific books, theologic doctrines, mathematic problems, grammatic construction, etc. How far this is practicable I will not say, but it is novel, and could be carried out to considerable extent by some few simple rules to guide us, without an entire new terminology. I understood the essay was to be published, but have not seen it yet.

We frequently see in a considerable number of modern translated books, foot-notes saying that the English language fails for words to exactly express the original, and sometimes the untranslated words are transferred into our books, and the unaccomplished reader is in a dilemma, and must extricate himself. But I will not take up more space at present. I am pleased with your magazine, and since receiving the full complement of the numbers, have begun to thoroughly read them from commencement.

Mark Swords.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CHARLATAN." The origin of this word is given by a German paper, that in the olden time, when the doctors sitting in their studies, weighed the ills of their fellow-men and searched the depths of nature for remedies, they were not in the habit of riding about; their homes were hospitals, and they did not leave their patients. At that time a genius of a doctor, who knew more about calculating for himself then he knew about medicine, made his appearance in Paris. His name was Latan. He procured a small one-horse wagon (char), upon which he packed his remedies for all possible aches and ails. With these he drove through the streets of Paris, crying his wares and looking for patients. He was the first driving doctor, and soon became renowned. Whenever he came along the populace greeted him with "Voila le char de Latan." This was soon abbreviated to "Charlatan," which at that time denoted "a driving doctor." D. Mogull.

More ways of Spelling Shakespeare's Name. (p. 305.) If your readers will look at Morgan's "Shakespearian-Myth," pp. 167-172, they will see that Mr. George Russell gives 55 forms, and Mr. George Wise no less than 1906 forms; while Mr. Morgan goes further yet and shows it is more than likely that Shakespeare never knew how to spell it, and never spelled it at all.

John W. Bell.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise."-Congreve.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY. All editions of Euclid's Elements that I have seen, have but Eight Books given, namely, I to VI, and XI and XII. How many Books should there be and why are some omitted from our geometries?

Euclid flourished B. C. 280, and according to Proclus was the author of several works which he mentions as follows: Elements, Data, On the Division of Surfaces, Introduction to Harmony, Porisms, Phenomena, Optics, and Catoptrics. The Elements are the most valuable of all and have been repeatedly re-published since David Gregory collected and published all that were extant in a folio volume in 1703, Our edition, of the Elements, by Isaac Barrow contains the entire Fifteen Books. The title-page is as follows:

Euclide's E'ements; the whole Fifteen Books compendiously demonstrated: with Archimedes's Theorems of the Sphere and Cylinder investigated by the Method of Indivisibles. Also, Euclide's Data, and a brief Treatise of Regular Solids. By Isaac Barrow: London, 1751.

The Elements consist of Fifteen Books, in 250 pages; the Books, VII to X, and XIII to XV, being devoted in general to magnitudes and proportion. The Data consist of XC Propositions, in 74 pages. The Brief Treatise (added by Flussas) of Regular Solids, occupies 11 pages. The Theorems of Archimedes, occupies 15 pages. Appendix: The Nature, Construction, and Application of Logarithms, occupies 31 pages. We presume these seven Books are omitted because of their unimportance as a dicipline to Elements.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." (pp. 284, 317, 349.) I think you must look elsewhere for this quotation than that to which it is attributed on page 349. Ira Berry, who started The Age in Augusta, Maine, fifty years ago, says the motto was: "You must pardon something to the spirit of liberty." It was then selected by Francis O. J. Smith, the editor, from a speech of Burke on the American question.

S. B.

"What is the Third Estate?" Who is the author of this work, and what its object? Perster John.

A pamphlet by Emmanuel Joseph, comte Sieyès (1748-1836.) It advocated the popular side, creating great excitement, and did much to hasten the cricis of the French Revolution.

POLYHYMNIA-POLYMNIA. (p. 382.) I have been a constant reader of Notes and Queries from the commencement, and for the first time submit two queries. a. Why, in the article on the "Persian Fleet," in the June No., page 382, is the word Polymnia inserted in a parenthesis in the reference to Herodotus? b. Are the 800 anagrams on the name of Augustus DeMorgan, given in the "Budget of Paradoxes," mentioned by "R. F. N.," in the April No., page 345? What is the probable expense of the book?

CONSTANT READER.

- a. Herodotus, who is called the "Father of History," divided his work into nine books, and gave to each division the names of the nine muses, as follows: Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polymnia, Urania, and Calliope. The viith Book in the reference cited is Polymnia as given in Rev. William Beloe's translation of Herodotus, Bangs Brothers' edition, New York, 1856. Some of the names vary slightly in spelling by different translators and lexicographers. Thus the seventh is spelled by Anthon, Polymnia; by Lempriere Polyhymnia. No definite number is given by Homer. Pausanias gives only three: Acede (Song), Melete (Practice), and Mneme (Memory). Aratus and Cicero give four: Acede (Song), Arche (Beginning), Melete (Practice), and Thelxinoë (Mind-soother). The more received opinion makes the number nine. Calliope presided over eloquence and heoric poetry; Clio, history; Erato, lyric and amorous poetry; Euterpe. music; Polymnia, singing and rhetoric; Terpsichore, dancing; Thalia, pastoral and comic poetry; Urania, astronomy.
- b. Only 21 of the anagrams are given by Prof. DeMorgan on pages 82-83, and 2 more are joined on the title-page of the "Budget," which he leaves for the reader to find the sense. The two joined made the line,

" Ut agendo surgamus arguendo gustamus."

The Professor says he has "only seen about 650, and some of them hit harder than an apple." Referring to Newton, he says: "The notion was not new, but Newton went on." The whole book is curious, and full of information. It contians 510 pages, and sold for \$7.50 a copy when published in 1872. London: Longmans, Green, & Co.

BERKELEY'S "FOUR FIRST ACTS." (pp. 101, 234.) I have always understood Bishop Berkeley to mean by the "Four first acts already past:" First, the rise and fall of the civilization of Egypt; Second, the rise and fall of the civilization of Greece; Third, the rise and fall of the civilization of Rome; Fourth, modern Europe; and by "The

fifth shall close the drama of the day," that he refers to the superior attainments in science, literature, and art that he expected from America.

J. G. Gholson.

Enumeration of Numbers. (p. 359.) I was much interested in the article, in the May No. of your periodical, on New Words Wanted by "Mark Swords," especially on the "reading of figures," as I have not had a definite understanding of the names of the "periods of three figures each," as we were early instructed. On examination of Prof. Edward Brooks's "Philosophy of Arithmetic," appendix, I find that "M. Swords" varies from Dr. W. D. Henkle's name-series as there given. Whose system is given on page 359 of your journal?

DARAH ABRAMO.

On examination of Prof. Brooks's above-mentioned work we observe he has made an error by the omission of the 17th period (hepto-decil lions) of Dr. Henkle's word-series.

Several journals of the present time are adopting innovations on the placing of punctuation marks. For instance, several place the Interogation at the commencement of the question, "? What will Mrs. Grundy say." "? Where are the Lost Ten Tribes." The mark admonishes the reader how to voice the sentences. Some journals place the dollar character after the figures, when without cents; thus: 48\$; forty-eight dollars; instead of dollars forty-eight.

Abilene. Luke III, 1. (p. 368.) Smith's "Bible Dictionary," Article "Abilene," says it was a tetrarchy of which the capital was Abila, a city situated on the eastern slope of Anti-Libanus, in a district fertilized by the river Barada. Its name probably arose from the green luxuriance of its situation. "Abel," perhaps denoting a "grassy meadow." The name thus derived is quite sufficient to account for the traditions of the death of Abel, which are associated with the spot, and which are localized by the tomb called Nebi Habêl, on a height above the ruins of the city. The city was 18 miles from Damascus, and was located in a remarkable gorge called Sûk Wady Barada, where the river breaks down through the mountain towards the plain of Damascus.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. (p. 343.) I have seen it stated that this word contains more letters than any other dictionary word in the English language. Is it so?

1. B., M. D.

First Prayer in Congress. (p. 368.) There can be no doubt that the first prayer in Congress was offered by an Episcopal minister by the name of Duché, and who at the time was the assistant minister of old Christ's Church in Philadelphia. Of this fact we have an express account by Bishop White in his Memoirs, who was himself subsequently elected chaplain. One of my most valuable engravings is entitled,

"The First Prayer in Congress, Sept. 1774, in Carpeuter's Hall, Philadelphia, from the original picture," etc.

With this engraving is a key containing the names of the members, in their various positions: Quakers with hats on, Congregationalists standing, Presbyterians standing with bowed heads, Episcopalians kneeling, with Roman Catholics, and the officiating Priest elevated, partly standing and partly kneeling, but in his surplice.

Not long ago I received from an old friend, a lithograph, "The First Prayer in Congress," containing the words of the prayer, the special selections from the Prayer Book, together with the extempore outburst and with the name of Duché as the officiating Priest. The friend who sent it to me, though himself the author of a work about the settlement of Western New York, is now peddling his lithograph for support in his old age. Where he obtained his history as to the particular words of the Prayer, I do not know. You will observe that the engraving has no mention of the day of the month, but I first learned the day from a letter of old John Adams to his wife, in which he describes the scene, and makes special mention of the wonderful adaptation of the Prayer read from the Prayer Book and the Psalms for the day, and about which he says: "It seemed as if heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read that morning"-the morning after he had heard of the "horrible Cannonade of Boston!"

"Plead Thou my cause, O Lord, With them that strive with me, And fight Thou against them, That fight against me," etc.

Of course I know it must have been the seventh day of the month, as you will see by looking into the Book of Common Prayer. Your correspondent, "L. P. D.," must look up the history, and I hope will, as I am too old.

J. A. B., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE FIRST TWO CHAPLAINS OF CONGRESS. A Curious History.— In September, 1774, when the Rev. Mr. Duché made the first prayer in Congress, he was the most eloquent preacher in Philadelphia, and had manly espoused the American cause; but in his character he was very unstable and erratic; Calvinistic and Swedenborgian, though professing to be a Churchman in connection with the Church of England. Subsequently, after the Declaration of Independence, when the storm actually came, the good man wavered, wrote a strange, not to say insolent, letter to General Washington, and fled for refuge to England where he died in obscurity. The Rev. William White, in 1770, went to England for ordination, and for two years was in contact with the dignitaries of church and state. In 1772, he returned, and was employed as a missionary of the church in Philadelphia, and then as Rector of Christ's Church in place of Duché; all this before he had been thought of as Bishop. Now comes what I want to say, and which I will tell in his own words:

"I never beat the drum. Within a short time after the 4th of July, 1776, I took the oath of allegiance to the United States and have since remained faithful to it. My intentious were upright and most seriously weighed."

On going to the Court House to take the oath, a gentleman of his acquaintance interposed and reminded him of the danger to which he would expose himself. However, he said nothing and went on, and in a manner so solemn as to impress the witnesses. On his return he said calmly to his friend:

"You think I have exposed my neck to a great danger by the step I have taken. But I have not acted without full deliberation. I know my danger, and that it is greater on account of my being a clergyman of the Church of England. But I trust in Providence. The cause is a just one, and will be protected."

No wonder that William White became the special friend of Washington; then, that in 1777, the very time when the British army was advancing on Philadelphia, he was elected chaplain, in fact the first duly elected chaplain of the American Congress; and then afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania.

J. A. B.

First Prayer in Congress. (p. 568.) In Thatcher's Military Journal, under date of December, 1777, is found a note containing the "First Prayer in Congress," made by the Rev. Jacob Duché, a gentleman of great eloquence. The prayer is here re-produced:

"O, Lord, our heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers

of the earth, and reignest with power Supreme and uncontrolled over all kingdoms, empires and governments; look down in mercy we beseech thee, on these American States, who have fled to thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on thee; to thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which thou alone canst give; take them, therefore, heavenly Father, under thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council, and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and if they still persist in their sanguinary purposes, O, let the voice of thy own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly to enble them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the seene of blood may be speedily closed, that order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored; that truth and justice, religion and truth may prevail and flourish amongst thy people. Preserve their minds and their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Savior. Amen! D. MOGULL.

ARTEMISIA'S STRATEGEM. (p. 270.) Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus, being pursued in a naval battle by an Athenian ship, escaped by attacking a *Persian* vessel,—thus leading her pursuers to think she was their friend.

A KNOT AND A MILE. (p. 177.) A knot is a nautical mile, 6,086.7 feet. The divisions of the log-line are also called knots. A ships sails as many miles per hour as the number of knots reeled off in half a minute.

H.

"Pouring Oil on the Troubld Water." (pp. 152, 335.) This query has been answered by several correspondents, mostly by contributing articles similar to those published on page 335. We will here say that Mr. G. Foster Howell, one of the editorial staff of the Nautical Gazette, a marine journal published in New York City, is now engaged in collecting material on the subject and writing a book to be published the present year. He will be pleased to receive all matters relating to "Pouring oil on troubled waters," and any one's experience with the subject.

PHENOMENA OF SOME BROOKS IN DRY WEATHER. (p. 76.) The true answer to this phenomena is undoubtedly suggested by "H. H. W.," on page 127, but do all of your readers understand the nature and cause of "intermittent springs?" If not, an explanation of them will not be out of place. A very lucid explanation of them is given in Mitchell's "Physical Geography," edition of 1870, page 70. is a reservoir in the rock from which the vent is in the form of a When the reservoir becomes filled with water to the highest point of the syphon, it begins to flow out and does not stop until the water in the reservoir sinks to the inner and of the syphon, and then the water stops flowing until the resorvoir is again filled to the highest point of the syphon. There is one of these springs near Elizabethtown, Illinois. J. G. GHOLSON.

ORIGIN OF BURNING WAX TAPERS IN TOMBS. What is the origin of burning tapers in tombs? Mention some of those personages who have had lights kept burning in their tombs. 'OMERUS.

Hargrave Jennings, in his work, "The Rosicrucians," page 11, says the Spectator, in No. 879, for Thursday, May 15, 1712, has the following account of what is chosen there to be designated "Rosicrucius's Sepulchre:"

"Rosicrucius, say his disciples, made use of this method to show the world that he had re-invented the ever-burning lamps of the ancients, though he was resolved that no one should reap any advantage from the discovery.

X."

The signature "X" is understood to be that of Eustace Budgell, (1685-1737,) the friend of Addison. He says Rosicrucius re-invented it. Christian Rosencreutz died in 1484.

Robert Fabiau, who compiled his "Chronicles of England and France," toward the latter part of the reign of Henry VII, (1457-1508,) has the following remark referring to the royal and sumptuous obsequies of Queen Eleanor:

"She hathe II wexe tapers bronnynge vpon her tombe both daye and nyyht. Which so hathe contynned syne the daye of her burynge to this present daye."

Henry VII and Rosencreutz, it will be observed were contemporary. Mr. Jennings says that it is reported in dissolution of monasteries in the time of Henry VIII (1481-1547, there was a lamp found that had then burnt in a tomb from about 300 A. D., nearly 1,200 years. Considerable allowance must be made, however, to these visionary matters.

I. H. S. Please inform a constant reader what the letters "I. H. S." stand for, found on Catholic books, and also used by some secret societies.

Andrew James.

There are two, or, really three meanings given to this triliteral abbreviation. Webster says, I. H. S. was originally written IHS., and intended as the abbreviation of 'IESOUS, the Greek form of the name Jesus. This fact was subsequently forgotten, and the Greek letter H (eta) having been mistaken for the Latin H (aitch), and the Latin S substituted for the Greek S, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words, and a signification was accordingly found out for each by making them stand for Iesus Hominum Salvator: "Jesus the Savoir of Men." This is the catholic signification.

The third meaning, that designed by some secret societies, is that the three letters are the initials of the Latin phrase, In hoc signo, meaning "By this sign." This has become the motto of several Orders of Knighthood both in this and foreign countries; some of them affixing the Latin word vinces to the phrase to complete the sense, "By this sign we conquer." Some claim that the Latin phrase, In hoc signo, surrounded the cross seen by Constantine in the heavens October 28, A. D. 312; but we are informed by the historian Albert Mackey that that inscription was in Greek, the letters in English being "EN TO NIKA."

Tour of a Chess Knight. I desire to ask information on the Knight's Tour over the Chess-Board. What book to procure for the most information on the subject. Checquered.

IHS, or Ies was one of the names applied to Dionysos or Bacchus.

The problem is to pass over the entire board touching each spot but once. Draw the 64 squares on paper. When passing from square to square, lay in the spots passed counters numbered from 1 to 64. When one problem is solved, commence at 1 and with ruler draw with a pencil right lines in scratim order, removing the counter, making neat angles. Then behold the symmetry. If you fail in understanding this we will give a problem and solution in a subsequent number.

The best work on the Kuight's Tour that we have seen is-

Tour of a Chess Knight, S. S. Haldeman: E. H. Butler & Co., Phila, 1864; 24mo, 114 diagrams. Dedication: "To Prof. Gorge Allen author of the Life of Philidor these pages are dedicate by his friend the author." Pages, 90. Prodromus: Bibliography of the Chess Knight's Tour, by Haldeman. Pages 42, with 34 diagrams.

Titles, comments and diagrams of works of author from 1500 to 1864.

Long Words. (p. 343.) Several communications have appeared on this subject, the last being on page 343, but none of the contributors have worked that most prolific mine of polysyllabic words — chemical nomenclature. If any reader of Notes and Queries will turn to Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry he will find many words which leave those already published in your columns quite in the shade. For the benefit of those not having access to Watt's Dictionary, I copy a few words:

Dihydroxyphenylxylyldiazinsulphonic acid, Volume viii, Part 2, page 1859.

2. Dibromodihydroxyphenylnaphthyldiazinsulphonic acid. Volume viii, Part 2, page 1860.

3. Metazocarboxylbenzene—metadimethamidocarboxylbenzene. Volume viii, Part 1, page 215.

No. 1 has 35 letters; No. 2 has 45 letters, and No. 3 which is confessedly a compound word (the others are not) has 51 letters.

Probably the palm should be given to Dr. Albert Maaseu who has recently discovered a body to which he gives the extraordinary name—

Pentamethyldiamidothiodiphenylamindiiodomethylate.

This is a simple word having 49 letters and 22 syllables. The necessity of such a system of nomenclature is a question which need not be here discussed.

H. C. Bolton.

ADDENDUM TO "THE ALPHABET." (p. 362.) I have long been acquainted with another sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet, and though longer than those given on page 362, has its strong point in the moral involved. I do not know the authorship:

"Solving puzzling questions without credit obtained therefor may justly excite dislike."

H. C. BOLTON.

BOOK OF ENOCH. (p. 363.) In a late number of your interesting periodical, "E. M. J." remarks that he has never heard of only Richard Laurence's translation of the Book of Enoch, which has long been out of print and cannot easily be obtained. A new translation has been made by Rev G. H. Schodde, and is published by W. F. Draper of Andover, Mass. "E. M. J." and your readers may desire to see this new translation.

J. W. Haley. Lowell, Mass.

"DIVERSIONS OF PUBLEY." Whyldid John Horne Tooke call his philological work, Diversions of Purley? W. H. Y.

William A. Wheeler says it was so called in compliment to the residence of his friend William Tooke, of Purley.

QUESTIONS.

"Who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry, 'T is all barren ?"-Sterne.

In this part of the country, (southern Illinois,) set any kind of a vessel, however deep, in the yard, just before a rain in the summer time, and after the rain is over look in the vessel, and you are likely to find one or more earth-worms that have fallen with the rain. I have also seen little fishes alive and flouncing on the ground that had undoubtedly fallen with the rain; I have heard many others speak of like observations. It is well known that any artificial pond that may be constructed will soon be stocked with small fishes. Where do these fishes and worms come from?

J. G. Gholson.

Where can I find a copy of Father Ryan's poem on the yellow fever scourge, containing the line, "O, my God, woe are we?" Has a volume of his poems ever been published? J. G. Gholson.

Why is Theta called "the unlucky letter of the Greek alphabet?"

Amos.

What is Chambers' "third category" in the classification of books?

Amos.

"Despot of Java, 'chief devil Moloch' of the Javanese, marshal, governor-general of the Dutch empire in the East, who burst through the wilderness of Java with his great military road, the intrepid warrior, the stern disciplinarian, the fearless commander." Who is referred to by this quotation?

Amos.

Why is Holland said to be "the cradle of Erasmus, the country of Grotius, the retreat of Scaliger, the asylum of Descartes, the refuge of Bayle, and the school of Peter the Great?"

Amos.

Will some of your readers give a brief description of what are known as can, spar, nun, bell, and automatic whistling buoys, used as aids to navigation?

Amos.

What constituted an English gentleman's education in the fourteenth century?

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

Can more than 100 % of anything be lost, whether it be an article, or the price of an article?

J. Q. A.

Was the first English Bible printed? J. Q. A.

Who projected and constructed the corn-stalk bridge across the Fernando river at the battle of Monterey, in September, 1846? Callo. Can any reader tell me who is the author of the poem of which the following lines are a fragment? I believe it first appeared in Harpers' Monthly, or the Century magazine, about five years ago. It may have been some other periodical, however. I cannot recollect the beginning or end of it:

"Silently the lengthening shadows,
Tell the hour of eve is nigh,
Joyously the sun-browned shepherd,
And the milk-maid pass me by.
Can the pencil of the painter,
Or the sculptor's chief lind
Better subjects, since true beauty
Still is here though unconfined?
O, though culture may embelish,
Innocence can charm us still,
Let it but be linked with gladness—"

CUNARUS.

How many species of birds can be trained to talk like the parrot and the raven? A friend mentions the case of a talking canary. Is this confirmed in the experience of others? Is the "slitting of the tongue" really of advantage for the purpose of aiding birds in articulation of syllables?

H. C. B.

Who is meant by "Sixteen-string Jack," and why is the name thus applied to him?

LEON HOXIE.

William Shakespeare is the only renowned personage that I know of who deceased on his own birth-day anniversary, April 23, 1616—having been born April 23, 1564. Are there others that have thus deceased?

ENOCH CHONE.

We are told George Washington deceased the last hour of the day, the last day of a week, of the last month of the year, of the last year of the last century. Was he the first person and the last of such a record?

ENOCH CHONE.

How are we to understand authors who use the words middle ages, and mediæval history, in a chronological sense? What years or period of years do they represent?

Why is the House of the Stuarts so often spoken of as ill-fated?

Whence comes the expressions: "A bone of contention;" "A bone to pick with you;" "Make no bones about the matter;" 'Praise God bare bones?" Such expressions are often heard by all of us. Z.

Who gave the name of America to the continent discovered by the Italian navigator Columbus?

I recently saw an item in some newspaper that the name of God is spelled in nearly all languages with four letters. Is there any explanation of it? Can some one furnish a list of languages and spellings of the name?

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Truth is great, and mighty above all things."-1 Esdras IV, 41.

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STRAY THOUGHTS.

- To be, or not to be, are two very different things. To be the fool
 is sad, to play the fool may be pleasant.
 - 2. All human progress is in a zigzag.
- 8. The first ancient mention of cerebral mental activity is in Daniel II, 28: "The visions of thy head."
- 4. The universal pointing over our heads to the "above," is not an ignorant trick, but a sober truth; we point from the periphery to the center.
- 5. The English version of Psalm CXIX, 99, imputes to the Psalmist a very boastful idea, while he means, that he had become prudent from all his teachers, the wise and the foolish, because his silent meditations were about God's testimonies.
- 6. Is not the appellation "Son of Man," an euphemism, par contra, for "Son of God"? There are many such euphemisms in the Old Testament, which the usual copying commentators did not notice.
- 7. "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." This rule works both ways in our day.
- 8. Sheol; there ought to be no trouble about the etymology of it. Its root means "to ask" = "to borrow;" hence in the derived noun it means, "a borrowing place," = a pawn-broke shop, whence the

pledges may be redeemed, or may not, and sold for the exclusive benefit of the pawn-broker.

- 9. Rationalism and Faithism. Reason must compel to faith, if it should not send the reason to the mad-house.
- God and the Devil are both working in human history, invisibly, but discoverably.
- 11. That Man is not an evolution from the lowest to the higher, is evident from his ideal longings, which is certainly a trait of heredity. The first man must have been a perfect physiology, but he became sick, and his progeny is perfectly pathological.
- 12. Fashion is as far from propriety, as superstition is from religion; both pretentiously aspire to pass for what they are not.
- 13. The claims of wisdom on us are seen in our term philosophy, not only wisdom = sophia, but the love due to it also.
- 14. Unionistic Allianceism. I say, put a plaster over a sore and call it skin!
- 15. Tabernacle and Temple. The Tabernacle and Israel went together as a Republic. The Temple and Monarchy came together and went down together. The Temple of God is in the Heavens, but the Tabernacle alone of God is "with men." The perfection of society on earth is, after all, the Republic.
- 16. Plagiarism, its antiquity; Jeremiah XXIII, 30. "Behold, I am against the prophets, saith Jehovah, who steal my words every one from his neighbor."

DR. E. M. EPSTEIN.

Origin of Short-Hand Writing. It would seem from Bower's "History of the Popes," that short-hand was invented as far back as about the year A. D. 240. Bower says that certain men were appointed to commit to writing the actions and speeches of the martyrs." As for taking down their speeches, some seem to object to it, and the art of short-hand was either known to some extent or invented for the purpose. Eusebius informs us that by one Tiro, Cicero's freedman, certain marks were first invented, which stood not only for whole words, but for entire sentences. This invention, however, is ascribed by Dio to Mæcenas, who ordered his freedman Aquila to make them known to all who cared to learn them. Of the wonderful rapidity in writing, by the help of these marks, Martial takes notice in one of his distitches, thus:

"How fast soever the tongue may run, the hand runs faster."

J. H. H. DEM.

The Laboratory That Jack Built, Or the House that Jack built on Chemical Principles.

"A little nonsense now and then, Is relished by the wisest men."—Dante.

This is the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the sand used in making the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the soda that melted with sand compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that melted with sand compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the chlorine of yellowish hue, contained in the salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that melted with sand compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the sodium, light and free, that united with chlorine of yellowish hue, to form common salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that melted with sand compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the atom that weighs twenty-three, consisting of sodium so light and free, that united with chlorine of yellowish hue to form common salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that melted with sand compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the science of Chemistry that teaches of atoms weighing twenty and three, and of sodium metal so light and free, that united with chlorine of yellowish hue to form common salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that melted with sand compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

H. C. B.

A BRIEF SERMON. There is more sense and quite as much truth in the following "brief sermon" than is found in half its pulpit brothers:

"First. Man's ingress into the world is naked and bare;
Second. His progress through the world is trouble and care;
His egress out of the world is nobody knows where;
If we do well here we shall do well there;
I can tell you no more if I preach for a year."

J. Q. A.

THE HEBREW ALPHABET IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. (p. 309.) It is worth the time and space to put on record a more correct and a fuller statement of this subject, than is made in "Notes on the Bible," page 309, of Vol. I, Notes and Queries.

- 1. Psalm xxv contains the alphabet imperfectly, viz.:
- (a) The second letter, Beth = B, begins the second word of verse 2, which can be placed as the first word of the verse, and the sense would be even improved by it.
- (b) The sixth letter, the Vau = V, does not begin a distinct verse, but only a clause in verse 5.
 - (c) The nineteenth letter, the Koof = K, is wanting altogether.
- (d) There is a verse beginning with a Peh = P, which is the last verse of this Psalm. This is either to make up for the missing nineteenth letter, (Koof,) or dates the time when the Greek Upsilon, which corresponds to the Latin V, began together with other letters to be added by Gentile nations to the original Hebrew alphabet, when they adapted it to their languages. "P" in Hebrew is either "P" or "F."
- 2. Psalm xxxiv. After the title, verse 2 in the Hebrew text begins the alphabet; but again the sixth letter, the Vau = V, is wanting, and seems also to be supplied by the last verse, which begins with a "P" or "F."
- 3. Psalm xxxviii contains no trace of an acrostic alphabet, as stated on page 309 of N. and Q.
- 4. Psalm CXI is of a complete acrostic arrangement; each letter, however, begins a clause, and not a verse, and by its beauty and shortness seems to be excellently adapted as a innemonic.
- 5. Psalm CXII is of a similar perfect arrangement as the preceding. The difference between the two, however, is very significant. The former treats altogether of God, or more exclusively of Jehovah; the latter treats altogether of the worship of Jehovah, the good man.
- 6. Psalm CXIX contains an eight-fold complete acrostic alphabet, each letter beginning eight verses.

The statement on page 309 of N. AND Q., that verse 121 is the only one in this Psalm which does not refer to God by name or pronoun, has no foundation whatever.

- 7. Psalm CXLV would be completely acrostic, if it had the fifteenth letter, the Noon = N.
- 8. Proverbs xxxi, from verse 10 to the end is completely acrostic. Thus we have in Hebrew poetry, alphabetic lyrics of Jehovah, of the

good man (Psalms CXI, CXII,) and of the good woman. The Septuaginta takes no notice of these alphabetic acrostics.

9. Lamentations 1, 11 and 1v are simple acrostics. Chapter III is triply acrostic, and v is not acrostic at all. The Septuaginta takes notice of these acrostics only.

DR. E. M. EPSTEIN.

Remarks. A portion of the "Notes" on page 309 was taken from "Dictionary of the Holy Bible," published by American Tract Society. Under Letters, it says Proverbs XXXI, "from the eighth verse to the end" is an acrostic. This correspondent says, in 8 above, "from verse 10 to the end." This Dictionary says Psalm XXXVII has 22 verses and is acrostic; whereas it contains 40 verses. There seems to be errors in this Dictionary.

As to section 6 above, in King James's version, each verse of Psalm CXIX, excepting the 121st, contains the name of God or a pronoun; in nearly all the 175 verses the pronoun being "thy." Perhaps we do not undestrand the Doctor.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE NAME CONNECTICUT. Connecticut—Quinnituk-ut, On-the-long-tidal-river. Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, says the c in the second syllable has no buisness there.

Quinetucquet, (1636); Quenticutt, Quinnihticut (Roger Williams,) (1643.) He calls the Indians on that river Quintik'-oock, the-long-river-people.

Druilletes (1648) writes it Kenitegout, which is quite as near the original as any of the various ways of spelling it. It must be borne in mind that the early settlers of the country had no written language to which they could refer as authority. Each writer spelled a word as he caught the sound from the Indians.

N. T. TRUE, M. D.

"So" USED SIX TIMES IN AN EPITAPH. A gentleman on his deathbed promised a friend of his, that he would remember him in his will, if he would write an epitaph for him consisting of four lines only, containg the word so used six times. The friend produced the following lines, which were approved of, and he was handsomely remembered for his ingenuity:

So did he live, So did he die, So! So! Did he so? Then so let him lie.

J. Q. A.



Engravings and Inscriptions. II.

"King Ptolemy, to the Gods the Saviours, for the benefit of Sailors." This inscription was cut upon the Pharos at Alexandria, by the architect Sostratus, by the command of Ptolemy to perpetuate his name and memory. Sostratus, desiring to claim all the glory of the structure, engraved his own name first on the solid marble, and afterward coated it with cement, and engraved Ptolemy's. When time had decayed the cement, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible, and thenceforth the architect's name perpetuated:

"Sostratus, the Cnidian, to the Gods the Saviours, for the benefit of Sailors."

"Mi Camocha Baalim Iehovah." Who is like unto thee, among the gods, O Jehovah. The initials of the four Hebrew words, M. C. B. I., were inscribed on the banner of Judas Maccabeus. The latter name Maccabeus being formed by the four initials. The quotation is found in Exodus xv, 11.

AGLA, the initials of "Atah Gibor Lolam Adonai," Thou art streng in the Eternal God were letters inscribed on the Shield of David which shield was formed by two interlaced equilateral triangles; the word AGLA being placed in the center and also in the six small intersecting triangles, thus completing the sacred number seven. Thus constructed the Jews considered it a talisman of great efficacy, and a preservative against all kinds of danger.

AGNOSTO THEO. "To the unknown God," Acts XVII, 23, Luke quotes Paul as baving found inscribed on an altar at Athens. The New Version translates this "To an unknown God."

Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin, are words recorded to have been written on the wall of Belsbazzar's palace informing him that his kingdom had been numbered, weighed, and divided. Daniel v, 25.

"Know Thyself," (Gnothi Seauton,) was one of the precepts which we are told by N, W. Fiske, was inscribed over the door of the famous Temple at Delphi, so renowned for its oracular responses. This Temple was claimed by the ancients to stand on the navel of the then known world.

EN TO NIKA, "By this overcome," are words that Constantine on October 28, A. D. 312, claims to have seen in the heavens together with a Christian +, which caused his conversion.

"Iesous ho Nazoraios, ho Basileus ton Ioudaion," (Greek); "Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum," (Latin) and the phrase in Hebrew: Jesus the Nazarene, the King of the Jews, was the inscription according to John xix, 19, (Emphatic Diaglott Version,) that Pilate wrote as the crucifixion title. The initals of the Latin form, INRI, are formed into a word and have been used by mystics from A. D. to the present time.

"Presented to the Chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1884, by A. H. Andrews & Co.," was inscribed on the Gavel used during the session. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship of numerous pieces of hard wood, closely joined and highly polished, and surrounded by bands of gold. The letter of its presentation read as follows:

"We have the pleasure no less than the honor of presenting to you a gavel which is made of woods from every State and Territory in the Union, including Alaska, and the handle of it is from the old Charter Oak tree of Hartford, Conn. This gavel is a solid unit and through it the States speak with one voice. If the delegates from all the States and Territories from which this gavel comes will act in a manner equally united, the business interests of the country will be conserved."

ARITHMETICAL TOAST. The fair daughters of this land. May they add virtue to beauty; subtract envy from friendship; multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper; divide time by sociability and economy; and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination.

"OLD PROFESSOR 'WHY."

HOOKSETT, (N. H.) The postmaster at this thriving suburban town has kept a list of the various spellings of the letter superscriptions there received, and submits the list, thus far actually recorded:

Hooksett,	Honecette,	Hooseth,	Hookesette,	Houtfete,
Hookset,	Hooukxcett,	Wookseet,	Hookseck,	Woossette,
Hockets,	Hooudsett,	Oyucet,	Houckcette,	Occette,
Hoousaket,	Ocksett,	Hookcette,	Hootcett,	Hookeseth,
Huckset,	Ouccet,	Woksett,	Ouccetts,	Houckcette,
Houcoette,	Hooukset,	Hoosick,	Hookstt,	Hoockette,
Oxcett,	Hooseksette,	Hookst,	Hooukeatt,	Hoosette,
Oaksett,	Hobksett,	Hoasket,	Buckset,	Hookseett,
Hoosett,	Hookesste,	Hooksket,	Woothsette,	Hooksatt,
Hookseth,	Hucksoot,	Ouxcett,	Haskestt,	Hookcet,
Hoockcett,	Horfesette,	Oaksect,	Whochette,	Hoocett,
Oxcet,	Ouccaite,	Huckset,	Soocket,	Wookat,
Hookscett,	Oucet,	Huakeseat,	Houssett,	Weeksette,
Poopset,	Oakset,	Hoosept,	Hoockett,	Hoopcete,
Hookksette,	Hookshead,	Hookisth,	Hchoitette,	Hookseeth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours, And ask them, what report ?"—Young.

"Scott's Introduction to Burns'" Again. (p. 344.) "W. E. Moore" gives his opinion that "J. Q. A." probably quoted the "Introduction" from memory, but failed to give the correct language. "J. Q. A." copied said "Introduction" from a stray leaf of J. Sabin & Son's "American Bibliopolist," probably a dozen years old. Where may the orthodox text be found, and what is the express language thereof?

J. Q. A.

THE RELIGION OF THE HUNGARIANS, (p. 368,) is the Roman Catholic, of which there are about 7,000,000. The language is the Magyar which is of Asiatic origin and belongs to the northern Turanian family. It has some resemblance to t'e Turkish and is very musical

A. G., New York City.

Religion of the Hungarians. (p. 368.) The established religion of the Hungarians is Roman Catholic, but other denominations are allowed the free exercise of worship. The language spoken is called Magyar, and forms, together with the Mogul, the group Ugri, belonging to the great Finnic family.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS. (p. 368.) The early settlers of Massachusetts were called *Pilgrims* because of their wanderings. When the state religion of England had been changed from Catholic to Prostestant, a large number of the clergy and people were dissatisfied with what they thought to be half-way policy of the new church, and called for a more complete purification from old observances and doctrines. For this, they were called *Puritans*.

J. H. W. Schmiet.

SITUATE. Is it perfectly proper to use the word situate in our usual correspondence, as it is used in legal parlance? For example: "If I were situate differently I could help the cause substantially." Z.

We can see no objection, but it seems to be "progress backward." Not the peculiar manner that Prof. Haldeman uses the word "dedicate," on the tittle-page of "Tour of the Chess Knight." See pages 155 and 397 of Notes and Queries. Many words at the present time are used by authors in a wider sense than their definitions allow.

THE MOON HOAX. (p. 175.) I read what is called " The Moon Hoax," as it appeared in the columns of the New York Sun, in August and September, 1835, taken from the Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science. There is some mystery as to the identification of its author, though it was published first under the name of Mr. Richard Adams Locke, and Professor Augustus DeMorgan says that this is the assumed name of M. Nicollet. The first edition of 60,000 copies was sold in less than a mouth after it had appeared day by day in the Sun which circulation increased five-fold. The original edition was entitled "Great Astronomical Discoveries, lately made by Sir John Herschel, LL.D., F, R.S., etc., at the Cape of Good Hope." This discovery was also published under the name of A. B. Graut. Sobuke in his "Bibliotheca Mathematica," gives the titles of three French translations of the pamphlet at Paris, another at Bordeau; also, three Italian translations, one each at Parma, Palermo, and Milan. The second edition, with an appendix, was published by William Gowans, in New York, 1859, which is now nearly out of print. Thus there have been published editions, including the translations, of the "wonderful discoveries," probably amounting to over 200,000 copies circulated, and yet "a hoax."

A Second "Moon Hoax." In 1862 or 1863, the Boston Journal announced that a German astronomer had published a pamphlet announcing that "the second satellite to this earth planet" was to make its appearance in a few years, and this mundane sphere would be blessed with two attendant moons. The pamphlet was supplied with illustrations, calculations, and demonstrations of an ecliptical nature, showing where the favored living observers might expect to see the new moon. Up to this date we have remembered that astronomers are moon starers, and we too have watched for its new phase.

The New York Tribune of June 8, 1884, now announces that the Canadian astronomer and seer, Wiggins, publishes to the world that the presence of this new moon has not been suspected by any other man of science. That it is about twice as far out as our trusted and familiar Luna; that there may be some unforeseen "disturbing elements," which have not been taken into account; that we may behold the new moon about August 20, 4 hours, 58 minutes P. M., in the west.

NOUS VERRONS.

FROM LAND'S END TO JOHN O'GROAT'S. (p. 26.) The New York Sun of June 9, 1884, says that Mr. J. H. Adams, who started from

Land's End on Saturday, May 17, at 5:20 A. M., arrived at John O'Groat's on Saturday, May 24, at 5:05 A. M., thus accomplishing the distance—about 930 miles—in 6 days, 28 hours, 45 minutes, and beating all previous records including those of Keith-Falconer, Nixon, and Lennox, by 3 to 7 days. Mr. Adams rode a 46-inch "Facile" Safety bicycle. Mr. Goodwin of Manchester who started from Land's End on a 38-inch "Facile" bicycle, 24 hours in advance of Mr. Adams, alse rode the entire distance in 8 days, 15 hours, beating all previous records excepting the above.

What is the Facial Angle? In the scientific serials we occasionally see the expression, the facial angle, and I desire a rule for its measurement.

INQUIRER I.

The facial angle, as it is call d by Camper, who originated this method of comparing the heads of different races, is ascertained by the following method:

"The skull is viewed in profile, and a line is drawn from the entrance of the ear to the base of the nostrils; then a second, from the most prominent point of the forehead to the extreme border of the upper jaw, where the teeth are rooted. It is evident that an angle will be formed at the intersection of these two lines, and the measure of that angle, or, in other words, the inclination of the line from the brow to the jaw, gives what is called the facial line, and form in Camper's system the specific characteristic of the human family."

Prof. Owen's definition as given in the Popular Science Monthly, for March, 1874, page 587 is this:

"If a line be drawn from the occipital condyle along the flour of the nostrils, and be intersected by a second, touching the most prominent parts of the forehead and upper jaw, the intersected angle is called the facial angle."

According to Camper's system the facial angle in the young Orang measures 58 degrees; in the young Negro, 70; in the European, 80.

Cuvier, by a slightly different measurement, makes the facial angle of the young Orang, 67 degrees; in the adult Negro, 70; in the adult European, 85; in the young European, 90.

The minimum of the facile angle in the Negro is 70 degrees; the maximum in the European is 85; while 80 is more properly the average in the Caucasian race. Some would extend these extremes, but the angles given are stated on authority. The facial angle of the adult troglodyte is given at only 35 degrees.

Agnosticism. (p. 368.) "The word Agnostic," says T. H. Huxley, "I invented some twenty years ago, or thereabouts, to denote people who, like myself, confess themselves to be hopelessly ignorant concerning a variety of matters, about which metaphyscians and theologians, both orthodox and heterodox, dogmatize with the utmost confidence, and it has been amusing to me to watch the gradual acceptance of the term and its correlate, Agnosticism. I think the Spectator first adopted and popularized both terms. It is my trade-mark. What other people unudertand by it, by this time, I do not know. I speak for myself."

1. Agnosticism is of the essence of science, whether ancient or modern. It simply means that a man shall not say he knows or believes that which he has no scientific grounds for professing to know or believe.

2. Consequently Agnosticism puts aside not only the greater part of popular theology, but also the greater part of popular anti-theology. On the whole, the "bosh" of heterodoxy is more offensive to me than that of orthodoxy, because heterodoxy professes to be guided by reason

and science, and orthodoxy does not.

3. I have no doubt that scientific criticism will prove destructive to the forms of supernaturalism which enter into the constitution of existing religions. On trial of any so-called miracle the verdict of science is "Not proven." But true Agnosticism will not forget that existence, motion, and law-abiding operation in nature are more stupendous miracles than any reconnted by the mythologies, and that there may be things, not only in the heavens and earth, but beyond the intelligible universe, "not dreampt of in our philosophy." The theological "gnosis" would have us believe that the world is a conjurer's house; the anti-theological "gnosis" talks as if it were a "dirt-pie" made by two blind children, Law and Force. Agnosticism simply says that we know nothing of what may be beyond phenomena.

The above is Professor Huxley's own definition of his own invented word, and best answers our correspondent subscribing "More Light."

NIHILISM. (p. 368.) Fighte says, "the sum total of Nihilism is that there is nothing permanent either without me or within me, but only an unceasing change. I know absolutely nothing of any existence, not even of my own. I myself know nothing, and am nothing. Images there are; they constitute all that apparently exists, and what they know of themselves is after the manner of images; images that pass and vanish without there being ought to witness their transition; that consist in fact of the images of images, without significance and without an aim. I myself am one of these images; pay, I am not even thus much, but

only a confused image of images. All reality is converted into a marvellous dream without a life to dream of, and without a mind to dream; into a dream made up only of a dream itself. Perception is itself a dream; thought the source of all the existence, and all the reality which I imagine to myself of my existence, of my power, of my destination—is the dream of that dream."

Nirvana. (p. 368.) Frank S. Dobbins, in his work, "Error's Chains, How Forged and Broken," says that "Nirvâna is the central doctrine of Buddhism, the goal of all its hopes, the end of all its struggles. This is Nirvâna or Nigban. Nirvâna means literally 'a blowing out' as of a caudle. Nirvâna means a perfect inward peace. Nirvâna is called the highest happiness. Closely associated with Nirvâna is the idea of the transmigration of the soul."

Max Müller says, "Nirvâna represents the entrance of the soul into rest, a subduing of all wishes and desires, indifference to joy and pain, to good and evil; an absorption of the soul in itself, and a freedom from the circles of existences from birth to death, and from death to a new birth. This is still the meaning which educated people attach to it."

Buddha himself once said: "Those only who have arrived at Nirvâna are at rest." L. M. G.

"THE MARTYR SPY OF THE REVOLUTION." (p. 384.) Nathan Hale was thus called on account of the inhuman treatment he received at the hands of his enemies. No clergyman was allowed to visit him; even a Bible was denied him, and his farewell letters to his mother and sister were destroyed.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Columbus, Ohio.

Aроскурна and Apocalypse. What are the true meaning of these words.

A Seeker.

The word Apocrypha is from the Greek "apokryphus," and means hidden, spurious. In Matthew's translation of the Bible, published in 1537, the dutero-canonical books were separated from the others, and prefaced with the words "The volume of the books called Hagiographa" In Cranmer's Bible published in 1539, the same words were continued; but in the edition of 1549, the word Hagiographa was changed to Apocrypha which passed through the succeding editions and into King James's version. These apocryphal books are received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church, and are intermixed with the Old Testament books in the Douay version. The Protestants reject them as being ca-

nonical, but receive them as historical. Hence the term as now generally used is in the sense of uninspired.

The word Apocalypse is from the Greek "apokalypsis," and means "to uncover," "to reveal." It is the Greek name of the last book of the New Testament, translated Revelation. From the many interpretations put upon this book it would seem to be a misnomer, and the hidden sense of apocrypha be more in accordance with its esoteric meaning.

What is the True Sonner? Webster's definition gives but very little information on the subject, and that very equivocal. He says:

"A poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule."

I have a half-dozen or more so-called sonnets, and scarcely any two arranged alike. What is the "particular rule"? G. S. CLARK.

Sonnets in English have their origin in Italy where they were brought to perfection by Petrarch, Tasso, and Dante. They were imported into England by Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey, the earliest sonneteers in English. The Italian sonnets consisted of 14 lines, divided into two groups of 8 and 6 lines respectively; the first 8 lines, called the octave, having only two rhymes between them; 1st, 4th, 5th, and 8th being in one rhyme, and the 2d, 3d, 6th, and 7th being also in one rhyme. There was then a pause in the sense, and the 6 concluding lines, called the sestette, had two rhymes between them, these rhymes generally alternating in the most finished specimens. These are the forms of the sonnets of Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey. Since them the only fixed rule of the English sounet has been that it should consist of 14 lines. The great English masters of this form of verse have nearly all differed in their arrangement of the rhymes. Spenser divides the 14 lines thus: The 1st and 3d lines rhyme one way; the 2d, 4th, 5th and 7th another; the 6th, 8th, 9th, and 11th another; and the 10th and 12th another, the last two lines, the 13th and 14th, forming a couplet with another rhyme. Shakespeare's sonnets are simply of 3 quartrains and a couplet, the rhymes being 7 in number. Milton's sonnets were of the classic division, octave and sestette, the former being properly carried out, but the latter being fitted with 3 rhymes, the 9th and 12th, the 10th and 13th, the 11th and 14th, each rhyming together. Wordsworth is very uncertain in his arrangement. Passing those mentioned we have as sonneteers of the 16th century, Sir Philip Sidney, Henry Constable, Thomas Lodge, Thomas Watson, Joshua Sylvester, and Samuel Daniel.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt; Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

Has the name of that sea-serpent which appeared in the newspapers a few years ago, been adopted by naturalists as the name of these monsters often claimed to be seen? The name as formerly published was "Hippocynophidornithoichthyoides," meaning in hyphenized English, "Horse-dog-serpent-bird-fish-bone." READER.

What is meant by "The sacred primal signs thirty and two; and the eighty lesser tokens," mentioned in Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," near the beginning, where the gray-haired saint Asita came to worship the infant Lord Buddha?

Who was Orffyreus who constructed a wheel to discover perpetual motion, convincing the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel that his labors and theory were worthy of attention, and the Landgrave gave him rooms and facilities in the castle of Weissenstein? It is said that in 1717, Orffyreus made a wheel like a cheete, 12 feet in diameter and 2½ feet thick. Prof. 'sGravesande, the Dutch mathematician, inspected the wheel and reserved his decision.

The Boston Advertiser says that Prof. E. J. Young has reprinted a portion of the subjects discussed by the candidates for the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard College, from 1655 to 1791. The following are among them:

When the shadow went back on the sun-dial of Hezekish, did the shadows go back on all sun-dials?

If Lazarus by a will made before his death had given away his property, could be legally have claimed it after his resurrection? Z.

What is the meaning of Zembla as interrogated on page 288 of this magazine. Nova Zembla? OBSERVER.

In the summer of 1779, Gen. Sullivan led an expedition into the "Genesee country," against the Cayugas and Senecas. How much of New York, and what portion, did the Seneca country include? What colonies furnished its early settlers? When was Chenango county laid out, and from what was it taken? What historical works on this section of New York?

J. Q. A.

A cork may be cut into such a form that it may, without alteration, severally fill the cavity of a circle an inch in diamater, an equilateral triangle whose sides are each an inch, and a geometrical square also an inch on a side. What must be the shape of the cork?

J. Q. A.

President Jefferson said to the United States Congress:

"For your benefit, and for the benefit of my country, I will give unto you my whole library, which I have selected with care, from my youth upwards; and whatever in your judgment shall be the value thereof, that will I accept."

We are told also that Thomas Jefferson was a philosopher, and a man of great learning, and that "he had an abundance of books, even ten thousand volumes." Is it a fact that Jefferson possessed so large a library? What did Congress give him for it? D. MOGULL.

"McCauley," in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of May 12, 1884, says "President Jackson made Mouroe postmaster of New York City. Is this correct, and if so what years did he serve?

Senex, Pike, N. Y.

Wanted, a plain definition of the following words, much used in the western part of the country: placer ground, gulch, ranch. lode.

N. E. JONES.

"Every bunch of willows is a mighty forest, every frog-poud a sylvan lake, every waterfall a second Niagara, every ridge of rocks a gold mine, every town a country seat, and every man a liar."

What country or part of it is it supposed this quotation refers to, and who so applied it?

N. E. Jones.

I have seen it stated that the arc electric light will fade colors similar as the sun does. Explain why this is so. L. M. G.

Will some one tell us if there is a law of exceptions, and also a law of coincidences? If so, can it mathematically be expressed? A New York clergyman, and editor, makes use of these terms.

REMBRANDT ROBINSON.

Where are situated the "Golden gate," the "Gate of Tears," the "Golden Horn," and why are each so called? EVA HOLT.

What States constituted the Southern Confederacy? Eva Holt.

Who are meant by the Holy Innocents? EVA HOLT.

What State in the Union has the warmest average temperature? What the coldest?

O. J. EATON.

Why was Rev. Francis Mahoney called "Father Prout?"
O. J. EATON.

What are said to be the "seventeen great American inventions of world-wide reputation?"

O. J. EATON.

A newspaper item says Mr. Longfellow's daughters, while the guests of Ole Bull in Norway, this summer, will take a trip to see the midnight sun. What is meant by "the midnight sun"? IRA Dow.

"Frenicle DeBessy, Bernard, was a French mathematician, celebrated for his skill in solving mathematical questions without the aid of algebra. He kept his method a secret during his life, but a description of it was found among his papers, and is called the method of exclusion." (From Parke Godwin's "Cyclopædia of Biography," page 417, 1870). What is "the method of exclusion"?

J. Q. A.

Will some one give information relative to "Auction by Inch of Candle"? Is there any connection between this species of auction and the "excommunication by inch of candle," noticed by the Roman Catholic church?

J. Q. A.

What boy has not at some time wondered and queried at the twelve signs of the Zodiac, whether found in a column of the calendar or surrounding the naked individual pictured in the front part of an almanac. We suppose these signs refer to stars among which the sun is seen to pass; and therefore, infer that the ecliptic is equally divided by them, there being three to each season. When and by whom was this connection first made? Who first applied the twelve signs to the human body, and why?

J. Q. A.

Are all rays of light and other physical rays transmitted with the same velocity?

J. Q. A.

Perhaps some who read this remember these expressive lines, which they heard in childhood. If so, they are revived with a fresh emphasis of meaning.

"To uphold Old England's pride, Many a hero has bled and died,"

When, where, and by whom were they written? J. Q. A.

J. U. D. stands for Juris Utriusque Doctor, Doctor of both Laws, and is equivalent to LL.D. J. C. D. means the same as D. C. L. Doctor of the Civil Law. When and where did these degrees originate, and by what institution were they first granted? Will some one give information as to the relative grade and chronology of college degrees? J. Q. A.

How many United States Mints, where located, and when established? Which of them does the principal part of the coining?

A. M. A.

How many and what navy yards in the United States? When was each established, and have any been abandoned? A. M. A.

Theorem. A general cubic equation of the form, $x^3 - A_1x^2 + A_2x = A_3$, expresses relations that determine a triangle, and is therefore the equation of a triangle. Has any one anticipated me in the discovery of the above geometrical truth, whereby a triangle becomes known by its equation? If so, please give a demonstration.

R. G. WEBB, Davenport, Iowa.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" Truth is the speech of inward purity."-EDWIN ARNOLD.

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 27.

Wonderful Memories. II.

Avicenna, the Arabian philosopher, could repeat the Koran by heart at the age of ten.

Bidder, George, when ten years old, could add two rows of twelve figures, give the answers immediately, and retain the two rows in his memory an hour fater.

Brougham, Lord, had a most retentive memory. In "The Life and Times of Lord Brougham," we are informed:

"He spoke distinctly several words when he was eight months and two weeks old, and his aptitude to learn continued progressive. At a very early age he showed a disposition for public speaking. His grandmother, a very clever woman, was an enthusiastic admirer of all intellectual acquirements, and used to compare him to the Admirable Crichton from his excelling in everything he undertook."

Buckle, Henry Thomas, had an almost faultless memory, always ready to assist him and illustrate his wonderful powers of explanation. Miss Sheriff says:

"Pages of our great prose writers were impressed on his memory. He could quote passage after passage with the same ease as others quote poetry; while of poetry itself he was wont to say, 'it stamps itself on the brain.' Truly did it seem that without effort on his part, all that was grandest in English poetry had become, so to speak, a part of his mind. Shakespeare ever first, then Massinger, and Beaumont and Fletcher, were so familiar to him that he seemed ever ready to recall a passage, and often to recite it with an intense delight in its

beauty which would have made it felt by others naturally indifferent. It was the same in all that was best in French literature, in Voltaire, Cornéille, Racine, Boileau, and, above all, Molirèe. Capt. Kennedy recalls an instance of his ready memory on an occasion when they were in company together. The conversation turned on telling points in the drama, and one of the party cited that scene in "Horace" which so struck Boileau, where Horace is lamenting the disgrace which he supposed had been brought upon him by the flight of his son in the combat with the Curiaces. Julia asks: 'Que vouliez-vous qu'il fit contre trois?' and the old man passionately exclaims: 'Qu'il mourût.' Buckle agreed that it was very fine, and immediately recited the whole scene from its commencement, giving the dialogue with much spirit and effect."

Buxton, Jedediah. The wonderful memory of this mathematical genius is well known. He could multiply thirty-nine figures by thirty-nine without pen and paper.

Charles II, King of England, had a habit of relating almost every day in the eircle, many trifling occurrences of his youth; and he would repeat them again and again without the smallest variation. Eventually such of his courtiers as were acquainted with this foible of the king would instantly retreat whenever he began any of his narrations. Lord' Rochester once said to him:

"Your majesty has undoubtedly the best memory in the world. I have heard you repeat the same story, without the variation of a syllable, every day these ten years; but what I think extraordinary is that you never recollect that you generally tell it to the same set of auditors."

Fuller, Thomas. Of this great philosopher and divine we are informed:

"He could write verbatim another man's sermon after hearing it once, and he could do the same with as many as five hundred words in an unknown language after hearing them twice. One day he undertook to walk from Temple Bar to the further end of Cheapside and to repeat on his return every sign on either side of the way in the order of their occurrence, a feat which he easily accomplished."

Hadrian, the Roman emperor, it is related by historians, had a prodigious memory.

Lepsius could repeat the entire histories of Tacitus without making a mistake.

Leyden, Doctor, the orientalist, has had numerous mnemonic feats attributed to him. Among others it is mentioned that, after he had gone to Calcutta, a case occurred which demanded reference to an act

of the British Parliament, a copy of which could not be found. Dr. Leyden, having had occasion to read over the act before his departure from England, undertook to supply it from memory; and so accurate was his version that, when a printed copy was finally obtained from London, the latter was found to be identical with what Doctor Leyden had dictated.

Lyon, William, a strolling player of the last century, wagered one evening over his bottle, a crown bowl of punch—of which he was very fond — that he could repeat a Daily Advertiser from beginning to end next morning at the rehearsal. At this rehearsal, his opponent reminded him of his wager, imagining, as he was drunk the night before, that he must certainly have forgotten it, and rallied him on his ridiculous bragging of his memory. Lyon pulled out the paper and desired him to look at it and be judge himself whether he did or did not win his wager. Notwithstanding the want of connection between the paragraphs, the variety of advertisements, and the general chaos that goes to the composition of any newspaper, he repeated it from begining to end without the least hesitation or mistake.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, recited the greater part of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," after reading it for the first time. He asserted that if every existing copy of Milton's works were to be destroyed by chance, he could replace the first six books of "Paradise Lost" from memory. "Macaulay," said Sydney Smith, "can you recite the list of the Popes?" "No," confessed the historian; "I get confused with the Johns and the Gregories." "Well," said Hallam, who was present, "can you manage the Archbishops of Canterbury?" "The Archbishops of Canterbury!" was the disdainful reply, "any fool can recite the Archbishops of Canterbury backwards." And beginning with Howley he went back to Pole, when his hearers declared themselves satisfied. In his memoirs, Macaulay says: "I have at odd moments been studying the 'Peerage.' I ought to be better informed about the assembly in which I am to sit." It was not long before he could repeat the entire roll of the House of Lords; a few days later we see the entry, "More exercise for my memory-second titles." Having mastered the 'Peerage' he committed to memory the Cambridge and Oxford Calendars. "I have now," says he, "the whole of our 'University Fasti' by heart; all, I mean, that is worth remembering. An idle thing; but I wish to try whether my memory

is as strong as it used to be, and I perceive no decay of my powers."

Magliabecchi, of Florence, was celebrated for his bibliographical knowledge, and was styled "a universal index, both of titles and matter." While librarian to the Grand Duke, the latter sent one day for him to inquire whether he could procure a certain book that was par-

ticularly scarce. "No, sir," answered Magliabecchi; "it is impossible, for there is but one copy in the world, and that is in the Grand Seignior's library at Constantinople, and it is the seventh book on the

seventh shelf on the right as you go in!"

Mezzofanti a cardinal, had a wonderful memory and intuitive power of acquiring languages. He was master of upward of fifty dialects, and possessed some knowledge of at least twenty more. When Dr. Tholuck visited the Vatican he was amazed at the accuracy with which Mezzofanti kept up the dialogue, first in Arabic, then in Persian; while in the College of the Propaganda he delivered a set speech to some students from China. This celebrated linguist was described as a "walking polyglot, a monster of languages, and a Briarius of parts of speech." It is curious to relate that upon one occasion, on his recovery from a severe attack of fever, he was entirely oblivious of all his linguistic knowledge, except his native tongue.

Mithridates, King of Pontus, had an empire in which, it is said, two and twenty languages were spoken, and he could converse in all of them without the aid of an interpreter.

Müller, the historian, had a very retentive memory. Madame de Staël says:

"The six thousand years of the world's history known to us were all perfectly arranged in Müller's memory. He knew every villlage in Switzerland, and the history of every noble family. One day the company demanded of him the series of the sovereign counts of Bugey. Müller named them instantly, except that he could not recall whether one of them had been regent or had reigned by title, and he seriously reproached himself for such a failure of memory."

Niebuhr affords a similar illustration. In his youth he was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark, when a book of accounts having been destroyed, he restored its contents by an effort of his memory.

Porson, Richard, declared that originally he had a good memory, but what he obtained in this respect was the result of discipline only. In proof of his extraordinary memory, Lord Abinger says that he has known him to repeat the entire poem of "The Rape of the Lock," referring, as he went on, to similar passages in classical writers which he supposed Pope to have imitated. On one occasion he resolved to say nothing for a week which was not to be found in Shakespeare, and he astonished his associates by his readiness in answering, in the very words of the poet, the most trivial as well as the most serious questions that were put to him. Porson, on one occasion, happened to call upon a friend and found him reading Thucydides Being asked cas ually the meaning of some word, he immediately repeated the context. "But how do you know that it was this passage I was reading?" inquired his friend. "Because," answered Porson, "the word only occurs twice in Thucydides; once on the right-hand page in the edition you are now using, and once on the left. I observed on which side you looked, and accordingly I knew to which passage you referred."

Sanderson, Bishop, could repeat all the odes of Horace, all Tully's Offices, and much of Juvenal and Perseus from memory.

Scaliger is said to have learned to recite the whole of the Iliad and Odyssey within three weeks.

Scott, Sir Walter, giving an account of his own boyhood, says:

"Spenser I could have read forever; and, as I had always a wonderful facility in retaining in my memory whatever verses pleased me, the quantity of Spenser's stanzas which I could repeat was really marvelous."

Wallis. Of this mathematician it is related that while in the dark, he could extract the cube root from any number consisting of thirty figures.

Woodfall, the brother of the celebrated publisher of the "Junius Letters," would attend a debate, and repeat it accurately the next morning, without using any notes. This power earned him the so-briquet of "Memory Woodfall."

"THAT THAT," ETC. (p. 293.) In the lines there given the word that is shown in its various significations. What follows exemplifies "I know:"

" I thought I knew I knew it all, But now I must confess, The more I know I know I know, I know I know the less."

JERE HEMPY.

Let all go thorough, though, through this thought.

NOVEL CATALOGUE OF CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS. The following curious catalogue of Charles Dickens's books is worthy of preservation:

"Oliver Twist," who had some very "Hard Times" in the "Battle of Life," and having been saved from "The Wreck of the Golden Mary" by "Our Mutual Friend," "Nicholas Nickleby," had just finished reading "A Tale of Two Cities" to "Martin Chuzzlewit," during which time "The Cricket on the Hearth" had been chirping right merrily, while "The Chimes" from the adjacent church were heard, when "Seven Poor Travellers" commenced singing a "Christmas Carol;" "Barnaby Rudge" then arrived from the "Old Curiosity Shop" with some "Pictures from Italy" and "Sketches by Boz," to show "Little Dorritt," who was busy with the "Pickwick Papers," when "David Copperfield," who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the "Great Expectations" of "Dombey and Son," regarding "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," had not been realized, and that he had seen "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" taking "Somebody's Luggage" to "Mrs. Lirriper's Logdings," in a street that has "No Thoroughfare" opposite "Bleak House," where "The Haunted Man," who had just given one of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions" to an "Uncommercial Traveller," who was brooding over "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." While thus engaged he received "A Message from the Sea," which was dated from "The Haunted House," located, as every lawyer knows, on "Tom Tiddler's Ground," and which for many years was "A House to Let;" and no wonder, for it was beset with all "The Perils of English Prisoners," and in its gloomy chambers was written the jolly life of "Joseph Grimaldi, the Clown," who always, when travelling, lunched at "Mugby Junction," where the merciless conductors invariably "Hunted Down" hungry wayfarers, who to while away the weary waiting moments, profitably and pleasantly, employed the time in reading the volume of "Dickens' New Stories," and "The Pick-Wick Papers." But when the meal was once served, the readers, in their attempts to get through the edibles, did not make "A Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices."

THE TEN FIRST EVENTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. (WASHINGTON.)
Mrs. Abigail Smith Adams, wife of President John Adams, was the
first lady who occupied the White House, Sunday, November 15, 1800.

The first birth in the White House was that of James Madison Randolph, which occurred in the year 1806.

The first New Year's reception at the White House was held by President John Adams, in the year 1801.

The first and only silver-wedding ever celebrated in the White

House, was on December 31, 1877, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of President and Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. Eliza Garfield was the first mother who occupied the White House while her son was President at the same time.

Mrs. Dorothy Payne Madison was the first wife of a U. S. President who was honored by Congress conferring the Franking Privilege upon her, and also voting her a seat on the floor of the Senate.

The first wedding that occurred in the White House, was the marriage of Miss Maria Monroe to her cousin, Mr. Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York, March, 1820.

President William Henry Harrison was the first President who died in the White House. He died Saturday, September 10, 1841.

Mrs. Letitia Christian Tyler was the first and only President's wife who died in the White House. She died Saturday, September 10 1842.

President John Tyler was the first and only President who committed matrimony while living in the White House, June 26, 1844.

W. I. BRENIZER, Wadsworth, Ohio.

English Gentleman's Education in the 14th Century. (p. 396.)
"For whosoever studieth the laws of the realm, who studieth in the universities, who professeth the liberal sciences, and (to be short) who can live idly, and without manual labor, and will bear the part, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, he shall be called master, for that is the title which men give to esquires and other gentlemen, and shall be taken for a gentleman."—Commonwealth of England.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

THE FIRST COLONY TO ASSUME INDEPENDENCE. (p. 269.) "The 20th of this month (June, 1884.) is the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was made at Charlotte, N. C., in the year 1775. The Old North State claims to have been the first of the thirteen colonies which threw off allegiance to the British Crown. The primitive white population came of the stock that had sturdily resisted divine right and ecclesiastical intolerance beyond the seamen in no mood to submit to oppression in the land to which they had resorted for liberty. They met in the little Court House at Charlotte—unfortunately demolished—and then and there signed a counterpart of the more ambitious pronunciamento with which every citizen of the United States is familiar, afterward organizing self-government, raising an armed force and putting themselves in readiness to defend the rights so boldy asserted."—The South.

L. M. G.

Answers to the Geographical Paradoxes.

(Chapter I, Nos. 1 to 23.)

We here give the answers to the first chapter of geographical paradoxes found in the April No., page 337. The answers are taken seriatim from an old work kindly loaned us by Mr. Thomas P. Stowell, Rochester, N. Y., entitled as follows:

"A Mathematical Miscellaney in Four Parts. 1. An Essay towards the probable solution of the forty-five surprising Paradoxes in Gordon's Geography. 2. Forty-five new and amazing Paradoxes, some in verse, some in prose, with their solutions. 3. Answers to the Hundred Arithmetical Problems, left unanswered in Hill's Arithmetic, and Alexander's Algebra. 4. Miscellaneous Rules about forming Ænigmas, Questions, the Doctrine of Eclipses, of Pendulums, the Equation of Time, concerning Easter, &c. By a Lover of the Mathematicks. Dublin: Printed by and for S. Fuller, at the Globe and Scales in Meath street, MDCCXXX. 12m, pp. 156.

The answers are here given in the same words, except that some of the spelling has been modernized.

- 1. The two remarkable places are the two Poles; for to the North Pole the sun rises about the 10th of March and sets not till about the 12th of September, and the ensuing twilight continues till the sun be 18 degrees below the horizon, i. e., about the 2d of November, then dark night continues till about the 18th of January, at which time the day breaks, and the morning twilight continues till sunrise on the 10th of March. Hence betwixt daybreak and twilight's end are about 288 days, but totally dark only 77 days. When it rises to the North Pole it sets to the South, and vice versa; and because it rises but once and sets but once in the year, to either, there is but one day and one night in the whole year.
- 2. If by "neither day nor night," he meant twilight, it may be any climate of the frigid zones; but if it be understood that the sun neither rises nor sets for 24 hours, the places must be 90 degrees distant from the sun. Thus, if the sun be in the equator, then the Poles are the places; for at those times the sun circuits about their horizon for 24 hours, half above and half under it; hence for so long it is neither day nor night then and there. Thus, also, if the sun were in the tropic of Capricorn, 90 degrees from which would be the Arctic circle, when and where the sun would be neither above nor below their horizon for 24 hours
- 3. He says "of the earth," not "on the earth," which therefore means the center thereof; for imagine a hole bored through from our feet, to and through the center of the earth, to the opposite point, or

the antipodes, and that one man descended toward the center at one end of the hole, and another man descended at the other end of the hole, till they both met at the center, so would they stand on each other's feet, with their heads towards the zenith, in their natural posture without feeling each other's weight. According to the Maxims, "No heavy body gravitates in the center;" and, "All heavy bodies tend to the center;" whereas a gravitation at the center must imply necessarily a divergency from the center, or an ascent, which is absurd.

- 4. This place must also be the center of the earth, for the reasons mentioned in the last.
- 5. This may either mean the South Pole, which hath not only the least but greatest, and all intermediate degrees of longitude, all which meet in the Poles; or all places that lie under the first meridian, have both the least and greatest degree of longitude, as at noon is the greatest and least number of hours; because then and there we begin our reckoning. Thus, Trinidad is in latitude south, 20 degrees, and under the first meridian, with them who reckon from St. Michael's; or Tristam de Cunba is in 36 degrees, 54 minutes south latitude, and same longitude, with Teneriffe; all which according to the old way of reckoning longitude, are not only in the beginning of the first degree, but also in the end of the 360th degree of longitude.
- 6. By "the globe," may be meant the artificial globe, and by "the meridian," may be meant the brazen meridian belonging to it, which may be 5 degrees thick; then suppose three places, A, B, C; A to be Dublin, in latitude 53½ degrees, and longitude 20 degrees; B to be Lisbon, in latitude 38½ degrees, and longitude 18 degrees; C to be the isle Paxaros, in latitude 8 degrees, and longitude 200 degrees; all which, though they differ both in latitude and longitude, yet they may all lie under one and the same brazen meridian. Or without equivocation, suppose that one place under the Pole, a second on this side, and a third on the other, under the same meridian circle, so they may all differ both in latitude and longitude, for the Pole contains all degrees of longitude.
- 7. Divers geographers begin their first meridian at divers places; thus, Ptolemy at Cape Verde, (formerly one of the Fortunate Islands,) Mercator at St. Michael's in the Azores; Blaeu at Teneriffe, one of the Canary Isles, &c. Now if you take (under the same latitude) three places (suppose ten degrees from each of these first meridians) they agree all in latitude, also in longitude from these three respective places, and yet lie under three different meridians respecting the Globe; or which is much to the same purpose, choose any three places under different meridians, and one parallel of latitude, as Pico, St. Nicholas and Lisbon, and begin the longitude at every one of them; so will they all be first meridians and agree in having no longitude, and being in the same parallel will agree also in latitude.

- 8. Different parts of the said island may be supposed to compute differently, some by the solar year, some by the lunar, or some use different courses of the moon; in one place her periodical, in another synodical, which is a larger revolution than the former. So within the compass of some years, the difference will amount to seven months. Or, suppose the island to be Negropont, in the Ægean sea, where both Christians and Turks dwell. Now the Turks follow the lunar year, which is 11 days less than the solar, which the Christians account by. Now if the children should live 30 solar years together, and then die, the Turks would account them 10 months older than the Christians. Or if one of the children sails directly east, and the other directly west, when they encompass the globe of the earth, once (which is now easily done in a year) there will be two days difference in their ages, and in forty years thus sailing, one would be 80 days older than the other. Or, suppose one lives without the Arctic circle, where no day exceeds 24 hours, and the other goes and lives in the latitude of 73 degrees, 26 minutes, where the day is three months long, and then returns, and then die at one instant, the one will be three months older than the other. But the first two solutions seem preferable because of these words in the Paradox: "Living together for several Yet because the last two carry instruction along with them, I would not omit the mention of them.
- 9. This also may be solved two ways: first, if they keep their Sabbaths on different days of the week, as the Christians on Sunday, the Grecians on Monday, the Persians on Tuesday, the Assyrians on Wednesday, the Egyptians on Thursday, the Turks on Friday, the Jews on Saturday. Or, better thus: the two places are, one Macao and the other Philipine Isles, near each other and under the same meridian, yet they differ one day in their account; for, in the Philipine Isles the Spaniards, when it is their last Saturday in lent, the Portugese in Macao eat flesh, it being their last Sunday in Easter. The cause of this difference is the Spaniards sailed thither westerly, and lost half a day, and the Portugese sailed thither easterly and gained half a day.
- 10. Under the South Pole directly. For all winds blowing there must needs blow north, as all winds blowing at the North Pole must needs blow south, because there the meridians, which are north and south, are the azimuths all concentering in the Pole, which is their zenith.
- 11. Perhaps it never doth shine on that hill, because there is a mountain said to encircle all Bohemia, or never till noon; so then, if you tell the blind man the sun shines, he will tell you it is 12 o'clock. Howbeit, I know not a better way to make a blind man's sun-dial than this: Fill a glass globe with water, which fix in a sphere, with 12 polished iron meridians, each having so many nicks as the number of

hours belonging thereto, which let be fixed precisely at the distance of the focus from the globe, so will the globe full of water unite the solar rays that they will burn at a distance. Thus the equinoctial dial being fixed in the sunshine, on a hill or in a valley, one that is stone blind may feel which meridian is hottest, and grope out, by the nicks the number of the present hour.

- 12. Anywhere in the torrid zone, where the latitude is less than the declination of the sun, and both towards the same Pole. The sun comes twice to the same point of the compass, both forenoon and afternoon: and an equinoctial dial placed horizontally, the shadow of the gnomon shall go back, plus minus, twice every day. But because the Paradox mentions "a certain kind of dial," I suppose it may be thus answered, by a plain equinoctial dial, described on both sides of a horizontal plain, and with two gnomons, and near the tropic, when the latitude and declination are equal, before the sun comes to the mathematical horizon in the morning, he will shine on the lower side of the plain, and the shadow of the gnomon will run westward, ad infinitum, and presently after six o'clock, as he shines on the upper plain, the shadow runs eastward till noon, and thence to six in the evening, at which time the shadow on the lower plain, will begin and run westward till sunset. There may by concave, convex, and reflex dials, be other ways of solving this. Note that in latitude 18 degrees north, the retrogradation of the shadow will continue, more or less, from the 1st of May to the 26th of July, i. e. 80 days, which the sun spends in moving 18 degrees, north declination, till it comes back to the same degree again.
- A horizontal dial, under the equinoctial line, casts no shadow at 12 o'clock, twice every year. Or, because the place mentioned in the Paradox are betwixt the tropics, the sun comes twice in the year to their zenith, and then the gnomon casts no shadow exactly at noon. Or, it may be the blind man's dial aforesaid in the 11th Paradox. But I rather take it to be a globe, rectified according to the latitude and day of the month, and the index to the hour 12, and to the sun's place apply a perpendicular or spheric gnomon, which is to be there fixed, and the globe turned till it casts no shadow, so will the globe's index point out the hour any time when the sun shines as well in these parts of the world as in those islands. For dials may be made to show the hour, without shade from either stile or hour line, as a globular dial, having a movable equator, and a fixed stile or gnomon thereon.
- 14. The prime meridian from which longitude is accounted, both ways, east and west, passes through the middle, betwixt the ship and island, and so regard is had to the east and west longitude, and not to the points of the compass.
 - 15. It is impossible for two persons to be in one and the self same

individual place together. Others say by reason of the earth's motion they cannot continue in the same air. Others say, "two on the throne cannot continue in mutual love and friendship." Or, there may be volcanos, caves, and lakes, which emit sulphurous, pestilential, and killing vapors, though situated in a pure wholesome air, as Switzerland, Judea, and Iceland, in which are an Ætna or dead sea, and in the last both. But I rather take it to be directly under the Poles, which by reason of its superlative cold, must needs have a pure air. But we hear of none that ever got within 100 leagues of them, let alone to stay two minutes there, by reason of the mountains of ice, frozen sea, and excess of cold for 1000 miles around them.

- by an east wind round the globe to it, provided some east point be fixed. Or, where there is a violent tide, the gulf of Horida may be meant. But the quibble may lie in the word "shape," for an east wind may be best for carrying her out of a harbor, to sail to a place on the eastern part of that island or continent. Or, it may mean the straits of Gibraltar; for a brisk Levant raises the Mediterranean, in so much that the passage through them is the safer, as it is to come in to a harbor, when it is high water. Thus, if I mistake not in the East India voyages, near or on the line, a wind from the Levant seems to be the only wind to keep a ship from being driven to the African shore.
- 17. Under either of the Poles, in which all the points of the compass meet in the center, as aforesaid, in Paradoxes 5 and 10, of the foregoing.
- 18. This is occasioned by refraction, some of whose properties are: Firstly. The oblique rays out of a thinner medium falling on a grosser are refracted, or accede toward the perpendicular let fall from Secondly. Rays out of a grosser medium recede furtheir entrance. ther from said perpendicular. Thirdly. Perpendicular rays are not refracted. Fourthly. The greater is the refraction, the further the rays are from being perpendicular. Hence, it is that the sun and stars' refraction is greater, the nearer they be to the horizon; also, the thicker the atmosphere the greater the refraction; as near the poles and in the northern seas, as the Baltic. Refraction is useful in the first discovery of land, while upon the sea, raising the tops of mountains in the air, to be seen several leagues further off, than they would be were there no refraction. This made the Hollanders in Nova Zembla, see the sun rise some fifteen days before they expected it, or would have it, had there been no refraction. This also is the reason a piece of silver which could not be seen in a basin, yet being covered with water, a thicker medium than air appears visible: and also, why if a man would shoot a salmon under water he must not aim at that point of the water where the ray of sight enters, but a great way on this side of it; as, if the salmon was in the perpendicular let fall from the

point where the ray of sight enters the water. The ingenious Lowthorp, about 1700, gave occular demonstration of the refraction, by making a vacuum between two inclined planes of glass, by the help of quicksilver, through which an object viewed with a telescope was seen, upon re-admission of the air, very sensibly to change place according to the different density thereof. (See Phil. Transactions, No. 257.)

19. The sun is nearer at noon to the inhabitants of any part of the earth, as well as Naples, by the semi-diameter of the earth; which by the most accurate observations yet made, is 3,692 English miles.

- 20. This village, perhaps, is near Lewis in Sussex, lying under a high mountain; there about the time of the winter solstice, the sun is but a short time visible to the inhabitants. Or, some valley or glen surrounded with hills, in or near Wales, that in the winter it is near noon before the sun approaches them, and then disappears presently; whereas in an open place in Iceland, or on the top of a high mountain, there the sun may much sooner and much longer appear, and the more because of the greatness of refraction, which the grossness of the atmosphere magnifies. Moreover, in glens near mountains, it is observable, there is least sunshine, because mists are more frequent.
- "The light that falls upon any body, being always in reciprocal duplicate ratio, of the distance from the luminous bodies," hence, it follows that not only in Æthiopia, but in all parts of the world, the moon doth always appear to be the most enlightened at the full, when she is least enlightened, because she is then removed from the sun farther than at the new moon; by the diameters of the moon's orbit, at which time, though nearest to the sun, she appears least enlightened to us, when she is in reality most. Or, Æthiopia, interior or exterior, being situated near or under the tropic of Capricorn, and has valleys surrounded by prodigious high mountains, and the terms, most and least enlightened, may either respect, the moon's body, or the time Firstly. If her body, observe that the moon is as of her shining. well enlightened by the earth, as the earth by the moon, as discovered by telescopes in the hands of modern astronomers; and neither the ancients did, nor moderns do question, that both receive light from the sun. Wherefore at the full, when she seems most enlightened at any one place, she is least, in respect of herself, because then she receives only those rays that come directly from the sun. new moon when she seems least enlightened to us, she is most in respect to herself, because she receives light from the sun on that side next to him, and light from his beams reflected from the earth, to that So at conjunction, she is in a manner, part of the moon next to us. wholly illuminated in herself, and but half in opposition. Secondly. If it reflect the time of her shining, it is winter in Æthiopia when it is summer with us, and vice versa, they have longest nights when ours are shortest, and the contrary. Wherefore to them the moon will be most

or shine longest when to us least, and also most to us when least to them.

- 22. If puppets, insects, stones, animalculæ, birds, fishes, or plants, by a catachrasis may be called inhabitants, then may our author mean the Island of Parrots, situated in *Terra Australis incognita*, or any uninhabited island, discovered by our latest travellers, where no other inhabitants are, save such plants, fishes, stones, insects, and animalculæ.
- 23. Firstly. It is doubless under the South Pole. But, Secondly. Taking sun for sunshine, by a metonymy, it may intend any place beyond the Antarctic circle; and then it will not mean that the sun stands still in the meridian, but that he enlightens it for as many days as he is above their horizon; and this as usual, when we say the sun moves not from such a wall or dial for so many hours. Thus, in latitude 68 degrees south, the sun shines upon its meridian constantly for 30 days.

Who First Translated the Whole Bible into English? No doubt everybody will say at once John Wickliffe: nor is there any other claimant. However, some years ago I had occasion to study up the subject, and came to the conclusion that the first translator was John de Trevisa, now almost forgotten, and yet of whom old Mr. Fuller in his "Church History of Britain" says:

"The Death of John de Trevisa, who translated the Bible into English, yet escaped persecution, A. D. 1897. This year a goodly, learned and aged servant of God ended his days; John de Trevisa, a gentleman of an ancientf amily, born at Crocadon in Cornwall, a secular priest and vicar of Berkely, a faithful and painful translator of many and great books into English, as 'Polychronicon' written by Ranulphus of Chester, 'Bartholomaeus' De Rerum Proprietatibus. But his masterpiece was the translating of the Old and New Testaments; justifying his act herein by the example of Bede, who turned the Gospel of John into English. I know not which more to admire, his ability that he could, his courage that he durst, or his industry that he did perform so difficult and dangerous a task, having no other commission than the command of his patron, Lord Berkely."

From the same author we learn that Trevisa was ninety years of age at the time of his death; born about seventeen years before Wickliffe and living thirteen years beyond his day; he was not so much of a public character as Wickliffe, but a man of much more learning; and in addition to the translation of the whole bible into English, he had the Apocrypha in Latin, French, and English, written on the ceiling and walls of his chapel at Berkeley; and which not long since,

(namely, A. D. 1622,) so remained as not much defaced. After the above record from Mr. Fuller, we quote the following, which gives su to understand that the English translation of Trevisa preceded Wickliff's.

"Midnight being past, some early risers even then began to strike fire, and enlighten themselves from the scriptures."

Moreover, we gather the same fact from the very learned preface of King James's translation, where reference is made to Trevisa as preceding Wickliffe.

J. A. B., Cleveland, Ohio.

WHERE WOMEN CAN VOTE. The recent Report of the Bureau of Education states where women may vote.

In Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wyoming, at school meetings; in Colorado and Minnesota, at school elections: in Massachusetts, for members of school committees; in Michigan and New York, at school meetings if they are tax-payers; in Washington Territory, if they are liable to taxation; in Idaho, widows and unmarried women may vote as to special district taxes if they hold taxable property; in Oregon, widows having children and taxable property may vote at school meetings; in Indiana, women "not married nor minors, who pay taxes and are listed as parents, guardians or heads of families, may vote at school meetings;" in Kentucky, any white woman having a child of school age is a qualified school voter; if she has no child, but is a tax-payer, she may vote on a question of taxes; in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wyoming, women are eligible to school offices generally; in Colorado, to school district offices; in Wisconsin, to any offices except superintendent; in New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, they may serve on school committees; in New Jersey, as school trustees; in Connecticut, as school visitors; in Maine some of the offices are open to women; in California, all offices are open to women unless especially forbidden by the constitution; in Utah, no discrimination on the ground of sex is made J. Q. A., Natick, R. I. as to voting in general.

FIRST GREEK BOOKS PRINTED IN AMERICA. Dr. Isaac H. Hall says that the earliest Greek book printed in this country was Matthew Carey's edition of the "Enchirdion" of Epictetus, in 1792. The first Greek Testament came from the press of Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, Mass., in 1800. Seven editions, following three foreign originals, served for the next 20 years. From 1821 onward, each year has seen at least one, except the years 1824, 1828, 1830, 1836, 1839, 1843, 1867, and 1874.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out,"—Robert Herrick.

- a. What is the origin of the word Turkey, the country; also, the word turkey, the fowl?

 SARAH ABRAMS.
 - b. What were the Marian persecutions? L. M.
 - c. Who was the "Wizard of the North"? Why so called?
- d. What was the weight of Daniel Webster's brain? What other persons have died with similarly heavy brains? L. M. O.
- e. What political names are sometimes given to the United States flag, and why so given?

 L. M. O.
 - f. What is the meaning of the name Washington? C. L.
- g. Who was the first to project a railroad to connect the eastern portion of the country with the Pacific coast? Eye-Glass.
- h. What is the mathematical figure called a "Limaçon"? It is mentioned several times by Prof. Wolstenholme in his articles in Vol. XL of the Educational Times Reprint, a semi-annual volume of mathematical papers published in London.

 G. S. CLARK.
- i. What is the English of the words "Om, mani padme hum," a portion of a line in the last paragraph of Edwin Arnold's poem, "The Light of Asia"? The lines are as follows:

"The dew is on the lotos! Rise Great Sun! And lift my leaf and mix me with the wave. Om, mani padme hum, the sunrise comes! The dewdrop slips into the shining sea."

G. S. C.

- j. According to the Roman method of notation, what would VX =? CXD =? DXC =? "A dash placed over a letter makes the value denoted a thousand fold." Would it be proper to write I with a dash over it, instead of the letter M, to denote 1,000? OBELOS.
- k. Will some reader please explain what the following designations of Buddha are, found in Edwin Arnold's poem, "The Light of Asia"? (1) The three doors. (2) The triple thoughts. (3) The five great meditations. (4) The five-fold powers. (5) The six-fold states of mind. (6) The eight high gates of purity. (7) The ten obestvances.
- 2. What are we to understand by the term Alwato by Stephen Pearl Andrews, mentioned on page 388, last line, of your magazine? ANDREW SMITH.
- m. We hear in these days of many who die of "Bright's Disease;" and occasionally a death by Addison's Disease. Will some person give us a short account of the personages that gave these names to these diseases?

 Andrew Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Truth always has the vantage ground."—Francis Bacgn.

Vol. II. OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 28.

John Elliot's Indian Bible.

The earliest version of the Scriptures printed in the United States was the celebrated Indian Bible of John Eliot, finished in 1663, and is eagerly sought for by collectors of rare Americana. Edward Everett says, in his address at Bloody Brook:

"Since the death of Paul, a nobler, truer, and warmer spirit than John Eliot, never lived; and taking the state of the country, the narrowness of the means, the rudeness of the age, into consideration, the history of the Christian church does not contain an example of resolute, untiring, successful labor, superior to that of translating the entire Scriptures into the language of the native tribes of Massachusetts; a labor performed, not in the flush of youth, nor within the luxurious abodes of academic lore, but under the constant burden of his duties as a minister and a preacher, and at a time of life when the spirit begins to flag."

Such is the judgment pronounced by our great orator upon the "apostle to the Indians."

Before entering upon a description of this celebrated Bible, let us take a brief glance at its translator. John Eliot was born at Nasing, * in Essex, England, in 1604, and educated at the University of Cambridge. He was subsequently persecuted for non-conformity to such a degree as "not to be allowed even to teach a school in his native country," and came to America, landing at Boston, on November 3, 1631. In the following year he became pastor of a Congregational

^{*} Allen and other authorities incorrectly state his birth-place as Nasin.

church in Roxbury, and having learned the language by the aid of an Indian servant in his employ, he preached his first sermon in the native vocabulary of the Indians in 1646, at Nonantum, now Newton. He had numerous difficulties with the colonists, whom he had offended by his work, "The Christian Commonwealth." * But, assisted by twenty-four of his converts, he kept industriously at his task of converting the lost tribes of Israel, as he evidently regarded them. He died in 1689, after having seen his Bible go through two editions. Eliot was one of the committee by whom "The Bay Psalm Book" was prepared, and the author of an Indian grammar, and various translations into the language of the natives.

The translation of the Bible into the language of the Mohegans was begun in 1660, but the magnitude of the undertaking, and the attending difficulties, sometimes discouraged him. In his "Further Progresse of the Gospel" published in 1655, he writes despondingly. "I have no hope to see the Bible translated, much less printed, in my own day." He was destined, however, to see his task completed, for through the aid of "The Corporation for Promoting the Gospel among the Heathen in New England," "The New Testament and Psalms in Metre," were published at Cambridge in September, 1661. This work is contained in a quarto, bearing the imprint of Green and Johnson, and was dedicated to King Charles II, who had been restored to the throne a short time previously.

The entire Bible, and a version of the Psalter in a separate volume, were completed in 1663, and a copy of each forwarded to the King. Over a thousand copies were printed, of which twenty were dedicated to Charles II. The latter copies are excessively rare. The titlepage is in English and Indian, and concludes:

Cambridge.

Printenoop nashpe Samuel Green.

The first impression of the Indian Bible, says Convers Francis, in his biography of Eliot, sufficed for about twenty years. Another edition of the New Testament was published in 1680. Eliot, in a letter written to the Hon. Mr. Boyle during this interview, alludes to it when he says:

"We are at the nineteenth chapter of the Acts; and when we have

^{*} This book was published in England in 1660. It was prononneed seditious by the colonial government, publicly recanted, and suppressed.

impressed the New Testament our commissioners approve of my preparing and impressing the Old."

This New Testament has the imprint of Cambridge, but no printer's In addition to the Psalms a catechism was annexed. A second edition of the Old Testament appeared in 1685, printed at Cambridge by Samuel Green. It was bound with the 1680 edition of the New Testament, the two thus constituting the second edition of the entire Bible. Each part has but one title-page, in the Indian language. The entire impression consisted of two thousand copies. Eliot superintended the work, and gave a portion of his salary towards defraying the expenses. He received for the same purpose from the corporation in England, through Mr. Boyle, nine hundred pounds. tire expenses have been estimated at about one thousand pounds. Eliot apologized to Mr. Boyle for the slow progress of the work, by alleging the want of a sufficient number of workmen, and the interruption of the work by sickness during the winter of 1683-4. The Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth, who was also proficient in the Indian language, rendered valuable assistance to Eliot in the preparation of the second edition. The latter acknowledged this obligation in a letter to Mr. Boyle, in 1688.

The Bible is translated into a dialect of what is called the Mohegan tongue, which was spoken by all the Indians of New England, varying but slightly in the different dialects of the several tribes; and although printed in a language now no longer in existence, it is the only remaining monument of a great race, and affords important aid in the study of comparative philology.

Cotton Mather informs us that the anagram of Eliot's name is *Toile*, which conceit has the merit of expressing one of the chief traits in the character of the "Apostle to the Indians."

CAXTON.

FIRST COLONIAL ASSEMBLY—FIRST WRITTEN CONSTITUTION—FIRST LEGAL DECLARATION OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE. Governor Yeard-ley believed that the colonists should have "a hand in the governing of themselves." He accordingly called, at Jamestown, June 28, 1619, the first legislative body ever convened in America. It consisted of the governor, council and deputies, or "burgesses," as they were called, chosen from the various plantations, or "boroughs." Its laws had to be ratified by the company in England, but in turn the orders

from London were not binding unless ratified by the colonial assembly. Their privileges were afterwards (1621) embodied in a written constitution—the first of the kind in America. A measure of freedom was thus granted the young colony, and Jamestown became a nursery of liberty.

The Connecticut colony, proper, comprising Hartford, Weathersfield and Windsor, adopted a written constitution in which it was agreed to give the right to vote to all freemen. This was the first instance in all history of a written constitution framed by the people. The New Haven colony, founded 1638, by a number of wealthy London families, took the Bible for law, and only church members could vote. (Query. When was that law repealed?) The Saybrook colony was at first governed by the proprietors, but was afterwards sold to the Connecticut colony. This reduced the three colonies to two.

After Roger Williams visited England and obtained a charter uniting the colonies, Rhode Island and Newport, the people met, elected their officers, (1647,) agreed on a set of laws guaranteeing freedom of faith and worship to all. This was the first legal declaration of liberty of conscience ever adopted in Europe or America.

A Maryland assembly passed the celebrated Toleration Act, (1649), which secured to all Christians liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Two years before, Rhode Island had passed an act protecting all kinds of religious faith and worship. Maryland extended protection to all forms of Christianity alone. Maryland, like Rhode Island, became an asylum for the persecuted. (See Barnes's Brief U. S. History.)

J. Q. A.

ASTRAY LETTERS. It is not a matter of so much surprise that as many as 4,000,000 letters go astray in this country, when one considers the many cities and towns bearing the same name. Instance in the United States there are: Baltimore, 5; Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 18; Buffalo, 16; Burlington, 17; Charleston, 17; Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 10; Columbus, 19; Dayton, 25; Detroit, 5; Louisville, 15; Manchester, 26; Memphis, 8; Milwaukee, 2; Nashville, 14; Omaha, 5; Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburg, 8; Portland, 24; Quincy, 15; Richmond, 22; Springfield, 25; St. Joseph, 15; St. Louis 4; St. Paul, 12; Toledo, 7; Washington, 30; Wilmington, 13; Williamsburg, 28.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS.

- To be or not to be may, or may not, be the same thing! If we base our actions on faith, or mystery alone, we are foolish; while on the contrary, if we use facts, and logic as a law, we are correct every time, and not foolish!
- 2. Human progress will move on in a straight line in all cases. and never "zigzag," if we start, and continue with Reason as our guiding star, invariably avoiding superstition and dogma.
- 3. Cerebration must have occurred, according to the ancient history in the writings of Moses, in the of "Noah," in the building of the ark, that would accommodate a pair, of every living thing with sufficient provisions, to feed them forty days. He certainly must have exercised his brain considerably, as a ship-builder, as well as a commissary officer, and he was born in the year of the world 1056; while Daniel was born in the year of the world 3425.
- 4. Should we point toward any given object in question, be it directly from the center of the earth, on a line with ourselves, to any point of the compass expressed, we will represent and state a stubborn fact, and not an ignorant trick.
- 5. The English version of Psalm CXIX, for imputes to the Psalmist a very upright and honorable course of conduct all through his life; does this statement of his, comport with the Uriah and Nabal transactions?
- 6. For a correct translation of the Old Testament, as to euphemisms, etc., to which translation, shall we refer among the many now extant? or shall we wait for the new version just about to issue from the English commissioners?
- 7. Should we place confidence in the Sayings of any prophet or prophets in this or any past age of the world? and when did any one raise from a dead condition? Neither plan nor rule has ever yet been demonstrated.
- 8. If the root of the word "Sheol" signifies, as some alleged authorities claim; "a place where pledges may be redeemed, or not, and sold for the exclusive benefit of the proprietor;"—there should be no question as to the etymology of it. The ancient "Three Balls" should settle all disputes on that score. But, Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary" defines it as "the place of departed spirits; Hades."

- 9. Reason brings us to Truth! Faith is nothing without works.
- 10. God, according to the pentateuch, created and controlled the devil visibly, therefore the Devil is working with God as a subordinate.
- 11. If man is not an evloution from the lower animals—Charles Darwin, and his scientific cotemporaries, must be mistaken in their conclusions, and the English government should not have given him a niche in Westminster.
- 12. Fashion may be proper but "superstition," never! Let the plain utterance of well established truths become the prevailing "fashion," and we can well afford to adopt the custom, without fear of being charged with im-propriety.
- 13. We should all endeavor to possess the quality of becoming wise, and the ability too, and if we are not already in that condition let us try to reach that point. Wisdom is the great desideratum, free from dogma, superstition, or myths.
 - 14. Too many "plasters," (transparent) have been put on our sores and called skin; during the past period known as Anno Mundi.
 - 15. For general satisfaction, the only reliable prescription, that meets the present pathological condition of community, is composed of facts and figures—not omitting quantity, and quality. Vagaries, and glittering generalities, are noted for their curative characters.
 - 16. Plagiarism. Is not the Golden Rule, as given in the papist, and Jewish Bible, a plagiaristic play on "Confucius?" and who did Old Confucius copy?
 - 17. Is it not a good plan to extract the beam from our own eyes, before examining our neighbors' too closely? M. O. WAGGONER, Toledo.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON. (p. 400.) "ENOCH CHONE" says he is told that George Washington deceased, among other last measures of time, "of the last year of the last century." We inform Mr. Chone that he has been incorrectly informed, as the last year of the last century was 1800, and not 1799. He died between 11 and 12 o'clock, Saturday, December 14, 1799.

S. H. T.

Peterloo and Waterloo. The dispersion of a large meeting in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, England, by armed force, July 16, 1819, was called *Peterloo*. The assemblage consisted of operatives, and the question at issue was parliamentary reform. The word is a parody on *Waterloo*, where a battle was fought, June 18, 1815.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours, And ask them, what report ?"— Young.

THE GENESEE COUNTRY. In the year 1700, the Legis-(p. 414.) lature of the State of New York formed into a county, by the name of Ontario, all that part of the State lying west of a meridian line drawn from the eighty-second mile-stone on the Pennsylvania line to Within this is the tract known as the Genesee country. The year previous to the formation of this county, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, Esgrs., of New England, purchased from the the State, and from the Seneca Indians, their right to that part of the country which lies between the meridian line above mentioned and the Genesee river-a tract forty-five miles wide, extending from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, eighty-four miles, and containing about 2,200,000 acres of land. The early settlers of this territory were chiefly from New England. The Documentary History of the State of New York contains much interesting information concerning this section of H. K. A., Penn Yan, N. Y. country.

THE HOLY INNOCENTS. (p. 415.) These were the infants whom Herod massacred at Bethlehem. They were termed in Latin innocentes, from in, not, and nocere, to hurt. These harmless ones were revered by the church from the first, and honored as martyrs on the third day after Christmas. In the modern church the feast of the Holy Innocents is celebrated as a special holiday by the young. H. K. A-

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, (p. 415,) consisted of the following eleven southern and slave-holding states, which seceded from the United States in 1860-61 in the order named:

South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina.

H. K. A.

"SIXTEEN-STRING JACK." (p. 400.) Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says John Rann, a highwayman, noted for his foppery, was so called because he wore sixteen tags, eight at each knee. He was hanged at Tyburn, November 30, 1674.

Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," says that "Dr. Johnson said Gray's poetry towered above the ordinary run of verse as Sixteen-String Jack above the ordinary foot-pad."

L. M. G. WICKLIFFE'S BIBLE. (p. 399.) The first translation of the Bible into English by John Wickliffe, about the year 1384, was never printed, though there are manuscript copies of it in several public libraries.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

BURNING TAPERS IN TOMBS. (p. 396.) A full reply to the Query concerning Tapers in Tombs will be found in my monograph on "Sepulchral and Perpetual Lamps," read before the New York Academy of Sciences in 1880, and published in the "Journal of Science," London, Nov., 1879. The paper in question gives many traditions and cites many authors who believed the legends. H. C. BOLTON.

THE "UNGULA." (p. 415.) The shape of the cork is mathematically known as the ungula. This is an old puzzle.

H. C. BOLTON.

"DISPROPORTIONABLENESS." (p. 392.) "I. B., M. D." asks for a dictionary word longer than "disproportionableness." As he does not specify what dictionary, I refer him to Watt's "Dictionary of Chemistry," and the examples on page 398 of Notes and Queries.

H. C. B.

OLE BULL. (p. 415.) Correction to Query by "IRA Dow." Ole Bull died nearly two years ago, so Mr. Longfellow's daughters could not have been his guests the past summer.

MIDNIGHT SUN. For a good description of the midnight sun, see Du Chaillu's "Land of the Midnight Sun," two vols, 8vo, New York.

What is Nirvana? (p. 368.) Max Müller, who is a very good philologist, but by no means profound in the theosophy of the ancients, was like many others at the time he wrote this, under the impression that Nirvâna means "to blow out." "As the light of a candle is extinguished, so," he says, "is the soul, according to the Buddhist belief." I prefer the opinion of the Chief Priest of the faith of Buddha at Astrakan, as given by Mr. Spottiswoode of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This Priest says:

"Nirvâna is the state to which the soul may at last attain; it is the deliverance from evil, freedem from all excitement and change. It is derived from the negative nir, and va, to blow, as the wind. Thus it means calm and unruffled, or the peace and rest of a breeze that has spent itself, and is still."

What persons have borne a plurality of names? ENOCH CHONE. We suppose the querist to mean largest number of names; if so, we call to mind, at present six, though not all having the same number.

Johann Chrysostomus Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, (1756-1791,) the German musical composer.

We are informed by Herr C. F. Pohl, Librarian of the Geseuschaft der Musikfreunde, Vienna, in Grove's "Dictionary of Music," that Mozart was christened in full Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus; and that his father wrote instead of Theophilus, Gottlieb—in Latin, Amadeus. In his early letters Mozart added his confirmation name Sigismundus. On his first works, and those engraved in Paris in 1764, he signed himself J. G. Wolfgang Amade; in private life he was always Wolfgang.

Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim Paracelsus, (1493-1541,) a Swiss alchemist and physician.

Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius Constantine I, the Great, (272-337,) emperor of Rome.

The seven children of the Archduke Charles Salvator of Tuscany, have 105 names among them, an average of 15 to each, the most formidable of them being Maria Immaculee Renira Josephine Ferdinande Teresa Leopoldina Antoinette Henrietta Frances Caroline Aloisa Januaria Christina Philomena Rosalie.

The name of the Prince of Pama, a cousin of the last, is Joseph Maria Peter Paul Francis Robert Thomas of Aquinas Andrew Avellino Blasius Mure Charles Stanislaus Louis Philip of Neri Leon Bernard of Antonine Ferdinand.

The second son of the King of Portugal bears the name of Prince Alphonso Henry Napoleon Maria Louis Peter of Alcantara Charles Humbert Amadeus Ferdinand Anthony Michael Raphael Gabriel Gonzago Xavier Francis of Assisi John Augustus Julius Volfando Ignatius of Braganza Savoy Bourbon Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

For long names there was the formerly noted French cook at Paris, Monsieur Oleanbaubingraphersteinershobienbicher. An employé in the finance department at Madrid, Spain, in 1867, bore the name of Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagonatotorecagageazcoecha. An Indian chief who died in Wisconsin in 1866, bore the dialect name of Kagwadawwacomëgishearg.

WHAT IS LINEAR ALGEBRA? (p. 124.) The first work on the subject of "Linear Algebra" that has come under our notice, is the work of the late Prof. Benjamin Peirce of Cambridge, Mass. It is entitled "Linear Associative Algebra," and was read as a memoir before the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D. C., in 1870. a small number of copies in lithograph were taken in the author's lifetime for distribution among his personal friends. We saw a copy at the Public Library in Boston, Mass., some ten years since, and penciled down a few of the principles, formulæ, etc. It has been republished in the American Fournal of Mathematics, Vol. IV, Nos. 2 and 3, for June and September, 1881, thus bringing this valuable and unique memoir within the reach of the general mathematical public, a work which may almost be entitled to take rank as the Principia of the philosophical study of the laws of algebraical operation Prof. Peirce adopts some new symbols and to represent the base of the Naperian logarithms, and the ratio of circumference to its diameter. He gives the following constants:

The following gives, what he terms, "the mysterious formula:"

$$1^{-1} = \checkmark \varepsilon^{\pi} = 4.810477381.$$

Definition 38, for Linear Associative Algebra, is:

"All the expressions of an algebra are distributive, whenever the distributive principle extends to all the letters of the alphabet."

For it is obvious that in the equation,

$$(i+j)(k+l) = ik+jk+il+jl,$$

each letter can be multiplied by an integer, which gives the form

$$(ai + bj)(ck + dl) = acik + bcjk + adil + bdjl,$$

in which a, b, o, and d are integers. The integers can have the ratios of any four real numbers, so that by simple division they can be reduced to such real numbers.

Definition 39: "An algebra is associative whenever the associative principle extends to all letters of its alphabet."

But to fully comprehend and appreciate the work one must obtain it and investigate it thoroughly. LINEAR ALGEBRA BY GEN. TEVFIK. Gen. Hussein Tevfik, who represented the Turkish Government in Providence, R. I., for several years while a government contract was being executed, has recently published in Constantinople a work upon "Linear Algebra," the result of long study of this new branch of Mathematics. In his preface he says linear algebra much resembles "quaternions," having all the potentialities of the latter science with less of its difficulties. As the science of quaternions is accepted and taught in universities, the author is unable to see why the same welcome should fail to be accorded to linear algebra. To those interested in the higher mathematics this new work will be a fascinating study.

J. Q. A.

"The Cradle of Erasmus." (p. 399) Holland is said to be "the cradle of Erasmus," because this great scholar was born and reared there; it is called "the country of Grotius," because it was his native land, from which he was once banished; it was called "the retreat of Scaliger," because this scholar, although not a native of Holland, filled the chair of literature in Leyden University during the last years of his life; it was "the asylum of Descartes" on account of that scholar preparing most of his works there; the name "the refuge of Bayle" was given it, because it furnished a retreat for him when persecuted for opinion's sake; it was called "the school of Peter the Great," because that monarch spent some time at Saardam in learning the trade of a shipbuilder.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

"POLAR HARMONY." (p. 270.) The quotation as given is not quite accurate. In "Sketches by Boz," in chapter III of "Seven Sketches from our Parish," entitled "The Four Sisters," I find:

"Whatever the oldest did, the others did, and whatever anybody else did, they all disapproved of; and thus they vegetated, living in Polar harmony among themselves, and as they sometimes went out, or saw company 'in a quiet way' at home, occasionally iceing their neighbors."

H. K. A.

"Praise-God-Barebones." (p. 400.) Your correspondent, "Z," asks for the origin of this phrase. This nickname was given to a Parliament, convened July 4, 1653, by Cromwell. A man by the name of "Praise-God Barbon" was a member, and being a violent haranguer, the name was given to the Parliament on his account, and subsequently to Puritans generally.

L. P. D.

"FATHER RVAN'S" POEMS (p. 399) are published by John B. Piet & Co., 174 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The line, "O, my God, woe are we," is found in "De Profundis."

J. H. W. Schmidt, Capital University, Columbus, O.

"MIDDLE AGES;" "MEDIÆVAL HISTORY." (p. 400.) The term Middle Ages is often applied to the long period from about 500 to 1500 A. D. The history of this period is usually called mediæval history. The Dark Ages include from 500 to 1000 A. D.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

THE HOUSE OF STUARTS (p. 400.) is often spoken of as ill-fated because James I of that line was murdered in his chamber, James II was killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III was murdered; James IV was killed at the battle of Flodden; and Mary Queen of Scots, and Charles I were beheaded.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, (p. 400,) a friend of Columbus, accompanied a second expedition to the new world. A German named Waldsee-Müller published an interesting account of his adventures, in which he suggested that the country should be called America. This work, being the first description of the new world, was very popular, and the name was soon adopted by geographers.—Barnes.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES. (p. 416.) The ten institutions forming this bureau are submitted to the Treasury Department, and comprise the four coinage mints at Philadelphia, established in 1792; at San Francisco, established in 1854; at Carson, established in 1870; at New Orleans, established in 1835, but interrupted by the war and re-opened in 1878; the mint at Denver, established in 1846, operated only as an assay office; and the assay offices at New York, Boisé City, Helena, Charlotte, and St. Louis. A branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga., was established in 1835. Its operations were interrupted by the war in 1861, and it was never re-opened. Gold and silver are coined at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans. Minor coins are struck only at the Philadelphia mints, where are also manufactured the coinage-dies for all the mints, and all medals and proof coins. Since 1879 all fractional silver has been coined at the Philadelphia mint. H. K. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.

"Doctors." (p. 388.) The proposal of "MARK Sworps" of devising abbreviations for distinguishing the variety of "Doctors," is limited in its illustration to three styles. A practical difficulty is met in the large number of Doctor's degrees now granted by institutions The following list of "Doctors" is of learning at home and abroad. probably far from complete. Will your readers aid in filling it up? D. C. L.. Doctor of Civil Law. M. D., Doctor of Medicine, J. C. D., Doctor of Civil Law, Mus. D., Doctor of Music, D. M. D., Doctor of Dental Medicine, Phar. D., Doctor of Pharmacy, D. D. S., Doctor of Dental Surgery, Ph. D., Doctor of Philosophy, D. D., Doctor of Divinity, S. T. D., Doctor of Sacred The-Doctor of Divinity, ology, LL. D., Doctor of Laws, S. D., (or D. Sc.,) Doctor of Sci-Doctor of Laws, ence. J. U. D., Doctor of both Laws, V. S. D., Doctor of Veterinary L. H. D., Doctor of Letters, Surgery, (Science?) H. C. B., Рн. D.

Doctor's Degrees. (p. 416.) "J. Q. A.," will find the whole subject of university degrees under the article *Doctor* in "American Cyclopædia," Vol. vi, page 172, or under the same title in Johnson's "Universal Cyclodædia," Vol. i, Part II, page 1379. H. C. B.

"GOLDEN GATE," "GATE OF TEARS," AND "GOLDEN HORN."—
(p. 415.) The "Golden Gate" is a name given to the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, on account of its great beauty and the fact that it is the "gate" to a land of "gold."

The "Gate of Tears" is a name given to the entrance to the Red Sea—the straits of Babemandel. The Arabs have given it this name owing to the danger encountered by sailors in passing through. Thomas Moore, in his "Fire Worshippers," thus alludes to it:

"Like some ill-destined bark that steers In Silence thro' the Gate of Tears."

The "Golden Horn" is the inlet of the Bosphorus on which Constantinople is situated; it is so called on account of its curved shape and great beauty.

H. C. BOLTON.

USE OF THE WORD "SITUATE." (p. 408.) We can see no objection, but it seems to be "progress backward." Note the peculiar manner that Prof. Haldeman uses the word "dedicate," on page 4 of his little work, "Tour of the Chess Knight." (See pages 155 and 397 of Notes and Queries) Many words at the present time are used by authors in a wider sense than their definitions allow. [Repulished with the word Note for Not.]

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

- a. What are the characteristics of the religious sect called Stylites? REMBRANDT ROBINSON.
- b. As the logogriph of Huyghens has been solved and published (p. 365,) I would like to have Gallileo's logogriph published. History informs us he published such announcing one of his discoveries. Who will furnish it?

 'OMERUS.
- c. Which of the Propositions of Euclid is called the Pens Asinorum, and why is this phrase applied to it?

 Delta.
- d. In a recent work published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., entitled "The Coöperative Commonwealth in its Outline," by Laurence Gronlund, the word "coöperative" is on the outside of cover with a single dot (') over each letter o; also the same on the title-page; but on page 7, in the text, the word is in italic (cooperative) with nothing over either letter o; on pages 8, 58, and onward in the text, the word is in Roman with nothing over either letter o; but on page 12, in the caption, the word is printed with the diæresis (") over the second o. What is the correct rule by grammarians for the diæresis, as we observe its use in various ways?

 Observer.
- e. There was a boy who disobeyed his father's command to sell books during the day at his stall in the market-place. The boy was proud, and did not like to do it, and ran away. Afterward when this boy had become a famous scholar and distinguished man, he went one day and stood bareheaded in that very market-place all day, to atone for his disobedience to his father so long ago. Who was this man, and when and where did the event take place?

 J. Q. A.
- f. Said an old shipmaster, "I have long been puzzled to accoun for the small quantity of tea thrown overboard from the three small ships in Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773. Were the so-called 'tea ships' laden entirely with tea? If so, their capacity must have been small, for the 343 chests would not have loaded a fifty-ton schooner." Will any reader of this give the names of the persons who participated in the "Boston T party?" giving also their last place of residence, time and place of death, and place of burial if possible. Who was the leader, how many took part, and who was the last survivor?

 J. Q. A.
 - g. Who or what is meant by "Foul-Weather Jack?" OBELOS.
 - h. What was the "Bangorian Controversy? OBELOS.

a. Can any reader inform me who is the author of the following lines, and also give the remainder of the verses, if there are more?

"Out of the brain, a thought,
Out of the thought, a deed,
Out of a life in good deeds spent,
Comes ever the 'Well done' meed.
Out of the vapor, clouds,
Out of the clouds, a storm,
Out of the storm, if cheerfully braved,
The call, 'My child, come home.'"

H. W. T.

- b Who gave the name Superior to the "largest" of our Great Lakes, and when so called? In comparison with what Lake was it named Superior? X. Y. Z.
- c. Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his "Representative Men," page 104, mentions the Missourium. Is the State-name "Missouri" the plural form of the word "Missourium"?

 Logos,
- d. In the "Encyclopædia Britannica," (fifth edition, p. 68, eighth edition, p. 555,) Article, Logarithm, it is stated that "It happened that the logarithm of 10 was 2,302585+;" to the Naperian base 2.8182818. What is the import of the word happened? Is that number—2,302585— a coincidence with the same number obtained from any other formula, than that which Baron Napier used to obtain it? IGNORAMUS,
- e. Where in Shakespeare's Works is a "Book of Riddles" mentioned, and what date is assigned to the book? 'OMERUS.
- f. The quotation, "Learn to know all, but keep thyself unknown," is credited to *Irenæus* by Hargrave Jennings, in his work "The Rosicrucians," page 164. It is credited to *Clemens* by C. W. King, in his work, "The Gnostics, and their Remains." Can you inform me the real author of the above advice?

 WANT TO KNOW.
- g. We have been informed that some publisher has issued a book with in a year or two, illustrating the composition of a complete book in all its departments, namely: Frontispiece, title-page, copyright, inscription, dedication, proem, preface, introduction, contents, divisions, text, postscript, notes, commentary, appendix, addenda, corrigenda, errata, index, glossary, the finis; supplement, sequel, etc; with portraits, illustrations, diagrams, etc. Can any reader give information of the book or namethe publisher.

 Rembered Robinson.
- h. William James 'sGravesands, LLD., is the name of the author of a quarto two-volume work entitled "Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy, confirmed by Experiments; or an Introduction to Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy." A Dutch philosopher, born 1688, died 1742. How is his name—'s Gravesande—pronounced; and what the meaning of 's prefixed? What the pronunciation and meaning also of D' in the name of D'Hancarville the author of Recherches? ENOCH CHONE.
- i. "She can cut and apply stencils, model papier maché, or cartonpierre." What is the meaning of carroon pierre? EUNICE.

- a. Why is the country of China known as the "Celestial Empire"?
- b. Webster defines contemporary and cotemporary exactly in the same words—"One who lives at the same time with another." The latter is referred to the former for its derivative. Why is the n dropped out of the latter, and which is the more generally used?

c. The District of Columbia is the seat of government of the United States. When was this so designated and what are circumstances?

The United States of Colombia are in South America. Give the

names that comprise these States.

The capital of South Carolina is *Columbia*, and the Capital of Ohio is *Columbias*. A county in Ohio is *Columbiana*. Give date of legislation making the former two capitals, and the latter a county.

The capital of Ceylon is *Columbo*. Are there other countries or States having this name for its capital? Does Ceylon name her capital from the distinguished navigator—Christopher Columbus? Z.

- d. On page 416, "J. Q. A." gives the abbreviation of "J. U. D., Doctor of both Laws." What are the two Laws? Z.
- e. Which of Shakespeare's Plays contains the largest number of wise sayings, i. e, real wisdom?
- f. Will some reader inform me the dates when all the States were admitted to the Union since the admission of California, Sept. 9, 1850, or, where can the dates of admission be found? SIGMA.
- g. Why are the celebrated Blue coat boys of Christ Church School, London, prohibited from wearing hats?

 H. C. B.
- h. What are the "Ten Persecutions" which the church underwent before Christianity became firmly established? Andrew Smith.
- i. What are the "Nine Laws of Pestalozzi" in reference to theory and practice of teaching?

 ANDREW SMITH.
- j. Rev. Christian D. Ginsburg of England, in an essay read in Liverpool before the Literary and Philosophical Society, uses the word beginninglessness which word we do not find defined in Webster. Who will give us its designed application? "B Sharp,"
- k. Is there a technical word to apply to words that reduplicate the sound in a successive syllable, as for examples: Aristotelian, Perpendicular, Popocatapetl, Teetotal. Do these examples come within the scope of rhetorical figures?

 Observer.
- I. What was the chief objects and aims of the Illuminati? Who originated the society and is it now in existence? INQUIRER I.
 - m. What are the so-called "Sibylline Books? Give their titles.

 OBSERVER.
- n. Longfellow has a beautiful poem entitled "Sandalphon," Give an account of this personage.

 OBSERVER.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"There is no religion higher than Truth."—The Maharajahs.

VOL. II.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

No. 29.

Answers to the Geographical Paradoxes.

(Chapter II, Nos. 24 to 45.)

We here give the answers to the second chapter of geographical paradoxes in the May No., page 333.

- 24. Under the North Pole, for there every azimuth is a meridian, and the sun's course is nearly parallel to the horizon all the year.
- 25. Under the Pole, the planets by their motions get north and south declination, consequently rise and set in relation to those two places, but the fixed stars keeping an exact distance from the Pole, may be said never to rise or set, though their motion on the Poles of the ecliptic may be thought some small objection to this Paradox. Or, if by divers places be meant many, or more than two, he may intend any place in England, Denmark, or Germany, where spheres are or pieces of artificial clock-work, etc., showing the rising and setting of the planets, but none of the fixed stars.
- 26. Under either of the Poles, for reasons in Paradoxes 5, 16, 17, 23, 24 and 25, for to an eye situated in the North or South Pole, all the stars however situated, will bear on the north or south point of the compass, because every azimuth becomes a meridian, the zenith and Pole being but one and the same point.
- 27. Under the Poles, for reason in the last Paradox, to which add refraction, which raises the object into and above the horizon, when it is considerably under the same. Consult Paradox 18.
- 28. Some say that neither at the center nor any part of the earth, no one can observe all the celestial bodies at one and the same instant

of the time. Others answer that if one of the ablest astronomers shall nicely observe the heliocentric places of the planets, another the geocentric, their phases and aspects would be really different to each of them. Or, this Paradox may respect the various systems of the ablest astronomers, whether it be that of Ptolemy, Pythagoras, or Tycho, to each of whom the planets would have different phases and aspects, if they were nicely observed in any part of the world, because Ptolemy fixed the earth in the center, the sun between Venus and Mars; but Pythagoras and Copernicus placed the sun in the center of all, and the earth between Venus and Mars, and Tycho blending both systems aforesaid, borrows from each, but agrees with neither, he supposing the earth to be the center, daily revolving on its axis, and the sun, moon, and fixed stars to revolve around the earth, and the sun in the center of the other five plenets revolving about the earth in one year. Or, by the word aspects in this Paradox, respect may be had to the ablest astrologers quartering or trisecting, or various ways of erecting their schemes of the heavens. Suppose

A	Regiomontanus	1 =	Saturn	41	11		Venus		9	1
B	'a Campanus	1 0	Saturn	the	12	P	Venus	the	9	ISe
C	Alebirius	7 3	Saturn	-	10	an	Venus	-	8	0
D	2 Ptolemy	E	Saturn	.=	10		Venus	Ξ.	8	F

Thus may B have a square mundane aspect of Saturn and Venus, when A, C, any D have a sextile, etc; and this may be in any place, where such astrologers of different judgments meet, whether they be disciples of Regiomontanus, Ptolemy, etc. Lastly, If celestial bodies mean by a metonymy, sigi pro re signata, the planets, in certain spheres, in Germany, viewed by several able astronomers, at the same instant of time, their planetary phases and aspects would be really different to each of them, by reason of their parallax of sight and situation, one seeing some point of the same planet hid from the sight of the other, and on a different point of the compass.

- 29. The blind and deaf have capacity to judge of colors and sounds, as well as those that see and hear, though they want the senses of seeing and hearing. Or, because the Paradox refers us to the continent of Africa, where perhaps none of them have any judgment in colors or sounds, as may appear in their harsh jargon in speech and music, and profound ignorance and stupidity in anything that is curious; as in Æthiopia exterior, there are cannibals so extremely dirty and brutish that they have nothing save the shape of man to lay claim to the character of rational creatures. They smear themselves with obnoxious grease, their cloak being a sheepskin just flead, and their ribbons and stocking being the entrails which they feed on as well as on human flesh; yea, and themselves though so brutish and swinish serve as good food for the Cabonas, a worse set of cannibals, if possible.
 - 30. All the senses are properly by the touch. In seeing, the ob-

ject touches the retina; in hearing, the sound touches the drum of the ear; in smelling, the effluvia touches the sensorium; in tasting, the palate, etc. Or, though they may have them, yet (as in Paradox 29,) they being so brutish, and not knowing them, neither the right use or exercise of them, they may be said not to be properly furnished with them; like as when asleep, yet when taught they can use them as nicely as we when awake; so they have them in potentia, as a child, yet not in situ, as when grown up before they are taught by others.

- 31. If they don't eat (their meat) themselves, who can eat for them, in such manner as to sustain their life? Or, they may be such brutes and cannibals as to eat their wives, husbands, or children, which may be said to be part of themselves, as being one flesh and proceding from them.
- 32. The river Gaudina, between Andalusia and Portugal, formerly called Anas, hides itself wholly at the town of Medelina, and about 32 miles distant shows itself again; and Alpheus, a river of Achaia, runs under the ground and sea all the way to Sicily, where the Grecians say it rises again and is called Arethusa; because every fifth year in casts out the dung of the cattle that was thrown into Alpheus, at the time of the Olympic sacrifices; therefore the land over either of them may not improperly be called a bridge. Also, in the country of Warwick, there is such a bridge. On a common near Over-Ichington, is a pool whose stream enters the ground, and after an intricate passage of half a mile comes out again, and passes along the brook.
- 33. According to Euclid, (Whiston's Ed. Bk. I, Prop. 19, and 2, 3, 16, and 37, in their consectaries,) a plane can touch a sphere only in one point, called the contact; and that person only who stands to that point, (with respect to the center of that sphere) can stand upright, and whereas the sensible horizon changes, as often as we change our place, because of the convexity of the earth's surface; and supposing each man to stand as perpendicular as a plumb line to his own horizon, and seeing that it is an undoubted axiom that "All heavy things tend towards the center of the earth," where all perpendicular lines, if extended, would meet; these things considered, I say, it is absolutely impossible for two persons to stand perpendicular to the same plane, without contradicting the axiom aforesaid; for could they stand perpendicular, then would they be parallel to each other; and if parallels were extended to the center of the earth, they would never meet, as all plumb lines so extended would. It is true this intellectual truth is easily demonstrated to the mind, though not so easy to be practically proved to the eye, because the height of a man bears no sensible proportion to the earth's semi-diameter. This is longer explained for the sake of the following Parodox.
- 34. All walls are endeavored to be perpendicular to the tangent (and point to the center) of the earth, where they, if continued, would meet in a point; but if extended to the moon and stars, would grow

wider and wider asunder the nearer they approach them, and consequently are not parallels, which if infinitely extended would never meet, nor part further asunder, but ever keep the same equi-distance. Also, in one point only can a perpendicular to the earth be raised on a horizontal plane, as appeared by the last Paradox. But to be more particular, it is not improbable that our ingenious author might in this Parodox, intend the city of Edinburgh, noted for strong, high, and stone buildings, some being, as reported, fourteen stories high, built on a hill; therefore the walls are not perpendicular to the plane of the hill, but to the base of it, and the walls are not parallel to each other, for the reasons aforesaid.

- 35. In China (or any other places whose inhabitants stand near the sea) strangers looking in it must see them as though their heads were downard, by the refracted vision. Or, China being situated almost in opposite meridians to us, and there, to strangers in geography, to tell them there are people walking with their feet towards ours, they will ask (according to the appearance of the thing to them), "Do they then walk on their heads?" for our own are uppermost, and their heads must be under our feet. Then whereas the globe being round, all our heads are next to heaven, and feet next the earth, and no upper nor under on the globe, any more then a wheel in motion.
- 36. The places are said to be "of the earth," not "upon the earth," for latitude and longitude are reckoned on the surface of the globe only; so the axis of the earth, or any other imaginary line, being more than 7,000 Italian miles, will not only answer this Paradox, but instead ten he had said twenty, it would have been within the probability of the demand.
- The two places are not meant on the surface of the earth, as 37. you may perceive by the word " of " (and not "upon") so the places will be so near the center of the earth as two lines supposed to come, one from no degree of latitude, and the other from sixty degrees of latitude, and to meet in the center, may approach within the distance of sixty Italian miles. Or, if the places must be on the globe of the earth, we must distinguish between latitude when applied to a country, and when applied to a city; the last is the distance of that city from the equator, north or south, the first is only the breadth of a country, Thus, the two countries may be Italy and Gerfrom east to west. many, which lie under the same degree of longitude: the breadth, or latitude, of Germany is said to be 510 miles, and the breadth, or latitude, of Italy is said to be 134 miles. Their difference of breadth, or latitude, is 376 miles, or more than sixty degrees; and yet, Italy is not 60 miles distant from Germany, for they are parted but by the Alps.
- 38. As in the last Paradox, so in in this, the longitude of a city is its distance east or west from the first meridian; but the longitude, or length, of a country is its distance from north to south. Thus, suppose the Isle of St. Thomas, whose longitude, or length, is not more

than a degree and a half, and the country of Æthiopia Exterior, which is more than ninety degrees long, reckoning its length down from Nubia to the Cape of Good Hope, and up all along the coast of Zanguebar; wherefore, the difference of longitude, or length, may be said to be completely eighty-six and one-half degrees, and yet the true distance of the Isle of St. Thomas from the said country is not much more than a degree. Or, the places are not supposed on the surface of the earth, but near to the center, where the longitudes all coincide.

39. All places, though they differ both in longitude and latitude, at what distance soever, with respect to either of the Poles, bear upon the same point of the compass, or they may be in the same spiral rumb, else understood as in the earth and not upon it. For to an eye situated under the {north} Pole, all places, however situated, will bear

on the {south north} Point of the compass, because every azimuth is a meridan, and the pole and zenith coincide as aforesaid.

- 40. By an artificial day is meant from sun-rising to sun-setting. Now beyond the Polar Circles, and nearer to the Poles, the days are increased from 24 hours to six months, without the sun setting under the Poles, in which time a person may travel above 4,000 miles and travel only a mile an hour one with another. Or, suppose the three places to be in Sweden, Norway, and Muscovy, where their day is about two months long near the summer solstice, let the fourth place be equidistant from the other three. Now if the sides of an equilateral triangle be 1,000 miles, the radius of its circumscribing circle will be 577 miles, and if a man travels but 10 miles a day, he may readily travel from the center of the triangle to any of those three places in one such day.
- 41. The oblate spheroidal figure of the earth may cause such a difference. Or, suppose London, Paris, and Bourbon, all under the same brazen meridian, equally different in lattitude; yet the distance of London from Paris will exceed the distance of Bourbon from Paris, by near 100 miles, because London is about two degrees westerly of Paris, whereas Bourbon and Paris are in the same longitude, and consequently nearer by almost two degrees.
- 42. If any two places be in the same parallel of latitude, respecting the rumb, the first may and must bear off from the second east and west, and yet the second respecting the angle of position, or the bear ing of one place from the zenith of the other, on the globe, may be far short of being due west, as Lisbon in Portugal, and Smyrna in Natolia, are in the same parallel of latititude, being in the thirty-ninth degree, and therefore by the rumb, they bear east and west. But on the globe Smyrna bears off from Lisbon, seventy-five degrees north east, and Lisbon bears off from the zenith of Smyrna eighty degrees

south-west, which is evident from the globe and circle sailing.

Note. A rumb line makes equal angles with all meridians on the globe; and an equal part thereof altereth the latitude equally. But the circle of position makes unequal angles, being greater angles with all other meridians than with that from which it was drawn.

- 43. By "European Island," may be meant either end of it, as Iceland, whose north part thereof used to be set above the Artcic Circle, but now is below it, and nearer the east. Or, the Island itself; then it must mean some floating island as Boethius tells us, there is one in Lomond, the largest lake in Scotland, which also the ingenious author mentions as one of the rare natural objects of Scotland, in which lake are fishes without fins and the lake is frequently tempestuous in a calm. Or, any island whose north-easterly part is overflowed by the sea. This will alter both its latitude and longitude.
- 44. The place may be some coal-pit, well, deep cave, or high chimney, or Dr. Hally's Royal Observatory; such as Tycho had at Denmark, which was a deep well or dungeon, beset with looking-glasses, where he set and observed the stars at all seasons.
 - 45. Nor 24 hours neither, if the voyage be performed on the globe and the time be measured by an hour index. Or, if it mean the tides rolling between those two places. Or, because one may pass from France to Italy by land, and the sailing between Great Britain and France, also Italy and Sicily, is not more than 24 hours. Or, if by 24 hours be meant the natural day under the Poles, which is a whole year, this voyage may be performed more than once in that time. Or, lastly, the difference between the Julian and Gregorian accounts being 11 days, whereunto add another, which makes 12, a time sufficient for such a voyage, provided you have, also, a good wind, a light frigate, and proper instruments. This may be easily demonstrated by the terrestrial globe, on whose horizon both accounts are laid down.

"These are," the author adds, "the chief paradoxical positions in matters of geography, which mainly depend on a thorough knowledge of the globe; and though it will be highly probable that they will appear to some as the greatest of fables, yet we may boldy affirm that they are not only equally certain, with the aforesaid theorems, but also we are well assured that there is no mathematical demonstration of Euclid more infallibly true in itself, than is every one of them."

Howbeit, lest some of the forgoing solutions should not answer the dignity of this encomium or character, hear what the same ingenious author, who doubtless knew his own sense best, acknowledges in his preface:

"If therefore these Paradoxes above-montioned, shall obtain the end proposed (the arousing of the Mind to think), it matters the less if some of them upon strict inquiry, should be found to consist of equivocal terms, or, perhaps, prove little more than a quibble at the bottom."

To which I subjoin, if any of the preceding answers seem not sufficient, or satisfactory, I desire our author's end may be still pursued. May it rouse the minds of my judicious readers to think, and offer a better reason; according to the saying of the poet, with which I conclude these solutions.

"Si quid novesti rectlus istis, Candidus imperti ; si non, bis utere mecum."

This chapter concludes the Geographical Paradoxes. While we think some of the solutions are strained, they may yet still lead to more tenable solutions, and serve as thought for hours of diversion.

Mugwump. This peculiar term bids fair to become seated among our American colloquialisms. It is however not so recent in origin as I generally supposed; it is claimed that Isaac H. Bromley, when editor of the Norwich Bulletin, applied the epithet to a brother editor during the presidential canvass of Abraham Lincoln, twenty-four years ago. No definition was given of the meaning of the term, but from the connection in which it was used it is inferred that a mugwump is a pretender in politics; an egotistical, fussy busybody who accomplishes nothing; a peddler of tittle-tattle, imagining it to be news; a humbug.

Subsequently Mr. Bromley used the term in his writings in the papers of Norwich, Hartford, and New York, to which he contributed.

Thinking this word might be an old English term revived, I have searched for it in Johnson's, Walker's, and Bailey's Dictionaries, but it does not there occur. Neither is it in the Slang Dictionary, nor the Imperial Dictionary.

H. C. BOLTON.

ORIGIN OF "CHARLATAN." (p. 389.) The common derivation (see, for instance, Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary) is correct, viz. from ciarlatano, which is from "ciarlare" (pronounced shar-lah-ré), to prate or chatter; hence a chattering or grabbing quack, or pretender to science.

PRIGGLES, San Francisco, Cal.

Nova Zembla. (p. 414.) Zembla, Zemlia, Zemlya, is a Russsian word meaning Land or Country; and Nova Zembla is simply "New Land."

PRIGGLES.

PLACER GROUND. ground where placer mining can be done, i. e. where gold can be obtained in digging up the earth and washing it for the gold. Gulch, a ravine; Ranch, a farm; Lode, a mineral vein in the rock.

PRIGGLES.

BULLFROG BATTLES have been known and witnessed by persons of Many years ago when the town of Windham, undoubted veracity. Vermont, was newly settled, there came a very dry season. There are two quite large ponds in the town, separated by an intervening strip of land of considerable extent. Each of these ponds was once occupied by a large community of frogs. The smaller pond became dry, as did the brooks which fed it; and the frogs started in a body for the lower and larger body of water. The frogs in the larger pond must have known of this movement, for they met the army from the upper pond, now dry, and engaged in a fierce and long continued battle, The hideous croaking of the frogs, during the fight, alarmed the inhabitants, who at first supposed it to proceed from the Indians; but on cautiously approaching, well armed, near the spot, they beheld the strange spectacle of fighting frogs. The battle raged for twenty-four hours, covering much ground with dead frogs; which later, the inhabitants, fearing the noxious effluviums, gathered and buried. count was related by a witness of the combat. County Bank in commemoration of this event issued one-dollar bills, bearing a vignette representing bullfrogs fighting.

Another similar fight was witnessed in Jefferson, Maine. The summer of 1840 was memorable for one of the severest of droughts on record in New England. In Jefferson, there was at that time a large meadow generally covered, more or less, by water; but that season the water dried away, except in a small pool where several hundred A gentleman passing with two companions, was frogs had collected. attracted to the spot by the unusual croaking of frogs, and calling his friends, the three witnessed the strange sight of a real frog fight, in which all the frogs of the pool seemed to be engaged. In this warfare, frog clenched with frog, and one or the other was squeezed to death Two would sit opposite each other for a moin the deadly grasp. ment, and then spring together; and the one that succeeded in getting his fore-feet beneath those of his antagonist, was sure to hug him It is very probable that one of the parties in this contest came from some other pool in the meadow; but which party gained the victory is unknown as they were all seemingly of one species. The fight was so much like that mentioned as occurring in Windham, Vermont, that there is no doubt but that such battles have occurred.

J. W. MOORE.

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Notes on Bibles. VII.

The following is a very full catalogue of the various names and appellations applied to the Apocalypse, or Book of Revelation, found in ancient writings, both sacred and profane. The collection was made by the late Dr. A. Kenealy of London, and has never, to our knowledge, been before published in this country :

Ambres, The Book of Hermes, Ancile, The Book of the Lord, Arcas, Awen. Awen a Gwybodeu, Book of the Ancient Kiranids, Book of Phre Suphis, Cadeirriath, Chodesh, Cyceon, Divine Traditions, Eden Apples, Hassearab (Issa-Ar-Ab, or Issa, Kio, or Kao, Rirani, Kurbeia, Menu-Kharid, Ophion, Orion, Pazend, Pren-Puraur, Sleipner, Sofhi, Soma-dit-ya-Soosa Achariya,

Abiedhurma,

Tam-Tam,

The Abyss,

Tao Amoxtli.

Waters of Immortality,

The Altar of the Sun,

The Ark of the Covenant,

The Arrows of Hercules,

The Ancient Creed,

Waters of Awen, or Inspiration, The Alphabet of the Messengers, The Bones of the Cumæn Sibyl,

The Book of Might, The Book of Perfection, The Book of Pheryllt, The Book of Revelation, The Book of the Right Road, The Book of Thammuz, The Branch of Fire, The Cloak of Stars, The Code of God, The Golden Apples, The Golden Apple Tree, the Lion, and Abthe Father), The Golden Apples of the Hesperides, The Goblet of the Holy Table, The Golden Ancile, The Golden Bowl The Golden Column, The Golden Epitome, The Golden Fleece, The Golden Napkin of Ceres, The Golden Napkin or Cloth, The Holy Tradition, The Horses of Pelops, The Horses of Rhesus, The Incantations of Medea, The Ineffable, The Labyrinth, The Lamb with Two Tongues, The Language of the Chair, The Lion's Skin, The Mystic Song, The Mythos of the Phenix, The Oak of Dodona, The Olive Branch,

The Book of Adam,

The Oracles of the Dragon, The Pillar fo Ach-Icarus, The Pillars of Atlas. The Pillars of Heaven. The Pillars of Hercules, The Prophecy of Cham, The Ring of Solomon. The Rock. The Sacred Discourse, The Sacred Writing, The Sapphire Girdle. The Septre, The Secret of Menu-Taur, The Secret Ritual, The Shield of Salvation, The Sibylline Book, The Silver Wheel, The Spear, The Sphinx. The Staff.

The Statute of Minerva, The Starry Song, The Sun of the Night, The Table. The Table of Emerald, The Tablet of the Sun, The Talisman, The Testament, The Theogony, The Tree. The Tree of Frankincense, The Tree of Life, The Tree of Pure Gold, The Tripod of Pelops, The Two-Headed Lamb, The Writings of the Angels, The Writings of the Gods, The Writings of Prydian, The Writings of the Sun. The Apocalypse.

The Hagiographa is the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament — being the Books of Ruth, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Songs, Lamentations, and Daniel.

The names of the three shepherds who saw "the star in the east" were Caspar, Milchior, and Balthasar.

The Rabbins say that the names of the three angels that Abraham entertained were Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael, because the numerical value of the words—" and lo! three men" Genesis XVIII, 2—is the same as "these are Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael."

If the italic words are omitted from Psalm 11, 8, the verse will read the contrary meaning to what it now promises.

The leading article of the London Quarterly Review for January, 1882, says the Gospel of Luk'e contains exactly 19,941 words.

The three Hebrew letters Aleph, Mem, and Shin are called the "three mothers," because the stand for air, water, and fire, the two former being initials of the Hebrew words for air and water, and the latter the final of the Hebrew for fire word.

Ephesians III, 18, Paul says "Ti to platos, kai mekos, kai bathos, kai hypsos." "Quae latitudo, et longitudo, et profunditas, et sublimitas." "What is the breadth, and length, and depth and height."

ANSWERS.

"T is greatly wise to talk with our past hours, And ask them, what report?"—Young.

TALKING BIRDS. (p. 400.) Provided the Editor of NOTES AND QUERIES has no objections to inquirers answering their own inquiries, I can reply to my query concerning talking birds, having quite accidentally met with particulars since the publication of the query.

As is well known the parrots are foremost among talking birds; these include macaws (inferior talkers), grey parrots (loquacious and articulating most distinctly), paroquets, or parrakeets, and cockatoos (poor talkers). Besides these a number of British birds can be more or less readily taught to imitate the human voice; the starling is said to be very docile and can easily be taught to repeat short phrases and to whistle tunes with accuracy; the raven; the jay which excels in speaking harsh words and in imitation of sounds like the squeak of a saw, the cry of cats, etc.; the jackdaw, loquacious and easily taught; and the magpie which speaks in tones too shrill and sharp to fairly represent the human voice. The notion that slitting the tongues of birds enables them to talk is a fallacy.

H. C. Bolton.

THE MOVING CAR AND THE SUN. (p. 125.) When a car moves due east or west in the southern hemisphere the sun must shine in the window on the north side.

H. C. Bolton.

FORMATION OF ICE. (p. 182.) When water freezes in natural ponds and streams, ice forms on the surface owing to its lesser specific gravity. With the aid of artificial cold and under constraint, water does not necessarily freeze on the surface. In preparing for experiments with hot ice the surface freezes last.

H. C. Bolton.

FROSTWORK ON WINDOWS. (p. 222.) The frostwork on our window panes results from the freezing of moisture contained in the air of the room. Its beauty is undoubtedly due to the property of water freezing in forms belonging to the hexagonal system of crystallization. For particulars as to the crystalline systems consult any elementary mineralogy or an encyclopædia. The supposed resemblance to vegetation is in part fanciful, though esthetically not to be denied. Manganese oxide also crystallizes on the surface of stones in arborescent forms, producing so-called dendrites

H. C. Bolton.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

a. "O, you, whoever you may be, compassionate souls who shall find these two bodies united, know that we loved each other with the most ardent affection, and that we have perished together, that we may be eternally united. Know, compassonate souls, that our last desire is, that you shall place us, united as we are, in the same grave. Man should not separate those whom death has joined.

(Signed) FLORINE, GOYON."

I want to know who these two persons were, how they were united, and when their death occurred.

H. H. SACKETT.

- b. Will some reader give an explanation of a "triangular compass," also a "prismatic compass?" J. J. J.
- c. "Zounds, interjection. [Contracted from God's wounds.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder."—Webster's Dictionary. What is meant by "God's wounds?"
 - d. What international questions were decided by the war of 1812?

 J. J. J.
 - e. What is the word method of teaching children to read?

 EUNICE.
- f. A commentary on the New Testament quotes the following, saying it is from an English poet. What poet, and name the title of the poem?

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting,
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But in clouds of glory do we come
From our God who is our home."

G. S. CLARK.

g. In a work on the New Testament we read of a Book called "Y-King," or the "Book of Y," ascribed to Fo a Scythian of Cataia, What is the general contents or import of this production?

G. S. CLARK.

h. The Roman poet Ovid has a reference to "the tenth wave' as being the most violent and perilous, as follows:

"The wave, of all most dangerous near the shore, Behind the ninth it rolls, the eleventh before."

Why did they so consider it?

W. H. Y.

i. Is there any statistical proof from mortuary tables, or from physical views, that the "great climaterical year,"—age of 63—is fraught with more disease and deaths, than other years previous crubsequent to that age?

J. Payson Shields.

Incidents and Reminiscences.

[INTRODUCTION - I could scarcely have hoped when I undertook the task of calling to mind the following incidents, many of which were related to me by my honored and historical mother, whose retentive memory and conversational powers made her doubly agreeable to all who came within the scope agreeable to all who came which the scope of her acquaintance and company. Very few excelled her in these rare qualifications. Also, I am indebted to my to my venerated uncle Thomas Wallcott, Esq., Boston's celebrated antiquarian. It is all of seventy-four years (1810-12) since I listened to these reminiscences as they fell from their lips. The ostensible ob-ject I have in view of compiling this book ject I have in view or compiling this book of manuscripts containing the incidents from which these arr taken, is to transmit for the gratification of my children and grandchildren, some of the incidents, customs, facts, oddities which actually transpired in and oddines—not a few in our own family and some of a more modern date. reading in our own family was to me a great inducement to present them with subject-matter growing out of our own circle, which might prove both useful and interesting. Our infant children are first entertained by their mothers with "Mother Goose" stories, and other rhymes like "Little Jack Horner, sitting in the corner," etc. In boyhood, he is fascinated with "Robinson Crusoe," "Arabian Nights," "Munchausen," "Sinbad the Sailor," etc. Further along if morally and religiously inclined, they read "Pilgrims Progress," "Hierogliphic Bible," "Story of Joseph," "Daniel in the Lions' Den," "Baalim (Balaam) and his Ass," and "Children in the Fiery Furnace." In manbood, they read history, travels, voyages, biography, narratives, etc. In old age they read the Bible, essays, lives of holy men and women, martrys, etc. How far I have obtained the object aimed at, I leave for them that come afterwards to judge of its merits.—C. J. S.] might prove both useful and interesting. Our afterwards to judge of its merits .- C. J. S.]

SLAVES. BOSTON, 1775. My grandfather owned fourteen slaves. Thirteen men, all mechanics, and one female, Dinah. anchor-maker to King George III, on the West India Station, where he died. In settling his estate, grandmother gave them all their freedom! They all accepted it except Dinah. She proposed to stay at so good a home the remainder of her life, which privilege was granted by my indulgent grandmother. I well remember her (my grandmother's) kind embraces, daily on her kness, calling me Flax, for my white locks. Many a good meal have I ate at her table, as she preferred to room and eat alone which was granted.

INDIAN SCHOOLS. In or about the year 1769, a number of pious and philanthropic

persons conceived the idea of christianizing and educating the Indians of the New England States. Among the number, I am proud to say, was my estimable grandmother Wallcott. In addition to a subscription of £200 (\$1000), she took seven natives to teach them their A-B-C's and Abs; after which they were returnable to the parent school. Lord Dartmouth was the largest donor, and hence the enterprise took his name; but for some reason it failed in its aim, and white scholars being admitted, it soon took its stand among the higher order of seminaries, and in the year 1769 as Dartmouth College! Thus this good and holy woman became one of its founders. She afterwards gave her son Thomas Wallcott a collegiate education at the same institution. My grandmother had the principal charge of the Indian boys. She told me they used to say, "Missee Lucy, give me so' big beer." She said, true to the Indian propensity, they loved any drink that had snap to it in preference to water.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY. In or about the year 1761, a slave-ship arrived in Boston Harbor with a cargo of slaves. As I have before stated in these pages, slavery existed in the North, whose sense of right and justice, however, forbade the perpetuation of it, and it was present in grandfather's family. So it was found in other branches of it. Mother told me of a Mr. Wheatley, who married an aunt of mine, whom I have heard her make honorable mention of. On a certain occasion while looking over her time-honored books, I found a volume ascribed to Phillis Wheatley, embellished with a likeness of a female African. I asked mother who she was, when she gave me the following history:

Aunt Wheatley was in want of a domestic. On hearing of the arrival of a slave-ship she went on board to purchase. In looking through the ship's company of living freight, her attention was drawn to that of a slender frail female child crouched down upon the ship's deck. This at once enlisted her sympathies. Mrs. Wheatley was one of those women who was cast in a fine mould so to speak; she was all soul! Although she could, agreeably to the times, buy and own human beings, yet she could treat them as such, and not as cattle. Owing to the frailty of the child she procured

her for a trifle, as the captain had fears of her dropping off on his hands by death, without emolument. Mrs. Wheatley at once set herself about reinstating the health and constitution of the child. First of all she must have a name. She gave her that of Phillis, and as was the custom, they took that of the owner as an affix. Thus she became known as Phillis Wheatley. Here she was, ignorant of the English language, which must be learned; and aunt thought, aside from the southern rule, that she must educate her. Thus they became at once teacher and pupil. She proved very tractable, and made great proficiency. As soon as she could read well she began to make rhymes, so that step by step she showed a genius for composition. Aunt being an educated lady appreciated her talent and gave Phillis full scope for her genius. The result was she became a favorite, not only to the family, but of literary men and women of those times. Aunt clothed her in good apparel and made her an inmate of the sitting-room; yet Phillis had the good sence to withdraw always when company came, unless particularly desired to remain, as some often came to have an interview with her. Her poems were published both here and in England, which country she visited in 1774, and was cordially received by persons of high distinction. In mother's volume there was a correct likeness of Phillis. After the decease of Mrs Wheatley, she married, which proved an important affair, for up to the time of her marriage she had lived a life of ease and it is very probable that she was not accustomed to domestic duties. In New York, March 25, 1866, in a fruitless search to obtain a copy of her poems, I learned a stray copy brought \$15 under the hammer. That of my mother's cost perhaps 25 cents-the same edition. In Boston, September 1, 1866, I found one other copy, same edition, (English) at the price of \$12.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TEA, DEC. 16, 1772. At the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, grandmother, aided by mother, dressed up uncle Benjamin in the costume of a Mohawk Indian, clubbing his hair at the top of his head, painting his face, as one of the number for its destruction. On his way home, he unbuckled his shoes and emptied out the tea that had gathered there, on the hearth. Grandmother said to mother: "Lucy, sweep the tea into the fire and put the teapot in

the dish-closet; and there it must remain until the quarrel of their price on a pound of tea is settled." And there it remained during the Revolution, seven years. Such were the women of those days, and which is the blood that flows in my veins. While on a visit in Boston, in September, 1866, making a search for Phillis Wheatley's poems, I went to the Massachusetts Historical Society to obtain information relative to the same. My eve rested on a description of the tea affair. I quote from the same volume: "There were 342 chests of the abhorred article, now termed the Fetters and Chains of Liberty." "Bosten, October 3, 1744. Mr. J. W. was compelled to sign a confession under the liberty pole with his hat off, for selling tea, and to promise that he would do so no more."

BRITISH SACRILEGE, 1774. When the British had possession of Boston, they converted the Old South Church (Congregational) into a military riding school, by removing the pews and carting in tan, which they obtained at my great uncle, Christopher Marshall's (grandmother's brother) tan-yard in the rear of the Church, in Water street, carting the tan up Spring Lane. I entered my apprenticeship in the tailoring business in 1811, then sixteen years of age, at the corner of Spring Lane and Water street, thirty-five years after, a little above the tan-yard. Having been sent to my uncle's on an errand when quite young, I have a faint recollection of seeing in the large back-grounds, deep holes, and something red in them, but could not comprehend what it was; but I can now understand that it was vats of tan. In connection with the above I recollect, while an apprentice, of hearing it stated in the shop, that in digging for a sewer at the corner of Water and Congress streets, that they came down on the hull of a lighter, with about a foot thick of good hemlock bark in her hull, supposed to have bilged and sunk. I have heard that quite a large creek made up as far as Congress street, of sufficient depth at high water to admit small craft. I therefore came to the conclusion that this vessel was owned by, or in the employ of uncle Christopher Marshall.

FANEUIL HALL. At the time of the meeting of the citizens of Boston at Faneuil Hall, grandmother Wallcott sent mother, then ten years old, to the Hall, with instructions to creep up stairs and go lightly along the gal-

lery and overhear their deliberations, (so iutense was the feeling even among the women). and report to her. Mother told this to me at a time when we were in the Hall, showing the spot where she squatted down; also who was the moderator, and who were the speakers. These I fail to remember. Very probable, however, they were John Hancock, Samuel Adams, James Otis, Timothy Pickering, and a host of other members of the meeting. I remember the name of Clark as moderator, and she imitated his peculiar squeaking voice. In 1865, in company with my daughter and granddaughter, in the same Hall, and very near the same spot, directly in front of the portrait of Gen. Washington (by Mr. Stewart) I related the event as a family incident.

SEWING CIRCLE, 1775. Grandmother and mother were among those zealous patriotic women, in those times which tried men's souls. Besides sending her three sons to the war, Benjamin as captain of militia, Christopher as aid-de-camp, and Thomas as commissary of army-rolls in Washington's Cambridge army, they joined a society of ladies in Boston, styled the "Daughters of Liberty." They made riflemen's frocks, spatterdashes for the cavalry, shirts and gaiters for the infantry, all free of expense to the government.

EVACUATION OF BOSTON, 1776. Gen. Washington entered Boston after Lord Howe evacuated, March 17th, grandmother sent her niece, Mrs. Dorcas Kerr, to the Province House, Washington's headquarters, with her compliments, desiring to know where he intended to worship on that day (Sunday). Placing his strong hand on the crown of her head (she being a child) replied: "At the Brattle - Street Church, my dear, tell lady Wallcott;" and this cousin told me thirty years after, that whenever she adverted to the circumstances, she fancied she could feel the firm grasp of his fingers. In conversation with Brother Kent, in the summer of 1865, in August, talking over the events of old times, among other subjects he mentioned that Dorcas told him the same circumstance While in Hoston sight-seeing with my daugh. ter and granddaughter, I took them to Brattle street and showed them the spot hard embedded in the brick tower of the church, as one of the historic relics of those eventful days. This cannon-shot was sent by the British Artillery stationed on Roxbury Heights in Norfolk county, Mass.

INCIDENT OF THE EVACUATION, 1776 .-Owing to the precipitate manner Lord Howe left Boston, hundreds of British soldiers dodged into lanes and alleys, and hid in hay lofts and out-houses, intending to be left behind. In the melee they left behind the most of their effects. Graudmother's two maiden sisters owned the Indian Queen's Tavern at that time, just above the Province, Cornhill, (now Washington street), a few doors north of the Old South Church. Lord Howe quartered his staff at this tavern, and stabled his and their horses at the same place, paying no rent to my aunts for the same. Aunts Mary and Ann Marshall applied in person to Gen. Washington at the Province House, (then Washington's headquarters), stating that the British had occupied their premises since Howe shut up Boston, r.nt free, and left all their equipage. "What can you do for us, General?" "Tell your brother, Col. Marshshall, to sell off all and pay over to you forthwith," was his laconic reply.

NEW LIGHTS AND RED DRESS, 1776. There flourished in the days of the Revolution a divine by the name of Matthew Byles, pastor of the Old Brick, so called. It stood at the corner of Cornhill and Court street, directly opposite the Old State House. I just remember going to that Church with some member of our family, and having my attention drawn to the beautiful ceiling overhead. It represented some scene from Scripture, as there were angels at full length, and cherubs showing their heads and the tip of their wings amid the clouds; a beautiful sky and heavy clouds all around. It was the first and last picture of such magnitude I ever saw. I have fancied the idea as representing the birth of the Savior, as Dr. Watts beautifully expresses it :

> "Hark! the herald angels sing; Glory to the new-born King; Peace on earth and mercy mild; God and sinners reconciled!"

But what of Dr. Byles? Mother said he was proverbial for his jests and witticisms. I will give specimens of them. A religious sect had sprung up in England and a few had immigrated to the colonies. They called themselves "New Lights." The town of Boston had ordered from England three hundred street lamps. When Mr. Byles had heard of their arrival by ship, he went on 'change amongst the merchants, who were always boring (rallying) him-in order to draw

him out. One merchant said to him: "What news, friend Byles?" "Bless me," said he, "bad news, bad news." "Indeed!" said the merchant, "pray, tell us." "England has sent over three hundred 'New Lights' to be hung in irons at the corners of the atreets!" said Byles. There he left them and the subject. The next day he appeared on 'change again, and being interrogated as to the facts, answered: "O! I only referred to the three hundred street lamps ordered by the town." The gentlemen were sold.

On another occasion whilst the colonists were petitioning the King and Parliament for more lenient laws and less taxation, a transport arrived with troops. Byles, on hearing of it, said to the people gathered in State street: "Gentlemen, we have been petitioning Parliament for redress and they have sent us Red Dress!" the uniform of the British army being scarlet cloth. But mother said the most ludicrous ot all was at church on a baptismal occasion. When the child was presented by the father, be gave the name of "John Cobb." Byles reached over and whispered: "Add Webb, then it will be Cobweb."

LECTURES FOR THE POOR, 1784. Grand-mother established a course of lectures in High street, Boston, especially that "the poor [might] have the gospel preached to them."—[Matthew XI, 5.] The Thursday evening lectures were sustained a long time, expressly for the poor. How well do I remember the long benches piled up in the long space-way.

and the helping hand I gave in my youthful Way to set them in order on lecture evenings. The following-named divines officiated alternately, mother said:

Drs. Hopkins and Channing, (while the latter remained orthodox), both of the Federalstreet Church; Dr. Eckly, of the Old South Clurch; Dr. Lothrop, of the Middle-street Church; Dr. Kirkland of the New South Church, Summer street, subsequently President of Harvard University; 1r. Buckminster, of Brattle-street Church; and Dr. Baldwin of the Hanover-street Baptist Church.

Doubtless many souls were brought to a knowledge of the truth through the influence of the Holy Spirit, from the teachings of these holy men and the humble way in which they were reached. "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled."—[Matthew Y, 6.]

BOSTON MITE SOCIETY, 1790. Grandmother Wollcott was the founder of the Boston Mite Society, on this wise: At a social gathering at Deacon John Simpkins of the Old South Church, Cornhill, she asked the question: "Why a society could not be formed to do good among the poor, by each member contributing one cent per week?" And suiting the action to the word, she paid down fifty-two cents in advance, as did the rest and thus the benevolent and charitable Boston Cent Society was established. They subsequently met and organized by electing a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and board of directors.

Canadian Rebellion. Col. Van Schultz, a Polish officer, with about 400 followers, landed at the windmill, below Prescott, on Nov. 11, 1838, and in the adjoining houses, all stone buildings, he strongly fortified himself, and held the position until the 16th, when he capitulated after some severe fighting. On the British side, Col. Dundas, of the 83d Regiment, lost two officers and six men, and had three officers and thirty-nine men wounded. The Canadian sympathizers lost about 150 killed and wounded, while Van Schultz and the most of his followers were made prisoners, and later the leader and the officers under him were tried at Kingston, and hung at Fort Henry. The Van Schultz party had an iron six-pounder American gun stolen from one of the United States arsenals by the sympathizers with the Canadian rebels, which may now be examined at the military museum hall in Ottawa, with its history engraved upon its face.

J. W. Moore.

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THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLER, (N. Y.) Published in the interests of Booksellers, Stationers, and Newselcalers, by the American News Company. Subscription price, 82.50 a year, payable in advance. Semi-monthly in quarto form, at 39 and 41 Chambers Street, New York City. Contains lists of new books, correspondence on the book trade, both domestic and foreign; reviews of books, books wanted, the stationery trade, etc.

THE BOOKMART. A Monthly Magazine devoted to Literary and Library Intelligence, and for the intrividual interests of the public in the putchase, exchange, or sale of books, Old, Fine, Rare, Searce and out-of-theway, both American and Foreign. Published monthly, by Bookmart Publishing Company. Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A. Subscription price, United States and Canada, \$1.00; Foreign, 5s, per year. Commenced April, 1883. Contains lists of books for sale, books wanted, time and place of book auction sales, latest atalogues issued, prices of rare books, reviews, and many other matters relating to the book trade, and book collectors.

DREAM INVESTIGATOR AND ONEIRO CRITICA. By James Monroe, Peoria, III-A monthly journal devoted to mental philosophy, science, religion, self-improvement, and general reform; but chiefly to mental philosophy as manifested through dreams. Edited and published by James Monroe, Peroria, III., at \$1.00 a year in advance, or at the same rate for a shorter time. Single numbers 10 cents, Commenced January, 1884.

THE BAY STATE MONTHLY. A new Massachusefts. Magazine devoted to the liter-sture, instory, biography, and state Progress of Massachusetts. Conducted and published by J. N. and J. V. McCluttock, at \$3.00 a year; single number, 30 cents. Monthly, 64 pages each, containing a steel engineering, a partrait of some distinguished son of the state, and articles of historic interest and value. Address 31 Milk Street, Room 46. Boston, Mass.

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NEW CHURCH INDEPENDENT AND MONTHLY REVIEW. Published by Weller & Son, 144 Thirty-Seventh St., Chicago, Ill. Terms, \$2.10 a year. The New Church is not a Sect, but a New State of Life and Faith in the Christian Church, in which the Lord alone will be worshiped: The Word the Only Anthonity, and keeping the Commandments the Only Way of Life.

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THE THREE LINKS AND TRIANGLE. A journal devoted to the interests of Odd-Fellows in New England, and the pride of every member of the Frate inity, and indispensable to every brother who desires to keep posted as to the conditions and operations of the Order in New England — a first-class family magazine, of useful, entertaining, and instructive reading. Terms, \$4.00 a year. J. J. Lane & Co., publishers, 92 Main Street, Laconia, N. H.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SUITENCE OF HEALTH. A monthly devoted to the study of Man in his mental and physical relations. Also, devoted to the study of Haman Nature in all its phases, including Physiology, Ethnology, Physiognomy, Hygiene, and Rindred subjects. Terms, 82.00 a year. Fowler & Wells Co., 753 Broadway, New York.

THE HEALING VOICE. A monthly journal devoted to faith literature and the science of healing, with the sole object of proving to the world that a living tarth gives us a practical Christianity. The journal is dedicated to the Good of Humanity and the Glory of God, as it goes forth bearing the seal of peace on earth, good will to man. The preface says the journal is sent forth in very much the same manner that Noah sent forth the doveto see whether the waters of the world are abated. May it bring back to us the olive branch of hope. Commenced October, 1884 Published monthly at \$2.00 a year; single number, 25 cents. Address the editor, Mrs. A. J. Johnson, 200 West 59th St., New York.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. A monthly almanac and miscellany of astro-meteorology the celestial science of astrology, and the arts, sciences, and literature generally, containing horoscopes of eminent personages, and practical hints and salutary precepts founded on the zodiacl positions and configurations of the planetary bodies. By Reguins, Published by Grant & Co. Boston, Mass., at \$2.00 a year; single namber, 20 cents. Commenced October, 1884;

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AG 305 MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES & QUERIES

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IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

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DECEMBER, 1884.

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Publishers' Remarks.

With this number we send a complete Index to this magazine, Nosto 20 inclusive, to be bound in front of No. 1, for July, 1882.

The Index published with No. 10, is to be thrown away, as it was issued only for a temporary purpose as a balf-way help to the volume.

The covers are not Indexed, as they contain little of interest for preservation. The supplements are paged consecutively so they can be arranged and bound at the end if any one desires, or the supplements and covers can be thrown away.

Any regular subscribers who have failed to receive all the numbers to which they are entitled, can be supplied by addressing the publishers.

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The general plan of Volume I., in make-up and arrangement in three departments, has been substantially the same, though not always uni-Experience, however, has taught us where improvements can be Suggestions from several patrons have been received, considered and some of them will be adopted.

Volume II. will be published, and continuously paged from Volume I. Lithat all references will be easily turned to, and save a repetition of a bareviated words Vol. I." The brackets, inserted in the Queries, will be omitted, as they somewhat may the general appearence of the page.

Leading articles on some general subjects will take the lead, to be followed by Notes. There will be a larger number of Replies published, and a less number of Queries. More or less Queries will be replied to in the same issue, and sometimes several Queries under one head, similar to several articles among Notes in this double number. It is unnecessary to use so much valuable space with some Queries and wait several months for a response. We have received various Queries which are not appropriate for our columns, but all correspondence will receive respectful consideration.

We shall be pleased to receive \$1.00 and receipt all who have not remitted for the last 10 Nos, of this Volume of which this is the completion, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" Truth is the music of Heaven."-BOOK OF GOD.

VOL. II.

DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 30.

ANSWERS.

"Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours, And ask them, what report?"—Young.

TEN PERSECUTIONS. (p. 448, h.) Roswell Park's Pantology, page 146, 2d edition, says, "historians enumerate ten persecutions which the church underwent, before Christianity became the established religion of the Roman Empire. They were:

- 1. Under the emperer Nero, A. D. 64, who after setting fire to Rome, charged the same upon the Christians.
- 2. Under Domitian, in 95, who suspected the Christians of aiming at a new monarchy.
 - 3. Under Trajan, in 100-105, in behalf of the Pagan religion.
- 4. Under Aurelius Antoninus, about 177, most violently waged in Gaul (or France).
 - 5. Under Septimtus Severus, in 192-202.
 - 6. Under Maximinius, in 235.
- 7. Under Decius, in 249-250, which was general and extremely violent.
 - 8. Under Valerian, in 257.
 - 9. Under Aurelian, in 274.
 - 10. Under Dioclesian, in 303.

I. T. BRUCE.



AMERICAN INVENTIONS OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION. (p. 415.)
Opinions will differ as to the "American Inventions of world-wide reputation" which should be embraced in a list numbering "seventeen." Will the inquirer please state why this particular number is chosen rather than any other? It is easy to compile a much larger list, butto avoid occupying too much of your valuable space, I submit, Mr. Editor, the following list of "seventeen American inventions of world-wide reputation," assuming that the term "inventions" may in clude "discoveries." They are arranged in chronological order.

Invention.	Author.	Date.
Cotton gin,	Eli Whitney,	1793.
Steam navigation,	Robert Fulton,	1807.
Mowers and reapers,	McCormick,	с. 1831.
Caloric engine,	Ericsson,	1833.
Revolver,	Samuel Colt,	с. 1835.
Screw propeller,	Ericsson,	1836.
Electric telegraph,	S. F. B. Morse,	1837.
Carpet loom,	Bigelow,	1838.
Eccentric lathe,	H. Blanchard,	c. 1845 ?
Rotary printing press,	R. M. Hoe,	1846.
Anæsthesia,	Morton and Wells,	1846.
Sewing machine,	Elias Howe,	1847.
Vulcanizing rubber,	Goodyear,	1849.
Horseshoe machine,	Burden,	1857.
Machine gun,	Gatling,	1861.
Sand-blast process,	Tilghman,	1870.
Telephone,	Graham Bell,	1876.

Planing machines and grain elevators may also claim positions in the above list.

H. C. Bolton.

Marian Persecutions. (p. 432.) The "Marian persecutions" refer to the persecution of the Protestants by Queen Mary of England, 1553-1558, when 300 Protestants were put to death.

H. C. BOLTON.

AMERICAN CROCODILES. (p. 224.) Yes. The species of crocodile known as crocodilus acutus is found on the coast of Florida.

H. C. BOLTON.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS. (p. 150.) Both "STUDENT" and the "EDITOR" of N. AND Q. ask for information concerning the newly discovered chemical elements. Since the discovery of gallium in 1875 by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, a large number of supposed elementary substances has been announced, but of these only a few have been definitely substantiated. The following table giving the dates, names, sources, and discoverers of elementary bodies announced since 1875 can be relied upon as full and accurate. Those whose existence is now admitted by chemists are marked with an asterisk:

Date.	Name.	Source.	Discoverer.
1877,	Neptunium,	Columbite,	Hermann,
	Lavoesium,	Pyrite,	Prat,
4.6	Mosandrum,	Samarskite,	J. Lawrence Smith.
16	Davyum,	Platinum ores,	
1878,	"New earths,"	Unnamed mine	ral, Gerland.
4	"X,"	Gadolinite,	Soret.
	Philippium,	Samarskite,	Delafontaine,
44	Decipium,	**	46
66	* Ytterbium,	Gadolinite,	Marignac.
1879,	* Scandium,	4	Nilson.
"	Norwegium,	Gersdorffite,	Dahll,
44	Uralium,	Flatinum,	Guyard.
44	* Samarium,		coq de Boisbaudran.
44	Barcenium,	(Misapprehension),	
66	Thulium,	Gadolinite,	Cleve,
¢c.	Holmium,	"	61
66	Columbium,	Samarskite,	J. Lawrence Smith.
66	Rogerium,	**	
Ti.	Vesbium,	Lava,	Scaechi,
1880,	Comesium,		Kaemmerer.
16	Ya and Yb,	Gadolinite,	Marignac.
1881,	Actinium,	Zinc ores,	Phipson.
1882.	Didymium, B,	Gadolinite,	Cleve.
1884,	Idunium,	Vanadinite	Websky.

The complex mineral samarskite (formerly very rare, but now found in North Carolina,) gave rise to no less than six so-called elements, only one of which, is now generally accepted; gadolinite, a still rarer mineral, is credited with seven new elements, of which, two stand the test of time. Several of these so-called elements were still-born, the announcements of their births never having been accepted; such were lavoesium, davyum, uralium, vesbium, and actinium.

H. C. Bolton.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. (p. 432, m.) Bright's disease of the kidneys is named after the physician who first described the affection, Dr. Richard Bright, born in Bristol, England, in 1789, died in 1858. His original paper was entitled: "Original Researches into the Pathology of Diseases of the Kidneys."

Addison's Disease is named after Dr. Thomas Addison of London who first described it. The popular notion that Bright's Disease is named after the distinguished John Bright of England, and Addison's Disease after Joseph Addison, the eminent man of letters, is fallacious.

H. C. BOLTON.

Forerunners of Electric Telegraph. (p. 152.) The forerunners of the electric telegraph were very numerous. "AVERY" will find historical sketches of the growth of the electric telegraph in "Johnson's Universal," or "Appleton's American Cyclopædia." Also, in the last complete edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

H. C. BOLTON.

"Post CXX Annos Patebo." (p. 386.) As correctly stated at page 200 of Vol. I, of N. and Q., the tale of Christian Rosenereutz was beyond reasonable doubt a pure hoax by Johann Valentin Andreæ (not Andræ); and although so-called Rosicrucian societies may have existed since they had no such special and exceptional knowledge as they pretended. Same, as to references to Roesncreutz, at page 396, and his ever burning lamps, and the delusions of the good Mr. Hargrave Jennings, who had a swallow for marvels like a young robin's for worms.

Priggles.

MEANING OF THE NAME WASHINGTON. (p. 432. f.) In an "Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names," by William Arthur, M. A., New York, 1857, are found the following:

"Washington. Local. Originally Wessyngton, or De Wessyngton The name was taken from the place in England where the family originated; from weis, a wash, a creek setting in from the sea, the shallow part of a river; ing, a meadow or low ground; and ton, for dun, a hill or town—the town on the wash, or salt river, or creek."

Does Irving's "Washington" give origin and meaning of name as well as genealogy?

J. Q. A.

CARTON-PIERRE. (p. 447, i.) This is French for Statuary pasteboard. W. H. WEIGHTS OF THE BRAIN. (p. 432.) Among the results of examination of the brains of distinguished persons, the following names with occupations are given, and the weight of their brains are stated in ounces avoirdopois:

Turgeneff,	Russian novelist,	71. OZ
Schiller,	German poet,	63.
Abercrombie,	Scottish physician,	63.
Cuvier,	French author,	64.5
Abercrombie,	English general,	62.
Joachin,	(an imbecile,)	61.23
Dupuytren,	French anatomist,	62.5
	tington County, Ind.,	
Prof. Gcodsir,	ington county, man,	59-
Spurzheim,	German physician,	57.
Sir J. Y. Simpson,	Scottish physician,	55-
Lord Campbell,	British field-marshal,	54
Webster,	American statesman,	53.5
Agassiz,	Swiss naturalist,	53.5
Dr. Chalmers,	English divine,	53.4
Napoleon,	French general,	53.
DeMorgan,	English mathematician,	53.
Asseline,	French journalist.	52.7
Skobeleff,	Conqueror of Plevna,	51.8
Whewell,	English philosopher,	51.3
Hermann,	Cormon philologist	49.
	German philologist,	47.9
Hughes Bennett,	English physician,	47.
Gall,	Founder of phrenology,	42.25
Tiedmann,	German anatomist,	44.2
Hansmann,	Mineralogist,	42.
Gambetta,	Ex-Director of France,	40.9
Grote,	English historian,	39.75
William Budge harman hour farm	First and any buck titals and miles and	44.6

When living he was but four fact and one inch high, and weighed only 110 pounds.
 W. I. Brenizer.

THE LIMACON. (p. 432, h.) If a circle roll on the outer circumference of an equal fixed circle, any point on the radius of the moving circle will describe a limaçon. Or, if a secant be drawn through a fixed point on a circle and equal distances be laid off both ways on this secant from the other point where the secant cuts the circle, the locus is a limaçon.

W. H.

FOUL WEATHER JACK. (p. 446, g.) Commodore Byron (1723-1786) was noted for experience in foul weather. So also Sir John Norris, who died in 1746.

W. H.

Admission of the States. (p. 448. f.) That the admission of the States may be complete in one table, we have published those not asked for by "Sigma." They are taken from a work entitled "The Constitution of the United States," by W. Hickey, published in Philadelphia, in 1854. These are supplemented by those admitted since California, furnished by our correspondent "H. K. A."

Delaware,	Dec. 7, 1787	Mississippi,	Dec. 10 1817
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 12, 1787	Illinois,	Dec. 3, 1818
New Jersey,	Dec. 18, 1787	Alabama,	Dec. 14, 1819
Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788	Maine,	March 15, 1820
Connecticut,	Jan. 9, 1788	Missouri,	Aug. 10, 1821
Massachusetts,	Feb. 6, 1788	Arkansas,	June 15, 1836
Maryland,	April 28, 1788	Michigan,	Jan. 26, 1837
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788	Florida,	March 3, 1845
New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788	Texas,	Dec. 29, 1845
Virginia,	June 26, 1788	Wisconsin,	May 29, 1848
New York,	July 26, 1788	Iowa,	Dec. 28, 1846
North Carolina,	Nov. 21, 1789	California,	. Sept. 9, 1850
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1790	Minnesota,	May 11, 1858
Vermont,	March 4, 1791	Oregon,	Feb. 14, 1850
Kentucky,	June 1, 1792	Kansas,	Jan. 29, 1861
Tennessee,	June 1, 1796	West Virginia,	June 19, 1863
Ohio,	Nov. 29, 1802	Nevada,	Oct. 31, 1864
Louisiana,	April 8, 1812	Nebraska,	March 1, 1867
Indiania,	Dec. 11, 1816	Colorado,	Aug. 1, 1876

Turkey, the Country; Turkey, the Fowl. (p. 432, a.) In the 13th century a small tribe of Oguzian Tartars called Trukmenes or Turcomans (which signifies wanderers) inhabited the eastern coast of the Caspian sea. They were swarthy and smaller in size than the other Tartars. From this tribe is derived the name Turkey. One of this tribe was Othaman, or Osman I, surnamed Al-ghazi, "the conqueror," born. 1259, who was the founder of the Turkish power. From his name is derived Ottoman and Othman, which in Arabic is pronounced Oshman. From Osman (i. e. "the young bustard") is derived Osmanli, which is the Turkish word for Turk. When we say Turk we use a Persian word.

Turkeys (Meleagris gallo-pavo) were first introduced into Europe

about 1530. As they were strange birds they were hastily called Turkey-cocks and Turkey-hens, by which it was merely meant they were foreign. It must be remembered at that time Turkey was a vague term. In this way the word is used as an adjective to tell what kind of a fowl. Since then it has been used as a noun. In the same way the French called the bird poule d' Inde, (i. e. "hen of India), which has now become abbreviated to dinde, a turkey.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

WIZARD OF THE NORTH. (p. 432, c.) William A. Wheeler says, in his "Noted Names of Fiction," that this name was often given to Sir Walter Scott, in allusion to the extraordinary charm and descriptive power of his writings, which excited unbounded enthusiasm on their first appearance, and which still retain a large measure of their original popularity.

G. S. CLARK.

BOOK OF RIDDLES. (p 547, e.) The Book of Riddles is alluded to by Shakespeare in the Merry Wives of Windsor, Act I, Scene 1. It is mentioned by Laneham, 1575, and also in the English *Courier*, 1589; but the earliest edition of this popular collection now preserved is dated 1629. It is entitled:

The Booke of Merry Riddles, together with proper Questions and witty Proverbs to make pleasant pastime; no less usefull then behovefull for any yong man or child, to know if he be quick witted or no.

The following is the first riddle in this very rare work, and the solution: "Here beginneth the first Riddle:

Two legs sat upon three legs, and had one leg in her hand; then in came foure legs, and bare away one leg; then up starts two legs, and threw three legs at foure legs, and brought again the one leg.

Solution. That is, a woman with two legs sate on a stoole with three legs, and had a leg of mutton in her hand; then came a dog that had foure legs, and bore away the leg of mutton; then up started the woman, and threw the stoole with three legs at the dog with foure legs, and brought again the leg of mutton."

HERMES.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY. (p. 446, h.) This was a war among theologians, brought about by a sermon preached by Bishop Hoadley before George I, March 31, 1717, on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world."— John XVIII, 36.

W. H.

THE ILLUMINATI. (p. 448, l.) This is a name which has at different periods been borne by four different societies, the Alambrados in Spain, in the end of the 16th century; the Guerinets in France, about the year 1684, enthsiasts and visionaries; an association of Mystics in Belgium, in the latter half of the 18th century; and the Order of the Illuminati, which was founded at Ingolstadt on May, 1, 1776, and soon spread over almost all the Roman Catholic parts of Germany. It is this which is commonly meant when the name of Illuminati is employed. It owed its existence to Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law at Ingolstadt. Its object was to labor for the establishment of the dominion of reason and to promote religious and political enlightenment and emancipation. Religious dogmas and forms of worship were to be rejected, a system of deism was to be propogated, and also republican opinions. The leaders quarreled with one another and by two edicts, the last one issued March 2, 1784, the Order was suppressed.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Capital University, Columbus, O.

"WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL." (p. 96.) A thousand years ago the masses, the nobility, the poor and the rich, were wholly unacquainted with the mysteries of the alphabet and the pen. A few men known as clerks, who generally belonged to the priesthood, monopolized them as a special class of artists. They taught their business only to their seminaries, and apprentices. Beyond themselves and their few pupils, no one knew how to read and write, nor was it expected of the generality, any more than it would be nowadays that everybody should be a shoemaker or a lawyer. Kings did not even know how to sign their names, so that when they wanted to subscribe to a written contract, law, or treaty, which some clerk had drawn up for them, they would smear their right hand with ink, and slap it down on the parchment, saying "witness my hand." At a later date some genius devised the substitute of a seal, which was impressed instead of the hand. Every gentleman had a seal with a peculiar device Hence the sacramental words now in use, "witness my hand and seal," affixed to modern deeds, serves at least the purpose of reminding us af the Middle Ages.

A. P. SOUTHWICK.

Tour of the Chess Knight. (p. 397.) You do not adequately state the problem. It is to pass over the entire board touching each spot but once, beginning on any square and ending on any other of an opposite color. A good statement of Roget's system for this purpose is in the American Chess Magazine (1847, scarce however), where it is given by Mr. Knous, as taken from its original place of publication in the London and Edinbugh Philosophical Magazine, 1840. No doubt the same is in Haldeman's work, "Tour of a Chess Knight," which I have not seen.

PRIGGLES, San Francisco, Cal.

We will give an example here so that one can perform the tour on any checquered-board, or a square drawn for the purpose on paper can be used.

16	45	30	5	18	43	32	7
29	4	17	44	31	6	19	42
46	15	62	59	52	55	8	33
3	28	53	56	61	58	41	20
14	47	60	63	54	51	34	9
27	2	25	12	57	38	21	40
48	13	64	37	50	23	10	35
1	26	49	24	11	36	39	22

This solution is by D. Biddle, and is one where the circle is complete, the Knight returning to his first position. The designs are symmetrical when the tours are lined.

Some of the leading lights of the past who have taken a hand in these tours are Demoivre, Jacques Ozanam, Bertrand, Euler, Guyot, Robert Willis, Pratt, Scheidius, and George Walker.

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS. (p. 408.) "MR. SCHMIDT" is not quite right. The term Pilgrims, or Pilgrim Fathers means the first settlers of Plymouth colony whose theological character was very kindly and tolerant in comparison with that of their neighbors, the settlers of Massachusetts Bay who were Puritans, of like rigid belief and stern practice with their fellow Puritans in England.

PRIGGLES.

SIBYLLINE BOOKS. (p. 448, m.) The Sibilline Oracles are a collection of early Christian writings in Greek hexameter verse. Up to the present century only eight books were known. Angelo Mai has recently discovered, and restored from palimpsests, books XI, XII, XIII, and XIV. Books IX and X are still wanting, and there may be also others in existence. Servius, in the 5th century, mentions a hundred books. Suidas, in the 11th century, mentions 24 Chaldean Sibyls alone. These two writers may however have referred to smaller collctions than the present Sibylline Books. The number of Sibyls varies from one to ten, and upwards. Varro mentions ten and he is generally followed.

- 1. The Peraian. Suidas says, Chaldean or Persian, Sambethe.
- 2. The Libyan. Mentioned by Euripides in the prologue of Lamia.
- The Delphian. Suidas says, born at Delphi, mentioned by Chrysippus the Divine.
- 4. The Cumæan. Suidas says Italian. Mentioned by Nævius in the books on the Punic wars, and also by Piso in Annalibus.
 - 5. Erythræan. Suidas says she prophesied before the Trojan war.
- 6. The Samian. Suidas called her Phyto. Mentioned by Eratosthenes, as spoken of in the Samian annals.
- 7. The Cumæan. Called Amalthea, Herophile, Demophile. She is reported to have brought the nine Sibylline Books to Tarquin Priscus; others say to Tarquin Superbus.
- 8. The Hellespontian, Born in the Trojan country, in the village Marpessus. Heraclides Pontus speaks of her as having lived in the times of Solon and Cyrus.
 - 9. The Phrygian. Flourished at Ancyra.
 - 10. The Tiburtean. Called Alburnea, worshiped at Tibur.
 - 11. The European. Mentioned only in an ancient codex.
- 12. Agrippina. Others, the Ægyptian. But the Ægyptian was also called Sambethe, and Ælian says that she prophesied to Pharaoh.

The principal editions of the Sibylline Books are those of Xystus Betuleius, 1540-1545, 8vo. These are the same as Castellio's Latin version, 1546. There are also the editions of Opsopaeus, Paris, 1589, 1598, 1607, 8vos.; Gallaeus, Amsterdam, 1686, 1689, 4tos.; Angelo Mai, Milan, in 14 books, 1817.

ALWATO. (p. 432. l.) The word Alwato is the name of the new scientific language as developed by Stephen Pearl Andrews in his several works on philosophy. The word is pronounced Ahl-wah-to, and Alwato is developed from the language itself, meaning "universal speech," (Al for ALL, wato for SPEECH.) It is also called, somewhat more technically, Tikiwa, (pronounced tee-kee-wah), a word also made out of the language itself, referring to Unism and Duism as the scientific basis of speech. The system is developed in the preliminary work of its inventor entitled "The Primary Grammar of Alwato, growing out of the Principles of Universology, (Alski-Ahl-skee,)" Boston, 1877; pp. 24. Also, "Primary Synopsis of Universology and Alwato," New York, 1871; pp. 224.

"CELESTIAL EMPIRE." (p. 448, a.) This name according to Williams, is derived from the Chinese words *Tien Chan*, that is, Heavenly Dynasty, meaning the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by Heaven.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

"CELESTIAL EMPIRE." (p. 448, a.) Dr. F. V. Kenealy says, in his "Commentary on the Apocalypse," p. 457, that Fo-Hi was the first great civilizer of China, which has manufactured paper from all antiquity, and which may be called the parent country of all the finer arts and manufactures. Sino was its ancient name, an anagram on the Apocalyptic Sion, or heavenly mount; hence it was the Celestial Empire.

"THE DISOBEDIENT BOY." (p. 446, e.) This man was Dr. Samuel Johnson, the learned Scholar. The place was Uttoxeter, and the time of the expiation was near the close of his life.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

Sandalphon (p. 448, n.) Longfellow himself says Sandalphon is one of the three angels who receive the prayers of the Israelites and weave crowns for them.

W. H.

"Our Birth is but a Sleep and a Forgetting." (p. 446, f.) Your inquirer for the author of the quotation will find it in William Wordsworth's "Ode on the Intimation of Immortality in Childhood," which poem should be in any good edition of his works.

MARK SWORDS.

THE NAME OF GOD SPELLED WITH FOUR LETTERS. (p. 400.) The name of God is spelled with four letters in 72 languages, and the names below are taken from "The Royal Masonic Cyclopædia, eddited by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, 1X°, ("Cryptonymus.") New York, 1877:

1	Abyssinians,	Agzi.	37	Hesperides,	Agad.
2	Adeni,	Illi.	38	Irish,	Dieh.
3	Albanians,	Bogo.	39	Icelanders,	Gudi.
4	Angolese,	Anub.	40	Japanese,	Zaca.
5	Arabs,	Alah.	41	Latins,	Deus,
6	Armenians,	Alek.	42	Magi,	Orsa.
7	Assyrians,	Adad.	43	Maldivians,	Orba.
8	Bactrians,	Sila.	44	Moors,	Alla.
9	Bæotians,	Aris	45	Melindians,	Abag.
10	Bohemians,	Bueg.	46	Mesopotamians,	Ella.
11	Brahmans,	. Bora.	47	Mexicans,	Bosa.
12	Cabbalists,	Alga.	48	Mogors,	Alli.
13	Californians,	Solu.	49	Negros,	Abgd.
14	Cambodians,	Mirî.	50	Muscovites,	Tios.
15	Canadians,	Biub.	51	Narsingians,	Bila,
16	Carmanians,	Suna.	52	Ormusians,	Alai,
17	Chaldeans,	Alve.	53	Paraguayans,	Puir.
18	Chilians,	Hana.	54	Peloponessians,	Deos.
19	Congos,	Aneb.	55	Persians,	Sypi.
20	Copts,	Theos.	56	Peruvians,	Zimi
21	Cretans,	Deos.	57	Philipians,	Mora.
22	Cyrenians,	Popa.	58	Philosophers,	Abea.
23	Egyptians,	Thaut.	59	Prygians,	Zeut.
24	Elamites,	Para.	60	Poles,	Boog.
25	English,	Good. (s	ic)61	Quitensians,	Hoba,
26	French,	Dieu.	62	Sumatrans,	Pola.
27	Georgians,	Moti.	63	Saracens,	Agdi.
28	Greek,	Theos.	64	Scotch,	Goot.
29	Gymnosophists,	Tara.	65	Chinese,	Teli.
30	Hebrews,	Ieve.	66	Spaniards,	Dios.
31	Hetrurians,	Esar.	67	Syrians,	Alek.
32	Hollanders,	Godt	68	Tartars.	Anot.
33	Hungarians,	Bogi.	69	Teutons,	Gott.
34	Italians,	Idio.	70	Thracians,	Kalo.
35	Illyrians,	Boog.	71	Thibetans,	Gena,
36	Indians,	Tura.	72	Zetlanders,	Bora.
9-					

The above list is the largest we have seen, yet it varies in several of the names from other sources. The following partial list from

Prof. J. H. W. Schmidt, Columbus, O., shows ten variations, in Nos. 5, 23 (2), 28, 30, 38, 40, 55, 56, and 67. He also furnishes 14 more languages not in the foregoing list; also, two that are in it which we omit.

Arabian,	Alla.	Japanese,	Zain.
Croatian,	Doga.	Margarian,	Oese.
Dalmatian,	Rogt.	Persian,	Syra.
East Indian,	Esgi.	Peruvian,	Sian.
a a	Zeul.	Scandinavian,	Odin.
Egyptian,	Amun.	Spanish,	Dios.
**	Zeut.	Swedish,	Codd.
Etrurian,	Chur.	Syrian,	Adad.
German,	Gott.	Tartarian,	Idga.
Greek,	Zeus.	Turkish,	Addi.
Hebrew,	Adon.	Tyrrhenian,	Eher.
Irish,	Dich.	Wallachian,	Zeuc.

The following partial list from Rev. J. H. H. DeMille, Belmont, N. Y., shows eight variations, in Nos. 5, 7, 17, 21, 23, 30, 67, and 69: and one variation from Prof. Schmidt, (Turkish). Mr. DeMille furnishes also 21 more languages not in either of the foregoing lists: also, 18 languages which are in the first list which we omit:

Æolian,	Slos.	Malay,	Alla.
Annorian,	Teuti.	Modern Egyptian,	Tenu.
Arabic,	Allah.	Norweigian,	Gud.
Assyrian,	* Ellah.	Olala Tongue,	Deu.
Chaldaic,	Elah.	Old Egyptian,	Teut.
Cretan,	Thios.	Old German,	Diet.
Coromandel,	Brama.	(English,	God.
Danish,	Gutt,	Old Saxon,	Good.
Dutch,	Godt.	Paunovian,	Istu.
Flemish,	Gued.	Polaca,	Buug.
Hebrew,	Eloh.	Portuguese,	Deos.
Hindostanee,	Rain.	Provençal,	Diou.
Italian,	Dio.	Slavic,	Buch.
Low Breton,	Dove.	Syriac,	Alah.
Low Latin,	Diex.	Teutonic,	Goth.
Magi,	Orsi.	Turkish,	Alah.

[.] When more letters are used in English the word in that language has only four.

It should also be stated that Nos. 18, 23, and 28, in the first list, are expressed in English by five letters — the Th in Greek being one letter. The variations are probably on account of different authorities.

The number of languages thus far given is 107.

FIRST THERMOMETER. (p. 83.) "It seems now certain," says Prof. Tait, "that the first inventor of the thermometer was Galileo. His thermometer was an air thermometer, consisting of a bulb with a tube dipping into a vessel of liquid. The first use to which it was applied, was to ascertain the temperature of the human body. The patient took the bulb in his mouth, and the air expanding, forced the liquid down the tube, the liquid descending as the temperature of the bulb rose. From the height at which the liquid finally stood in the tube, the physician could judge whether or not the disease was of the nature of a fever."

J. H. H. DEMILLE, Belmont, N. Y.

WHY THE ELECTRIC ARC LIGHT FADES COLORS. (p. 415.) The reason why either light makes colors fade cannot be given in the present state of science; but the reason why these two lights have a similar power is now supposed to be that their sources are both hot to a degree high enough for the purpose. Other lights which seem in other respects sufficient, but from sources less hot, will not produce the effect.

PRIGGLES.

Auction by Inch of Candle. (p. 416.) An old fashion mode of selling by which each lot of goods was knocked down to the person bidding highest during the time while one inch of candle burned down. I don't think the Roman Catholic Church has any "excommunication by inch of candle," though its form has often been described as being "by bell, book and candle," in allusion to the typical putting out of a candle which is part of it.

PRIGGLES.

"What is the Third Estate? "(p. 390.) The world recognizes four estates—Divinity, Medicine, Law, and Journalism. The last one mentioned was the last to attain to the honor that goes with such a distinction. Time's noblest estate like "Time's noblest offspring is the last," the editor might claim. Speaking of estate the New York Sun of a recent date asks the question, "Why not a Fifth Estate?" and proposes "school-teaching" as one of the necessities for the safety and prosperity of the State. The lecture-stand has been defind to be "the pulpit pushed out into the week." Are not the words nore pertinent when applied to the pedagogue's desk.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt; Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

- a. Where can I find in "Homer" What is, that ought to be,—credited to him by Mr. Angus Dallas of Toronto, Canada?

 J. PAYSON SHIELDS.
- b. Who was the Englishman who once went to Venice for a few days, was always going away the day after to-morrow, and lived there forty years?

 H. K. A.
- c. To a king who blamed his ministers for neglecting him, and wasting his time on mere ceremony, the ministers replied, "Your Majesty is but a ceremony." Who were these? H. K. A.
- d. Who was the old philosopher who said he did not care what happened in this world so long as it did not happen to him?

 H. K. A.
- e. Where was the name Fohn Bull derived from? Was he musician to James I, and author of "God Save the King," (or Queen.)
 C. C. M.
- f. Will some one please furnish a list of Famous Horses? Did Gen. Grant have a noted war charger? What horses did Washington and Napoleon have? What special horse did Custer ride?

XENOPHON.

- g. When and by whom was Red Tape first used for the tying up of legal documents, and what incident made use of the expression, "a good deal of red tape" which has now become a proverb.
- C. L. P., Memphis, Tenn.

 h. Who wrote the curious work entitled, "Letters to Squire Pedant, in the east by Lorenzo Attisonant, an emigrant to the west." Indianapolis, 1870, (Fourth edition.) 163 pp., 8vo. The preface is signed S. K. Hoshour.

This little book is a mine of unusual and obsolete English words, fortunately provided with a glossary. Some of your readers may like

to see a sample of its style; here are three lines:

"His tetricity, carency of bonity, and of xenodochy, and his aphilanthropy, fayed not his accolents, and the metics of his convincity." Letter VIII, p. 37.

Interpreted this reads thus:

"His crabbedness, lack of goodness, and of hospitality and his want of love to mankind did not suit his neighbors and the sojourners of his vicinity."

H. C. BOLTON.

a. What is the origin and meaning of the word Neshobe or Neshobah, applied to localities in the town of Littleton, Mass.?
 I. M. C.

b. When was bombasin first made? When was bombasin first colored green?

J. M. C.

c. What is the National Color of Ireland? Of course, some will say "Emerald Isle," "Wearing of the Green," etc. But if any respect is paid to the traditions of heraldry, or the facts in the case, what do we learn? What was the coat of arms in the time of Edward IV? Also what in the time of Queen Elizabeth?

J. Q. A.

- d. What is the origin of the exclamation Hurrah, or Huzza? W. E. WOORE.
- e. Did Joshua command the sun to stand still, and did it obey? I find this query in Henkle's Notes and Queries, but no answer. The editor promised an explanation not generally known. Can some one give that explanation? G. W. F.
- f. I have a part of a small book (pp. 9-23), and the principal characters in it are Roger Hardfoot, his six sons, the King's deer, &c. Can any one give the title of the book, and name of the publishers.
- g. What iz the origin of the phrase "the three R's—Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic?" FRITZ FEDERHELD.
- h. In Todhunter's "History of the Theory of Probability." 1865, the following question occurs, taken from the works of Galileo, and it is stated that it was discussed at one of the meetings or a scientific society conducted by Florentine gentlemen:

A horse is really worth a hundred crowns; one person estimated it at ten crowns, and another at one thousand crowns; which of the two made the more extravagant estimate?

Among the persons consulted was Gelileo, who pronounced the two estimates to be equally extravagant, because the ratio of a 1000 to 100 is the same as the ratio of 100 to 10.

On the other hand, a priest named Nozzolini was consulted, who pronounced the higher estimate to be more extravagant than the other because the excess of 1000 above 100 is greater than that of 100 above 10.

We leave the question at present for our readers to solve.

Seven-eighths of this No. of N. AND Q. has been allotted to replies to previous queries in order to partially "catch up."

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JANUARY, 1885.

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Your subscription ro Notes and Queries expired with *December*, 1884. Please inform us if you want it continued, and remit \$1.00 for the year 1885, for the same.

Respectfully Yours,

S C. & L. M. GOULD, Editors and Publishers.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Daylight and Truth meet us with a clear dawn."-MILTON.

VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1885.

No. 31.

THE STYLITES. (p. 446, a.) The following account of St. Simeon Stylites, the Hermit of the Pillar, is taken from "Hone's Every Day Book:"

In the monastery of Heliodorus (a man 65 years of age, who had spent 62 years so abstracted from the world that he was ignorant of the most obvious things in it,) the monks are but once a day; Simeon joined the community, and ate but once a week. Heliodorus required Simeon to be more private in his mortifications; "with this view," says Butler, "judging the rough rope of the well, made of twisted palm-tree leaves, a proper instrument of penance, Simeon tied it close about his naked body, where it remained, unknown both to the community and his superior, till such time, as it having ate into his flesh, what he had privately done was discovered by the effluvia proceeding from the wound." Butler says, "it took three days to disengage the saint's clothes, and the incisions of the physicians to cut the cord out of his body, were attended with such angnish, and pain, that he lay for some time as dead." After this he determined to pass the whole forty days of Lent in total abstinence, and retired to a hermitage for the purpose. Bassus, an abbot, left with him ten loaves and water, and coming to visit him at the end of forty days, found both water and loaves untouched, and the saint stretched on the ground without signs of life. Bassus dipped a sponge in water, moistened his

lips, gave him the eucharist, and Simeon by degrees swallowed a few lettuce leaves and other herbs. He passed twenty-six Lents in the same manner. In the first part of a Lent he prayed standing; growing weaker, he prayed sitting; and toward the end, being almost exhausted he prayed lying on the ground. At the end of three years he left his hermitage for he top of a mountain, made an enclosure of loose stones, without a roof, and having resolved to live exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, he fixed his resolution by fastening his right leg to a rock with a great iron chain. Multitudes thronged to receive his benediction, and many of the sick recovered their health. But as some were not satisfied unless they touched him in his enclosure, and Simeon desired retirement from the daily concourse, he projected a new and unprecedented manner of life. He erected a pillar, six cubits high, (each cubit being about eighteen inches,) and dwelt on it four years; on a second of twelve cubits high he lived three years; on a third twenty-two cubits high, ten years; and on a fourth, of forty cubits, or sixty-five feet high, which the people built for him, he spent the last twenty years of his life. This occasioned him to be called Stylite, from the Greek word stylos, a pillar. This pillar did not exceed three feet in diameter at the top, so that he could not be extended on it; he had no seat with him; he only stooped or leaned to take a little rest, and bowed his body in prayer so often that a certain person who counted these positions found that he made 1,244 reverences in a day, which, if he begun at four o'clock in the morning, and finished at eight o'clock at night, gives a bow to every threequarters of a minute; besides this he exhorted the people twice a day. His garments were the skins of beasts; he wore an iron collar round his neck, and had a horrible ulcer in his foot. During his forty days' abstinence throughout Lent, he tied himself to a pole. He treated himself as the outcast of the world and the worst of sinners. worked miracles, delivered prophecies, had the sacrament delivered to him on the pillar, and died bowing upon it, in the 69th year of his age, after having lived on pillars seven-and-thirty years. His corpse was carried to Antioch, attended by the bishop and the whole country. and worked miracles on its way.

Daniel, the Stylite of Constantinople, is another remarkable instance. He lived 33 years on a pillar, sometimes being nearly blown from it by the storms from Thrace. His death occurred A. D. 494. Tennyson thus alludes to Simeon:

I, Simeon of the Pillar by surname, Stylites among men. I, Simeon, The watcher of the column till the end.

CAXTON.

THE CHINESE BOOK Y-KING. (460, g.) The mystic philosophy of the book Y-King, or Yeking, bears a close resemblance to that of Eight Koua, or Symbols, each composed of three the Pythagoreans. lines, hieroglyhically express certain general things, on which the nativity and creation of all particular things depend. Of these the 1st represents the Heaven; the 2d, the Earth; the 3d, Lightning: the 4th, Mountains; the 5th, Fire; the 6th, Clouds; the 7th, Water; and 8th, Wind. From these variously combined the perpetual variety of nature originates. The Pythagoreans held the doctrine of a suc cession of worlds, transmigration of souls, the potency of numbers, and a perpetual change in the universe. Such is the doctrine of the Y-King as it has come down from the Chinese as the doctrine of Buddhism.

GALILEO'S LOGOGRIPH. (p. 446, b.) Galileo was the first to observe a peculiarity in the planet Saturn, but his telescope had not sufficient refractive power to separate the rings. It appeared to him like three bodies arranged in the same straight line, of which the middle was the largest, thus, ooo. He announced his discovery to Kepler under the veil of a logogriph, which sorely puzzled his illustrious cotemporary. It was not to be wondered at, for it run as follows:

Smasmrmilmepoetalevmibvneinvgttaviras.

Restoring the transposed letters to their proper places, we have the following sentence:

Altissimum planetam tergeminum observavi.
(I have observed the most distant planet to be three-fold.)

This is the third logogriph published in N. AND Q.: The first by "West," on page 173, which yet remains unsolved; the second, asked for by "INQUIRER I," on page 365, which was Huyghens's, and is there solved; and the above, asked for by "OMERUS." Are there any other similar to these?

Specimens of "Counting - Out" Rhymes.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

I herewith send you a few specimens of "counting-out" rhymes, collected by me from children in various parts of New England, and by correspondence. I have gathered a large number of these singular doggerels and am desirous of increasing my collection. If any reader of N. AND Q. will send me lists of counting-out rhymes used by children of their acquaintance, I shall be greatly obliged, and I will acknowledge all letters, (addressed to me as below). I suggest spelling uncouth words on phonetic principles. I am acquainted with W. W. Newell's work containing a short list of these rhymes, and with Dunger's Kinderlieder und Kinderreime containing no less than 60 German rhymes; also with the writings of Halliwell. I seek the rhymes in all languages, and all variations of every kind.

Yours very truly,

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

T

One-ery, two-ery, ickery, Ann; Fillicy, fallacy, Nicholas John; Quever, quaver, English knaver; Stinckelum, stanckelum, buck.

This rhyme is widely used, having been reported to me from Connecticut, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. It is subject to many variations: "English knaver" becomes "Irish Mary," or "Virgin Mary"; some insert the word "berry," or the word "John" before "buck" in the last line. "Ickery" becomes, "hickory;" "stinckelum" becomes "stringelum," etc., etc.

Π

Ana, mana, mona. mike; Barcelona, bona strike; Care, ware, trow, frack; Hallico, ballico, wee, wo, wack! (New York City.)

This also is subject to countless variations: "barcelona" becomes "tuscalona," etc. One form ends in

Huldy, guldy, boo, out goes you.

III

Ana, mana. dipery Dick,
Della, dolia, Dominick;
Hitcha, pitcha, dominitcha,
Hon, pon, tush.
(Central New York).

In some districts, the third line is given as "Houtcha, poutcha, dominoutcha,," and in others, "Hotcha, potcha," etc. "Tush" may also become "tus," or "tusk."

IV

Haley, maley, tippety fig, Tiney, toney, tombo, nig; Goat, throat, country note, Tiney, toney, tiz. (Rhode Island.)

17

Estum, peatum, penny, pie, Babyloni, stickum, stie, Stand you out thereby. (Scotland.)

Besides rhymes of the character of the above, i. e. consisting of a mixture of gibberish with disconnected words, there are many rhymes like Nos. VI and VII containing no uncouth words, but possessing in general a jingle easily recognizable.

VI

One, two, three, Namy caught a flea; The flea died, and Namy cried: Out goes she!

(Delaware, Rhode Island, etc.)

VII

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Mary at the cottage gate, Eating grapes off a plate, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

This is given also "plums" in place of "grapes," and "garden gate" for "cottage gate." When "cottage door" ends the second line, the counting stops at "four," to satisfy the rhyme.

VIII

Ein, zwei, drei, vier, funf, sechs, sieben, Wo iat denn mein Schatz geblieben? Er ist nicht hier, er ist nicht da, Er ist wohl in Amerika. (Schleswig-Holstein.)

IX

(From Dr. Dunger's Collection.)
Enige, denige, dittge, dattge;
Ziberte, biberte, bonige, nattge;
Ziberte, biberte, puff!
(Saxony.)

X

Un, deux, trois, quatre, Wille, walle, wulle, watre, Wille, walle, wulle, wu, Wer soll's sein?——Du. (Elsass.)

Notes on Bibles. VIII.

CONTENTS OF THE SCRIPTURES. The following descriptive character of the Old Testament is from a tract entitled, "A Design about disposing the Bible into harmony; or an Essay concerning the transposing order of Books and Chapters of Holy Scriptures for the reducing of all into continued History. By Samuel Torshell." book was published in the Protectorate, and is now exceedingly scarce. Many may therefore be gratified by a perusal of this portion of its contents:

Genesis—The cabinet of the greatest antiquities.

Exodus-The sacred rule of law and justice.

Numbers-God's arithmetic.

Deuteronomy-The faithful mirror.

Joshua-The holy war.

Judges—The mirror of magistrates and tyrants.

Ruth-The picture of a pious widow.

Samuel, Kings-Sacred politics.

Chronicles-The holy annals.

Ezra, Nehemiah-An idea of church and state reformation.

Esther—The great example of God's providence.

Job-The school of patience.

Psalms-The soul's soliloquies; the little Bible; the anatomy of conscience; the rose garden; the pearl island.

Proverbs-Divine ethics, politics, economy.

Ecclesiastes—Experience of the creature's vanity.

Canticles-The mystical bride song. Isaiah-The evangelical prophet.

Jeremiah-The pathetical mourner,

Lamentations-The voide of the turtle-dove.

Ezekiel—Urim and Thummin in Babylon. Daniel—The apocalypse of the Old Testament.

Hosea-Sermons of faith and repentance.

Joel-The thunderer.

Amos-The plain-dealing reprover.

Obadiah-Edom's whip.

Jonah—The prophetical apostle of the Gentiles.

Micah-The wise men's star.

Nahum-The scourge of Assyria.

Habakkuk-The comforter of captives.

Zephaniah-Prophetic hieroglyphics.

Malachi-The bound-stone of the two Testaments.

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

The contents of the New Testament, asked for by this correspondent, has been epitomized as follows, and is credited to the same author:

Matthew, Mark, Luke, John-The four trumpeters proclaiming the title of the great King.

Acts-The treasury of ecclesiastical story.

Romans-The principles of Christian faith; the catholic catechism.

Corinthians-Apostolic reformation.

II Corinthians-A pattern of just apologies.

Galatians-The epistle to the Romans epitomized.

Ephesians-The opening of the great mystery of salvation.

Philippians-An apostolic paraenesis (encouragement, exhortation).

Colossians-A brief rule of faith and manners.

Thessalonians-Practical theology.

II Thessalonians-Polemic theology.

I Timothy—The sacred pastoral.

II Timothy—The title of the Scriptures pleaded.

Titus-Agenda, or church order.

Philemon-The rule of relations. Hebrews-A commentary upon Leviticus.

James-The golden alphabet of a Christian.

Peter-A theological summary.

II Peter-The encouragement of a spiritual warrior.

John-The glass of love, or charity. John-The pattern of a pious matron.

III John-The mirror of hospitality. Jude-A picture of false prophets.

Revelation-Daniel Redivivus-The opening of the treasury of future events.

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. The following, if carefully committed to memory, and repeated occasionally, will enable a person during life to keep in mind the order of the Books of the Old Testament. Has any similar lines been made on the Books of the New Testament?

The great Jehovah speaks to us
In Genesis and Exodus;
Leviticus and Numbers see
Followed by Deuteronomy.
Joshua and Judges sway the land,
Ruth gleans a sheaf with trembling hand;
Samuel, and numerous Kings appear,
Whose Chronicles we wondering hear;
Ezra and Nehemiah now
Father the heanteres mourrer show. Eather the beauteous mouruer show; Job speaks in sighs, David in Psalms, The Proverbs teach to scatter alms.

Ecclesiastes then comes on, And the sweet Song of Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah then With Lamentations takes his pen. With Lamentations takes his pen. Ezekiel, I aniel, Hosea's lyres Swells Joel, Amos, Obadiah's. Next Jonah, Micah, Nahum, come, And lofty Habakkuk finds room, While Zephaniah, Haggai calls, Rapt Zachariah builds his walls; And Malachi, with garments rent, Concludes the ancient Testament.

ANSWERS.

"Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."-Bailey's Festus.

BUDDHA'S OBSERVANCES. (p. 432, k.) We give from the "Light of Asia," by Edwin Arnold, the following general summary of some of Buddha's advices and observances:

- I The four noble truths Sorrow, Sorrow's Cause, Sorrow's Ceasing, and The Way.
- 2 The noble eight-fold path—Right Doctrine, Right Purpose, Right Discourse, Right Behavior, Right Purity, Right Thought, Right Loneliness, and Right Rapture.
- 3 The four golden stairways—To rise to lovelier verities; to be made free from doubts, delusions, and the inward strife; to love all living things in perfect peace; and to pass living and visible to the utmost goal of the holy ones—the Buddhs and they of stainless soul.
- 4 The ten sins along the stages Love of self, false faith, doubt, hatred, lust, love of life on earth, desire for heaven, self-praise, error, and pride.

The five right rules-

Kill not—for pity's sake—and lest ye slay
The meanest thing upon it's upward way.
Give freely and receive—but take from none
By greed, or force, or fraud, what is his own.
Bear not false witness, slander not, nor lie;
Truth is the speech of inward purity.
Shun drugs and drinks which work the wit abuse;
Clear minds, steam bodies, need no Soma juice.
Touch not thy neighbor's wife, neither commit
Sins of the flesh unlawful and unit.

A little further on the poet says:

But to his own, them of the yellow robe— To these he taught the ten observances, etc.

As mentioned in the query by "OBELOS," Can some reader furnish from any work the information asked for?

DOCTOR OF BOTH LAWS. (p. 448, d.) Webster's Dictionary, page 1777, (edition 1880,) answers this question: "F. U. D. (Furis Utriusque Doctor.) Doctor of Both Laws. (i. e. the Canon and the Civil Law.) This is sometimes written F. V. D., U and V being formerly regarded as one and the same letter."

ORFFYREUS'S WHEEL. (p. 414.) The wheel referred by "READER," is well known in the annals of Perpetual Motion. This gentleman's real name was Hans Ernst Elias Bessler, and the way in which he modified it to the big-sounding Latinized word is worth noting, as an instance of the sort of thing, then considered scientific, and to show what sort of a mind he had. Herr Bessler then wrote an alphabet in two lines, thus:

abcdefghiklm nopqrstuwxyz

(i and i were then the same, as were u and v.) Next, he took the successive letters opposite those of his real name. That is, B being the first letter of his name, he wrote instead O, which is opposite it in the other row; instead of e, he wrote next r; for ss, ff; for l, y; for e again, r: for r, e. This gave him Orffyre, which he Latinized by sticking "us" on to its tail, and so obtained his fine new name-Orffyreus; the given names becoming Johannes Ernestus Elias. There is a kind of obscure classical reminiscence about Orffyreus, as if it were Orphic; and we know that things Orphic are very wonderful, whether they be of the Thracian or Trimontane kind, so that it is a sufficiently reverend appellation itself. Orffyreus's Wheel is fully described in a work entitled "Perpetuum Mobile, or Search for Self-Motive Power, During the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries," by Henry Dircks, C. E. London, 1861. Vol 1, pp. 35-54. Also. Prof. Wm. J. James 's Gravesande's work, "Œuvres Philosophiques," has a description of the Orffyrean Wheel. Orffyreus was born near Zittan, France, 1680, died 1745. PRIGGLES.

BOOK OF RIDDLES. (p. 447, e.) The "Book of Riddles" is mentioned in "Merry Wives of Windsor," Act I, Scene I. It was a popular book in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is mentioned in the English Courtier and Country Gentleman, 1586. Halliwell gives a fac-simile of the title-page of one edition, which reads thus:

"The | Book of | Merry | Riddles. | Together with proper Questions. and Witty Proverbs to | make pleasant pastime,—No lesse usefull than behoovefull | for any young man or child, to know if | he be quick-witted, or no. | London, | Printed by T. C., for Michael Sparke, | dwelling in Greene-Arbor, at the—signe of the Blue Bible, | 1629."

H. K. A.

United States of Colombia. (p. 448, c.) This name was adopted by the northern countries of South America, in 1819, when New Granada and Venezuela united, and established one central government for the purpose of resisting Spain. In 1829 Venezuela renounced the union, and constituted itself a separate republic. After the resignation of Bolivar, in 1830, it again joined New Granada, but this union lasted only a short time. In 1831, a new separation took place, and at the same time it was decided that the former province of Quito should constitute a separate government under the name of Ecuador. Thus Colombia was divided into three republics, Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela.

COLOMBO, CAPITAL OF CEYLON. (p. 448, c.) This entrepôt of Ceylon is thought to have received it name from some Spanish merchants in the 15th century in honor of Christopher Columbus. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517, 25 years after America's discovery; taken by the Dutch in 1603; and by the English in 1796.

Wise Sayings or Real Wisdom. (p. 448, e.) Hamlet, Macbeth, and As-you-like-it. H. K. A.

ODIC FORCE. (p. 152.) Odic force is described briefly in an article under this head in Johnson' Universal Cyclopædia.

H. C. BOLTON.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH AND DEATH. (p. 400.) We have never found but one person who had the coincidences of Shakespeare, and we respectfully refer "Enoch Chone" to the following:

Oliver Cromwell—born September 3, 1599; won the battle of Dunbar, September 3, 1650; won the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651; died, September, 3, 1658—age 59 years.

A. P. SOUTHWICK.

HARRISON'S DEATH. (p. 423.) Our attention has been called to an error in the date of the death of President William Henry Harrison, by A. P. Southwick. On reference to Mr. Brenizer's copy we find he gave it correct, April 4, 1841—and not September 10, as printed on page 423.

THE PSEUDONYM "LORENZO ALTISONANT." (p. 479, h.) This should have been Lorenzo Altisonant, instead of Attisonant.

NINE LAWS OF PESTALOZZI. (p. 448, i.) These lawe are as follows:

- 1. Activity is the law of childhood. Accustom the child to doeducate the hand.
- Cultivate the faculties in their natural order. First form the mind, and then furnish it.
- Begin with the senses, and never tell a child what he can discover for himself.
- 4. Reduce the subject to its elements. One difficulty at a time is enough for a child.
 - Proceed step by step; be thorough.
 - Let every lesson have a point.
 - Develop the idea, then give the term.
- Synthesis, then analysis; not the order of the subject, but the order of nature.
 - Proceed from the known to the unknown.

-Quiz Book of Theory and Practice.

MAHONE'S BRIGADE. (p. 384.) We have received from the author, Capt. James Barron Hope (a grandson of Commodore Barron,) the editor of the Norfolk Landmark, a copy of this stirring poem recited by him at the second re-union of Mahone's Brigade, in Norfolk, Va., on July 31, 1876.

"Like waving plume upon Ballona's crest,
Or comet in red majesty arrayed,
Or Persia's flame transported to the West,
Shall shine the glory of Mahone's Brigade."

A. P. SOUTHWICK.

FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD. (p. 387.) There appears to be some discrepancies in the dates of these battles. correspondent "J. T. BRUCE," claims to have taken his list from Mr. Cressey's work as published. Mr. A. P. Southwick communicates the following:

"These are given in several books (notably in Quizzism, and Its Key,) all of them taken from the original work of E. S. Cressey, of course. It is now generally conceded that Gettysburg and Sedan should be added to the list, while Peale's Educator makes eighteen by adding the seige of Sebastopol.

The battle of Syracuse was fought August 27, 413 B. C., and not in the year 416; the battle at the Metaurus river was in 207 B. C.; the victory of Arminius was in the year 9 A. D.; Châlons was fought in 451; the battle of Tours was in 732; the buttle of Hastings was in 1066; the battle of Orleans was in 1429."

Neshobe or Neshobah. (p. 480, a.) Nashoba. Gookin's History, or Historical Collections, chapter 7, page 188, says, this was the name of the sixth praying Indian town in the old Bay State. The name was given to a gore of land by the Indians who lived there on their ancestral grounds. There is also a hill in the vicinity, called by the white settlers, Nashoba hill, from which a rumbling sound is occasionally heard, as of an earthquake; which rumbling noise was called "the shooting of Nashoba hill." In 1715, this gore of land was incorporated as the town of Littleton, Mass. I do not find the name Neshoba, or Neshobe; but these may be modern spellings. Converted Indians were called praying Indians.

The town of Brandon, Vermont, was originally chartered by the name of Neshobe, October 20, 1762; and was changed to Brandon, October 20, 1784.

J. W. Moore.

PEDESTRIANISM. (p. 333.) We do not like the orthography of the name of this "great walker" as given by Lempriere, but prefer the spelling Euchidas. The statement given does seem most fabulous and is geographically incorrect. "Euchidas a citizen of Platæa, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having traveled one hundred and twenty-five miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet."

A. P. SOUTHWICK.

NAMES OF THE PRESIDENTS. (p. 318.) An old negress, termed a soothsayer by her race, once told Mr. Calhoun that no one whose name began with "C" could ever be president.

An Ohio paper recalls this incident and cites the names of Calhoun, Cass, Chase, Clay, Clinton, and Crawford, among the dead; and Conkling among the living to verify the prediction.

J. Q. A.

Undoubtedly the Ohio paper recalled the incident before November 4, 1884; yet one beginning with "C" is to be inaugurated on March 4, 1885.

FAMOUS HORSES. (p. 479, f.) "XENOPHON" will find a very full alphabetical catalogue of famous horses of history in Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," (ninth edition,) pp. 417-420.

THE BULLFROG BATTLES. The correspondence of "J. A. B.," and "J. Q. A.," as given below, has been submitted to the writer of the article on the "Bullfrog Battles," on page 456 of N. AND Q., who responds as follows:

The account of certain Bullfrog Battles in Vermont, and Maine, are legends or imaginary stories which, by people living in the places named, are believed to be true. These battles are real ones between frogs. The writer has heard of the Connecticut fight which was between "lawyers and frogs," and has no connection with the legends which he knows are believed by the people in Vermont and in Maine.

If "J. A. B.," of Cleveland, O., or "J. Q. A.," of Natick, R. I., have knowledge of the truth or falsity of either of the battles named, or of the *lawyer* fight in Connecticut, will they give the readers of Notes and Queries the facts as briefly as possible.

J. W. MOORE.

The Bullfrog Battles. (p. 456.) "J. W. Moore" mentions one case as happening in Windham, Vermont. Does he mean Vermont or Connecticut? John Warner Barber of New Haven published the "Connecticut Historical Collections," containing a brief history of each town, sketches, anecdotes, etc., in 1838. On pages 447 and 448 in the sketch of Windham, is an exaggerated account in verse, entitled "Lawyers and Bullfrogs." The foundation of the story occurred in 1758, in the 4th year of the French and Indian war. The "Frog Pond" was a certain mill pond situated about three-fourths of a mile east of Windham Village.

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

The Bullfrog Battle. (456.) Mr. Editor.—There are some mistakes in the amusing article on the "Bullfrog Battle" which which it may be well to correct. In the "Historical Collections of Connecticut" you will find a full account of that famous battle took place in the town of Windham of that state, not in Vermont. The war-cry which began on one side calling "Col. Dyer, Col. Dyer," and which was responded to on the other "Elder Kin, too, Elder Kin, too," were the names of two celebrated lawyers in that county town, and led to the following poetical effusion which I have caused to be copied for the amusement of your readers:

J. A. B., Cleveland, Ohio.

Lawyers and Frogs of Windham, Conn.

Good people all both great and small, Of every occupation. I pray draw near and lend an ear To this our true relation.

'Twas of a fight, happened one night, Caused by the bullfrog nation, As strange a one as e'er was known In all our generation.

The frogs we hear in bullfrog shire, Their chorister had burled, The sadest loss, and greatest cross, That ever they endur-ed.

Thus being deprived, they soon contrived, Their friends to send to, greeting, Even to all, both great and small.

To hold a general meeting.

Subject and lord, with one accord,
Now came with bowels yearning,

For to supply and quality, And fit a frog for learning.

For to supply immediately, The place for their deceased, There did they find one to their mind, Which soon their sorrows cas-ed.

This burying done, the glorious sun, Being down and night advancing, With great delight, they spent the night, In music and in daucing.

And when they sung, the air it rung, And when they broke in laughter, It did surprise both learned and wise, As you shall learn hereafter.

A negro man, we understand, Awoke and heard the shouting, He ne'er went abroad, but awoke his lord, Which filled their hearts with doubting.

With one accord they went abroad, And stood awhile to wonder, The builtfrog shout appeared no doubt, To them like claps of thunder.

Which made them say the judgment day Without a doubt was coming, For in the air, they did declare, There was au awful drumming.

Those lawyer's fees would give no ease, Though well they are worth inditing, To pray, they kneel—also they feel The worm of conscience biting.

Being thus dismayed, one of them said, He would make restitution, He would restore one-half or more, This was his resolution.

Another's heart was touched in part, But not pricked to the center, Rather than pay one-half away, His soul, he said, he'd venture.

Then they agreed to go with speed, And see what was the matter, And as they say, they by the way, Repenting tears did scatter. They traveled still unto the hill, With those men they did rally, And soon they found the doleful sound, To come out of the valley.

Then down they went with one consent, And found those frogs a singing, Raising their voice for to rejoice, This was the doleful ringing.

Home those great men returned then, Filled with wrath and nalice, And mustered all, both great and small, From prison and from palace.

And armed with fary, both judge and jury, To the frog pond then mov-ed, And as they say, a fatal day,

And as they say, a fatal day, To the poor frogs it prov-ed. This terrible night, the parson di

This terrible night, the parson did fight, His people almost in dispair, For poor Windham souls, among the poles, He made a most wonderful prayer.

Esq. Lucifer knew, and called up his crew, Dyer, and El. erkin, you too must come, Old Col. Dyer's Cuff, you know well enough He had an old negro, others had none.

Now massa, says Cuff, I'm glad now enough For what little comfort, I have. I make it no doubt, my time is just out, No longer shall I be a slave.

As for Larabie, so quiet was he, He durst not stir out of his house, The poor guilty soul, crept into his hole, And there lay still as a mouse.

As for Jemmy Flint, he began to repent, For a Bible he ne'e had known, His life was so bad, he'd given half he had, To old Father Stoughton for one.

Those armed men, they killed then, And scalped about two hundred, Taking, I say, their lives away, And then their camp they plundered. Those lusty frogs, they fought like dogs, For which I do commend them.

Those lusty frogs, they fought like dogs, For which I do commend them, But lost the day, for want, I say, Of weapons to defend them.

I had this story, set before me,

I had this story, set before me, Just as I have writ it, It being so new, so strange and true, I could not well omit it.

Lawyers, I say, now from this day, Be houest in your dealing, And never more increase your store, While you the poor are killing.

For if you do, I'll have you know, Conscience again will sin the you, The bull trog shout will ne'er give out, But rise again and fright you.

Now Lawers, Parsons, Bullfrogs, all, I bid you all farewell, And unto you I loudly call, A better tale to tell.

The following interesting poem appeared in the Providence Gazette, in 1827., which we think is "A better tale to tell:"

The Frogs of Windham-An Old Colony Tale-Founded on fact.

When these free States were colonies Unto the mother nation, And in Counceticut the good Old "Blue Laws" were in fashion, A circumstance which there occurred,

(And much the mind surprises Upon reflection) then gave rise To many strange surmises.

You all have seen, as I presume, Or had a chance to see Those strange amphibious quadrupeds, Called builfrogs commonly.

Well, in Connecticut, 'tis said By those who make pretentions To truth, these creatures often grow To marvellous dimensions.

One night in July, '58,
They left their homes behind 'em,
Which was an oak and chestnut swamp,
About five miles from Windham.

The cause was this; the summer's sun Had dried their pond away there So shallow, that, to save their souls, The bullfrogs could not stay there.

So, in a regiment they hopped, With many a curious antic; Along the road which led unto The river Minomantic.

Scon they in sight of Windham came, All in high perspiration, And held their courses toward the same, With loud vociferation.

You know such kind of creatures are By nature quite voracious; Thus, they compelled by hunger, were Remarkably loquacious.

Up flew the windows one and all, And then with ears erected, From every casement, gaping rows Of night-caped heads projected,

The children cried, the women screamed, "O Lord have mercy on us!

The French have come to burn us out,

And now are close upon us."

A few, upon the first alarm,
Then armed the mealway to go forth

A lew, upon the first alarm,
Then armed themselves to go forth
Against the foe, with guns and belts,
Shot, powder-horn, and so forth.

Soon all were running here and there, In mighty consternation, Resolved of the town to make A quick evacuation.

Away they went across the lots, Hats, caps, and wigs were scattered, And heads were broken, shoes were lost, Shins bruised, and noses battered.

Thus, having gained a mile or two,
These men of steady habits,
All snug behind an old stone wall,
Lay like a nest of rabbits,

And in this state, for half an hour, With jaws an inch asunder, They thought upon their goods at home, Exposed to lawless plunder. They thought upon their helpless wives, Their meeting-house and cattle, And then resolved to sally forth. And give the Frenchmen battle.

Among the property which they Had brought with them to save it, Were found two trumpets and a drum, Just as good luck would have it.

Fifteen or twenty jewsharps then Were found in good condition, And all the longest-winded men Were put in requisition.

Straightway, in long and loud alarm, Said instruments were clarg-ed, And the good old one hundredth psalm From nose and jewsharp twang-ed.

From nose and Jewsharp twang-ed.
Such as were armed, in order ranged,
The music in the center,
Declared they would not run away,

But on the French would venture. There might have been among them all

Say twenty guns or over— How many pitch-forks, scythes, and flails, I never could discover.

The rest agreed to close the rear, After some intercession— And all together made a queer And curious procession.

Some were persuaded that they saw The band of French maranders And not a few declared they heard The officers give orders.

The words could be distinguished then,
"Dyer," "Elder kin," and "Tete,"
And when they heard the last, they thought
The French desired a treaty.

So three good sober-minded men Were chosen straight to carry Terms to the French as Ministers Plenipotentiary.

These moving on with conscious fear, Did for a hearing call, And begged a moment's leave to speak With the French General.

The advancing foe an answer made, But (it was quite provoking) Not one of them could understand

The language it was spoke in.
So there they stood in piteous plight,
'Twas ludricrous to see,
laril the bulltrays game in sight.

Twas ludricrous to see.
Until the bullfrogs came in sight,
Which shamed them mightily.
Then all went home, right glad to save

Their property from pillage; And all agreed to blame the man Who first alarmed the village.

Some were well pleased, and some were mad Some turned it off with laughter; And some would never speak a word About the thing thereafter.

Some vowed if Satan came at last, They did not mean to fice him; But if a frog they ever passed, Pretended not to see him.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

- a. Why do explorers confine themselves entirely to the North Pole?

 C. B. HEATH.
- b. Why are knotty, imperfect apples, or pears, invariably of finer flavor than large perfect specimens?

 C. B. HEATH.
- c. Where can the poem entitled "The Lost Chord," be found, and who is it author?

 J. Payson Shields.
- d. Who is the author of the poem, "The Ride of Jennie McNeal," and where can a copy be obtained?

 A. P. S.
- e. Who wrote "The Black Horse and his Rider," and by whom published?

 NICODEMUS.

f. A southern paper referring to a book dedicated "To the Memory of Robert E. Lee," quotes the following line in justification of the omission of any title: "His name alone strikes every title dead."

Now according to the remembrance of my boyhood, this line occurs in a poem originally printed in a New Hampshire paper, on the occasion of Gen. Washington's visit to Portsmouth; but I cannot find any notice of it in Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations:" nor have I any idea of the name of the author. The following is the whole verse quoted from memory. Who can furnish the whole poem?

"Fame spread her wings, and with her trumpet blew, Great Washington is come! What praise is due? What title shall he have? Not one, she said— His name slone strikes every title dead!"

- g. Who is the author of the following quotations, and where in their works do they occur?
 - 1. "I, too, shepherds, in Arcadia dwelt."
 - 2. "Beyond the magic valley lay."
 - 3. "My love she's but a lassie yet."
 - "In Nature's eyes to look and to rejoice."
 - "Linger, O gentle time."
 - 6. "The mood of woman who can tell."
 - 7. "How should I greet thee?"
 - 8. "Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well."

H. K. A.

h Who was the personage called Thomas the Rhymer, and how did he gain that appellation:

Logos.

The February No. of N. AND Q, will contain the largest and most complete list of "Last Words of Noted Dying Persons" which has ever appeared in one article.

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THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLER, (N, Y.) Published in the interests of Booksellers, Stationers, and Newsdenlers, by the American News Company. Subscription price, \$2.50 a year, payable in aivance. Semi-monthly in quarto form, at 30 and 41 Chambers Street, New York City. Contains lists of new books, correspondence on the book trade, both domestic and foreign; reviews of books, books wanted, the stationery trade, etc.

THE BOOKMART. A Monthly Magazine devoted to Literary and Library Intelligence, and for the individual interests of the public in the purchase, exchange, or safe of books, Oid, Fine, Rare, Scarce and out-of-the-way, both American and Foreign. Published monthly, by Bookmart Publishing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A. Subscription piles, United States and Canada, \$1.00; Foreign, 5s, per year. Commenced April, 1883. Contains lists of books for sale, books wanted, time and place of book auction sales, latest catalogues issued, prices of rare books, reviews, and many other matters relating to the book trade, and book collectors.

DREAM INVESTIGATOR AND ONEIRO CRITICA. By James Monroe, Peoria, Ill. A monthly journal devoted to mental philosophy, science, religion, self-improvement, and general reform; but chiefly to mental philosophy as manifested through dreams. Edited and published by James Monroe, Peroria, Ill., at \$1.00 a year in advance, or at the same rate for a shorter time. Single numbers 10 cents. Commenced January, 1884.

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OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT. Edited by Win. Harper, Ph. D. Devoted to the study and exposition of Biblical literature, and the study of the Hebrew language. Monthly (except July and August). Terms, \$2.00; Canada and Foreign Countries, \$2.50. Single numbers, 25 cents. American Publication Society of Hebrew, Morgan Park, Ill.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN. A Monthly magazine devoted to the promotion of true culture. Organ of the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Quarto. Terms, \$1.50. Theodore L. Flood, editor and publisher, Meadville, Penn.

THE SIDEREAL MESSENGER. Conducted by Wm. W. Payne, Director of Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn. Published Monthly, (except July and September). Terms, \$2.00, a year. "In the present treatise I shall set forth some matters of interest of all observers of natural phenomena to look at and consider." Calileo. Contains the latest observations, and interesting articles and discussions on astronomical subjects.

NEW CHURCH INDEPENDENT AND MONTHLY REVIEW. Published by Weller & Son, 141 Thirty-Seventh St., Chicago, Ill. Terms, \$2.10 a year. The New Church is not a Sect, but a New State of Life and Faith in the Christian Church, in which the Lord alone will be wershiped: The Word the Chily Anthority, and keeping the Commandments the Only Way of Life.

WILFORD'S MICROCOSM. A Religio-Scientific Monthly devoted to the discoveries, theories, and investigations of Modern Science, in their bearing upon the religious thought of the age; with other matters of general interest. A. Wilford Hall, editor and proprietor, Terms, \$100 a year. Hall & Co., publishers, 23 Park Row, New York.

THE THREE LINKS AND TRIANGLE. A journal devoted to the interests of Odd-Felows in New England, and the pride of every member of the Fratel'mty, and indispensable to every brother who desues to keep posted as to the conditions and operations of the Order in New England — a first-class family magazine, of useful, entertaining, and instructive reading. Terms, \$1.00 a year. J. J. Lane & Co., publishers, 92 Main Street, Laconia, N. H.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCI-ENCE OF HEALTH. A monthly devoted to the study of Man in his mental and physical relations. Also, devoted to the study of Human Nature in all its phases, including Physiology, Ethnology, Physiognomy, Hygiene, and kmdred subjects. Terms, \$2.00 a year. Fowler & Wells Co., 753 Broadway, New York.

THE HEALING VOICE. A monthly journal devoted to faith literature and the science of healing, with the sole object of proving to the world that a living faith gives us a practical Christianity. The journal is dedicated to the Good of Humanity and the Glory of God, as if goes forth bearing the seal of peace on earth, good will to man. The preface says the journal is sent forth in very much the same manner that Noah sent forth the dove-to see whether the waters of the world are abated. May it bring back to us the olive branch of hope. Commenced October, 1884. Published monthly at \$2.00 a year; single number, 25 cents. Address the editor, Mrs. A. J. Johnson, 200 West 59th St., New York.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. A monthly al manac and miscellany of astro-meteorology the celestial science of astrology, and the arts, sciences, and literature generally, containing horoscopes of eminent personages, and practical hints and salutary precepts founded on the zodiacl positions and configurations of the planetary bodies. By Regulus, Published by Grant & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$2.00 a year; single namber, 20 cents. Commenced October, 1884;

FREETHINKERS' MAGAZINE, and Freethought Directory for the United States and Cauada. H. L. Green, editor and proprietor. Bi-monthly, terms, \$1.50 a year. Salamanca, New York. Mathematical Magazine

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VOL. II.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

No. 32.

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CHARLES ABBOTT (Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the Court of

King's Bench)-Gentlemen of the jury, you may retire.

ABIMELECH, son of Gideon, (when hit in the head by a piece of millstone thrown by a woman, he called a man to slay him with his sword,)—That men say not of me a woman slew him. (Judges 1X, 54.)

DR. ADAMS, rector of Edinburgh High School, (in a delirium)-It

grows dark; boys, you may go.

JOHN ADAMS-Independence forever.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS-It is the last of earth.

ADDISON-See how a Christian can die.

ALEXANDER II, of Russia, (when wounded)—Take me to the palace, there to die.

ALEXANDER III—This box was presented to me by the emperor of Prussia.

ALFIERI-Clasp my hand, dear friend, I die.

DAUGHTER OF ETHAN ALLEN—Shall I believe what you have taught me, or what mother has taught me? (Mr. Allen answered, "Believe your mother.")

ANAXAGORAS-Give the boys a holiday.

ANDRE-I pray you bear me witness that I met my fate like a brave man.

MAJOR JOHN ANDRE (hanged as a spy)—Must I die in this manner? ARCHIMEDES— (when ordered to leave Syracuse)—When I have finished this problem.

ARRIA-My Pætus, it is not painful.

Augustus (after asking how he acted his part in life)—Vos plaudite (You applaud).

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR—Have I not played the farce of life well? THOMAS AVERY—Never mind, father!

M. BAILEY (the French patriot, who was about to be decapitated)—It is cold.

JOHN DE BARNEVELD (to the executioner,—Be quick, man, be quick, CARDINAL BEAUFORT—And must I then die? Will not my riches save me? What, is there no bribing death?

CARDINAL HENRY BEAUFORT-I pray you all, pray for me.

THOMAS à BECKET—I confide my soul and the cause of the church of God, to the Virgin Mary, to the patron saints of this church, and to St. Dennis.

THE VENERABLE BEDE-"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the-

BEETHOVEN (deaf)-I shall hear.

MADAME DE BOIS BERANGER (to her mother who was executed, together with her father, brother, and sister)—Why are you not happy? You die innocent, and all your family follow you, to partake with you the recompense of virtue.

MADAME DE BERRY-Is not this dying with true courage and true

greatness?

Boileau—It is a great consolation to a poet about to die that he has never written anything injurious to virtue,

ANNE BOLEYN (clasping the neck of her daughter)—It is small, very small.

I. WILKES BOOTH-Useless, useless!

MARCO BOZZARIS—To die for liberty is a pleasure and not a pain. Hon. David C. Broderick (to Col. E. D. Baker)—Baker, when I was struck, I tried to stand firm, but the blow blinded me and I could not.

BRONTÉ (Charlotte's father), who died standing—While there is life there is will.

JOHN Brown (to the hangman)—No; I am ready at any time. But do not keep me needlessly waiting.

BISHOP BROUGHTON—Let the earth be filled with His glory.

ADMIRAL BRUEYS—An admiral ought to die giving orders.
OLE BULL—Please play Mozart's "Requiem."

John Bunyan—Take me, for I come to thee.

ROBERT BURNS—Don't let the awkward squad fire over my grave,

LIEUT. WILLIAM BURROWS—I am satisfied; I die content.

Byron-I must sleep now,

JULIUS CÆSAR-Et tu, Brute! (And thou, Brutus!).

COL. JAMES CAMERON (killed at Bull Run)-Scots, follow me.

GEN. WILLIAM CAMPBELL-I die contented.

Castlereagh, the English premier, (said to Dr. Bankhead)—Bankhead, let me fall into your arms.

CATESBY (one of the gunpowder plot)—Stand by me, Tom, and we will die together.

DR. ROBERT CHAMBERS-Quite comfortable; quite happy; nothing

more.

starve.

CHARLEMAGNE—Lord, "Into thy hands I commend my spirit!" (Luke XXIII, 46.)

CHARLES I, of Éngland, to William Juxon, archbishop of Canter-

bury—Remember.

CHARLES II, of England—Don't let poor Nelly [Nell Gwynne]

CHARLES V-Ah! Jesus.

CHARLES IX, of France—Nurse, nurse, what murder! what blood! Oh! I have done wrong. God pardon me!

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE—You make me drink. Pray leave me quiet. I find it affects my head.

LORD CHESTERFIELD-Give Day Rolles a chair.

CICERO (to his murderers)-Strike,

COLONEL CILLEY-I am shot.

Sir Edward Coke-" Thy will be done." (Matthew VI, 10.)

COLUMBUS—Lord, "Into thy hands I commend my spirit!" (Luke XXIII, 46.)

CONDÉ, Duke of Enghien, (shot by order of Napoleon)—I die for my King and for France.

PRINCE CONSORT-I have such sweet thoughts.

ALFORD COOKMAN-I am sweeping through the gates, washed in the blood of the Lamb.

COPERNICUS-Now, O Lord, set free thy servant.

COUMOURGI—O, that I could thus serve all the Christian dogs! CRANMER—"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit" (Acts VII, 59.)

Archbishop Cranmer (holding his right hand in the flame)-The

unworthy hand. "Lord, receive my spirit." (Acts VII, 59.) CRATESCLEA (wife of King Cleomenes, her children just having been murdered before her own eyes)—O, my children, whither art thou gone!

COLONEL CRAWFORD (to Wingenund, an Indian chief) - My fate is

then fixed, and I must prepare to meet death in its worst form.

LIEUT. CRITTENDEN (shot on being ordered to kneel)—I will kneel only to my God.

JOHN CROME—O Hobbima, O Hobbima, how I do love thee! CROMWELL—My desire is to make what haste I may to be gone. CROMWELL—Then I am safe.

DARIUS—Friend, this fills up the measure of my misfortunes, to think that I am not able to reward thee for this act of kindness. But Alexander will not let thee go without a recompense; and the gods will reward Alexander for his humanity to my mother, to my wife, and to my children. Tell them I gave up my hand, for I gave it to thee in his stead

DELAGNY (being asked to square twelve) -One hundred and forty-four.

DEMONAX-You may go home, the show is over.

EARL DERBY—Douglass, I would give all my lands to save thee.

DESOTO—A draught of water! Quick! Quick! for the love of neaven.

COUNT DONOP-I die a victim and an avarice to my sovereign.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS-Death! Death! Death!

EARL DougLass—Fight on, my merry men.

MADAME DUDEVANT [George Sand]—Laissez la verdure (leave the green) [meaning, leave the tomb green, do not cover it over with bricks or stones].

KING EDWARD, of Great Britain-Jesus!

EDWARD, the martyr, (one of the six boy kings)-Health.

EDWARD VI-I am faint; Lord have mercy on me; receive my spirit.

JONATHAN EDWARDS-Trust in God, and you need not fear.

Col. E. Ellswoth—He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose, even in the fate of one like me.

EDMUND (one of the six boy kings)-No!

LORD ELDEN-It matters not where I am going, whether the weather be cold or hot.

QUEEN ELIZABETH-All my possessions for a moment of time,

Princess Elizabeth, of France, (when her handkerchief fell from her neck on her way to the scaffold)—In the name of modesty, I entreat you to cover my bosom.

ELPHAGE—You urge me in vain; I am not the man to provide Christian flesh for pagan teeth, by robbing my flocks to enrich their enemics.

Erasmus-Domine! Domine! fac finem! fac finem!

FARR-"Lord, receive my spirit." (Acts VII, 59.)

JOHN FELCON-I am the man.

FONTENELLE—I suffer nothing, but feel a sort of difficulty in living longer.

FRANKLIN-A dying man can do nothing easy.

FREDERICK V—There is not a drop of blood on my hands. GENERAL FRASER—Fatal ambition; poor General Burgoyne.

GAINSBOROUGH—We are all going to heaven, and Vandyke is of the company.

DAVID GARRICK-O dear !

ELIZABETH GAUNT—I have obeyed the sacred command of God to give refuge to the outcast and not to betray the wanderer.

GEORGE IV [to his page Sir Wathen Waller]—Watty, what is this? It is death, my boy. They have deceived me.

GIBBON-Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, lost at sea, (to his companions in another vessel)—We are as near heaven by sea as on the land.

GÖETHE-MORE LIGHT!

GÖETHE-Let the light enter.

GOLDSMITH (in answer to the question, "Is your mind at ease?")-

No, it is not.

GOLIATH, of Gath, (to David)—Come to me and I will give thy flesh unto the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field. (I Samuel XVII, 44.)

GREGORY VII-I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I

die an exile.

Lady Jane Grey—Lord, "Into thy hands I commend my spirit." Luke XXIII, 46.)

GROTIUS-Be serious.

KING GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS-My God.

NATHAN HALE-I only regret that I have only one life to lose for

my country.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON (to Bishop More and Rev. Dr. Mason)— I have no ill will against Colonel Burr. I met him with a fixed determination to do him no harm. I forgive all that happened.

HALLER-The artery ceases to beat.

HANNIBAL-Let me now relieve the Romans of their fears.

Thomas Hansford-Take notice, I die a loyal subject to, and a

lover of my country.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON—Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more.

HAYDN—God preserve the emperor! HAZLETT—I have led a happy life. HEDLEY VICARS—Cover my face.

HENRY, of Montfort-Is any quarter given?

HENRY II—Now let the world go as it will, I care for nothing more. PRINCE HENRY, son of Henry II,—O tie a rope around my body, and draw me out of bed, and lay me down upon the ashes, that I may die with prayers to God in a repentant manner.

HENRY III—I am Harry of Winchester. HENRY VIII—Monks! Monks! Monks! HERBERT—Now, Lord, Lord, receive my soul.

GEORGE HERBERT-Lord, receive my spirit. (Acts VII, 59),

CAPT. HERNDON-I will never leave the ship.

Hobbs-Now I am about to take my last voyage, -a great leap in the dark.

Andreas Hoffer (shot at Mantua)—I will not kneel! Fire! Hooper—"Lord, receive my spirit." (Acts VII, 59.)

COM. ISAAC HULL-Bury me in my uniform.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT—How grand these rays; they seem to becken earth to heaven.

DR. WILLIAM HUNTER—If I had strength to hold a pen, I would write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die.

IRVING-If I die, I die unto the Lord. Amen.

JOCEN—Brethren, there is no hope for us with the Christians, who are hammering at the gates and walls and who must soon break in. As we and our wives and children must die, either by Christian hands, or by our own, let it be by our own. Let us destroy by fire what jewels and other treasures we have here, then fire the castle, and then perish.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON-Send A. P. Hill to the front.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON—Let us cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees.

JACOB THE PATRIARCH—I am to be gathered unto my people; bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron the Hittite; there I buried Leah. (Genesis XLIX, 30.)

JAMES V, of Scotland-It [the Scotch crown] came with a lass, and

will go with a lass.

SERGEANT JASPER, wounded at Savannah, (to Major Horrey)-I have got my furlough. That sword was presented to me by Gov.

Rutledge for my service in defence of Fort Moultrie. Give it to make father and tell him I have worn it with honor. Tell Mrs. Elliott I lost my life in supporting the colors which she presented to our regiment.

Thomas Jefferson-I resign my spirit to God, my daughter to my

country.

JESUS CHRIST-It is finished. (John XIX, 30.)

JESUS CHRIST-Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. (Luke XXIII, 46.)

JOAN'OF-ARC-God be blessed.

JOAN-OF-ARC—(at the stake, ending her eventful and stormy life)— Jesus.

Dr. Johnson (to Miss Morris)—God bless you, my dear!

JOSEPH THE PATRIARCH—God will surely visit you, and ye shall carry up my bones from hence. (Genesis L, 25.)

Josephine-Isle of Elba. Napoleon.

BISHOP KEN-God's will be done.

PHILIP BARTON KEY (to Daniel E. Sickles)—Don't shoot me.

Knox-Now it is come.

CHARLES LAME (after the most self-sacrificing existence, wrote his last words to a friend)—My bed-fellows are cramp and cough; we three sleep in a bed.

BISHOP LATIMER (to Bishop Ridley)—Be of good comfort, Doctor Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by

God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.

CAPT. JAMES LAWRENCE—Dont give up the ship.

ROBERT E. LEE—Have A. P. Hill sent for. LEICESTER—By the arm of St James it is time to die!

LEOFF, (murderer of Edmund)-No, by the Lord.

SIR GEORGE LISLE—Ah! but I have been nearer to you, my friend, many a time, and you have missed me.

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE—I am cold; put more grass on the hut, JOHN LOCKE (to Lady Masham, who was reading the Psalms)—Cease now.

JOHN LOCKE—"O the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God," (Romans XI, 33.)

Louis I (turning his face to the wall) -Huz! Huz! (out, out).

Louis IX-I will enter now into the house of the Lord.

Louis XIV-Why weep ye? Did you think I should live forever.

I thought dying had been harder.

Louis XÍV (on the scaffold)—Frenchmen, I die innocent of the crimes imputed to me. I pray that my blood may not fall upon France.

Louis XVIII—A king should die standing.

MALESHERBES (to the priest)—Hold your tongue; your wretched style only makes me one of conceit with them.

HON. E. D. MANSFIELD (of Morrow, Ohio,)-O death, where is

thy -

MARBEAU — Surround me by the perfumes and the flowers of Spring; dress my hair with care, and let me fall asleep amid the sound of delicious music.

MARAT, stabbed by Charlotte Corday, (to his housekeeper)-Help,

Help me, my dear.

AYMERIGOT MARCEL—WHY should I make a long story of it?

MARGARET, of Scotland, (wife of Louis XI of France)—Fi de la
vie! qu'on ne m'en parle plus.

MARIE ANTOINETTE-Farewell, my children, forever, I go to your

father.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—My God, enlighten and affect my executioner. Adieu, my children, my beloved ones, forever! I am going to your father.

MARMION—Victory! Charge, Chester, Charge! On, Stanley, On! —(Canto, VI, Stanza 32).

BLOODY MARY—When I am dead, and my body is open, ye will find Calais written on my heart.

MARY, Queen of Scots—"Into thy hands," O Lord, "I commend my spirit." (Luke XXIII, 46.)

MASSANIELLO (to his assassins) - Ungrateful traitors!

CHARLES MATHEWS-I am ready.

EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN, of Mexico, (concerning his wife who was afterwards insane)—Poor Carlotta.

CARDINAL MAZARIN—O my poor soul, whether wilt thou go? SERGEANT McDANIEL—Fight on boys, don't let liberty die with me.

MELANCHTHON (to the question, "Do you want anything?")—Nothing but heaven.

MICHAEL ANGELO—My soul I resign to God, my body to the earth and my worldly goods to my next of kin.

HUGH MILLER-My dear, dear wife, farewell!

MIRABEAU-Let me die to the sounds of delicious music.

MOHAMMED—O Allah, be it so! Henceforth among the glorious host of paradise.

Mohammed-Lord, pardon me; and place me among those whom

thou hast raised to grace and favor.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY-Come on !

Moody (the actor)—" Reason thus with life, If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing that none but fools could keep," (Measure for Measure Act III, Scene 1.)

SIR JOHN MOORE-I hope my country will do me justice.

SIR JOHN MOORE-I hope the people of England will be satisfied and the country do me justice.

HANNAH MORE-Patty; joy.

SIR THOMAS MORE (on the scaffold)—I pray you see me up safe, as for my coming down let me shift for myself.

SIR THOMAS MORE-Let me put my beard out of the way, for it, at

least, has never committed any treason.

OLIVER P. MORTON (U. S. Senator, of Indiana)-I am so tired, I am worn out.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT (to Mrs. Isaac Bell)-My daughter.

MOZART-Let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and delight.

Napoleon Bonaparte-Mon Dieu! La nation Française. Fête d'armée (My God! The French nation! Head of the army!)

Napoleon III (to Dr. Conneau)-Were you at Sedan?

NELSON-I thank God I have done my duty.

LORD NELSON-Kiss me, Hardy.

LORD NELSON—Tell Collingwood to bring the fleet to anchor.

NERO-Is this your fidelity?

NERO-Qualis artifex pereo! (I die like an artificer.)

RT. REV. B. T. ONDERDONK, D. D., (to Dr. Vinton) - Of the crimes of which I have been accused and for which I have been condemned. my conscience acquits me in the sight of God.

OPCEHANCANOUGH-Had it been my fortune to take Sir William Berkeley prisoner, I would not have meanly exposed him as a show to

my people.

Orsini (to his fellow on the scaffold)—Try to be calm, my friend, try to be calm.

THOMAS PAINE (to Dr. Manley, who asked him, "Do you wish to believe that Jesus is the Son of God?")-I have no wish to believe on the subject.

PALMER (the actor on the stage)—"There is another and better country." [This was a line in the part he was acting.]

PASCAL-May God never forsake me.

Pericles, of Athens-I have never caused any citizen to mourn on my account.

GASTON PHŒBUS-I am a dead man. Lord, God, have mercy on

WILLIAM PITT-O my country, how I love thee !

WILLIAM PITT-Alas! My country.

Pizarro-Jesu.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKY (when the bridge over the Pleisse was blown up)—Gentlemen, it now behooves us to die with honor.

BILL POOLE-I die a true American.

POPE-Friendship itself is but a part of virtue.

PORTEUS (dying at the setting of the sun)—O, that glorious sun!
COM. EDWARD PREBLE, U. S. N., (to his brother)—Give me Enoch,
I am going.

RABELAIS-Let down the curtain, the farce is over.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH-It matters little how the head lieth.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH (seeing the axe prepared to decapitate him)— It is a sharp medicine but a sure cure for all ills. (In answer to the question, how he would have his neck lie on the block)—If the heart be right it matters not which way the head lies.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH (to the executioner)-Why dost thou not

strike? Strike, man!

RICHARD I (referring to Bertrant Goueden)—Take off his chains, give him a hundred shillings, and let him depart.

RICHARD III-Treason.

ROBESPIERRE (being taunted at the guillotine with having caused the death of Danton)—Cowards! Why did you not defend him?

HENRI DE LA ROCHIJACQUELINE, the Vendean hero—We go to meet the enemy. If I advance, follow me; if I flinch, kill me; if I die, avenge me.

MADAME ROLAND (passing the statute of Liberty on her way to the scaffold)—Oh! Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy

ROUSSEAU (to his wife)—Open the window that I may see the beauties of Nature.

Rufus, the Red-Shoot, Walter, shoot in the Devil's name.

SALADIN—After I am dead, carry a sheet on the spear's point to the grave and say these words: "These are the glorious spoils which Saladin carries with him! Of all his victories and triumphs, of all his riches and realms, nothing now remains but this winding-sheet."

Sampson—Let me die with the Philistines. (Fudges XVI, 30.)
Scarron—Ah, my children, you cannot cry as much for me as I have made you laugh in my time.

SCHILLER-Many things are growing plain and clear to my understanding.

SIR WALTER SCOTT—I feel as if I were myself again.
SIR WALTER SCOTT (to his family)—God bless you all!

SIR WALTER SCOTT (after having heard the xivth chapter of John read)—That is a great comfort.

JANE SEYMOUR—No! My head never committed any treason, but if you want it you can seize it.

ARCHBISHOP SHARPE—I shall be happy.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN-I am absolutely undone.

SEVERUS—I have been everything, and everything is nothing; little urn, thou shalt contain one for whom the world was too little.

ALGERNON SIDNEY-"I know that my Redeemer liveth"-(Fob

XIX, 25.) I die for the good old cause.

SIR ALGERNON SIDNEY (just as his neck was laid upon the block, his executioner asked, "Sir Algernon, will you rise again?")—Not until the general resurrection; strike on!

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY—Let me behold the end of this world with all its vanities; or, I would not change my joy for the empire of the world.

JOSEPH SMITH-O Lord, my God!

Socrates—Crito, we owe a cock to Æsculapius.

PHILIP SPENCER (son of the statesman Hon. John C. Spencer)—I cannot give the word.

MADAME DE STAËL-I have loved God, my father, and liberty.

STEPHEN (the first martyr)—Lay not this sin to their charge. (Acts VII, 60).

STRATFORD—I thank God I am no more afraid of death, nor daunted with any discouragement arising from any fears, but do as cheerfully put off my doubtlet at this time as ever I did when I went to bed.

JAMES STUART, the California thief—I die reconciled; my sentence is just

Swedenborg-What o'clock is it? (He was told.) It is well;

thank you, and God bless you.

TALMA-The worst is, I cannot see.

Tasso-Lord, "Into thy hands I commend my spirit!" (Luke XXIII, 46)

Zachary Taylor-I am not afraid to die ; I am ready ; I have en-

deavored to do my duty.

TEWKSBERRY (a noted London martyr)-Christ is all.

LORD THURLOW-I'll be shot if I don't believe I am dying.

TURNUS—And shalt thou from me hence escape, clad in the spoils of my friends? Thee, Pallas, Pallas, with this wound a victim makes, and takes vengence on thy devoted blood. ('Eneids Bk. XII, L. 947.)

WAT TYLER—Because they are all at my command, and are sworn to do whatever I bid them.

WILLIAM TYNDALE—(strangling at the stake)—Lord open the ears of England's King.

SIR HENRY VANE—It is a bad cause that cannot bear the words of a dying man!

VESPASIAN, the Roman emperor-Ut puto deus fio. (I think I am

becoming a god.)

VESPASIAN-A king should die standing.

GENERAL W. WALKER (to the priest)—I am a Roman Catholic. The war which I made on Honduras, at the suggestion of certain people at Ratan, was unjust. Those who accompanied me are not to be blamed. I alone am guilty, I ask pardon of the people. I receive death with resignation. Would that it were one for the good of society.

Washington-It is well.

RUDOLPH VON DER WART, the German, (to his wife who attended him)—Gertrude, this is fidelity till death.

DANIEL WEBSTER-I still live.

JOHN WESLEY-The best of all is, God is with us.

JOHN WESLEY-Pray and praise.

WILLIAM, of NASSAU, (when shot in 1584, by Balthazar Gerard)-

O God have mercy upon me, and upon this poor nation!

WILLIAM, the Conqueror—I commend my soul to Mary.
WILLIAM III, of England (to his physician)—Can this last long?

ARNOLD WINKELRIED-Make way for liberty.

GENERAL WOLFE-I die contented.

GENERAL WOLFE—What, do they run already? Then I die happy. CARDINAL WOLSEY—Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs.

CARDINAL WOLSEY-Father Abbot, I am come to lay my bones

among you.

THOMAS WYATT (to the priest who had reminded him that he had accused the princess Elizabeth of treason to the council, and that he now alleged her to be innocent)—That which I then said I unsay. That which I now say is true.

JOHN ZISKA--Make my skin into drum-heads for the Bohemians.

A second chapter of "Last Words of Noted Dying Persons," will be published in due time.

Mason and Dixon's Line. The southern boundary line which separates the free State of Pennsylvania from what at one time was the slave States of Maryland and Virginia. The line lies 39° 43′ 26″ north latitude, and was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors. The work was performed between November 15, 1763, and December 26, 1767.

ANSWERS.

"Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."-Bailey's Festus.

Pons Asinorum. (p. 446, c.) This question of "Delta" is often asked, and opinions and authorities widely differ as to which of three Propositions of Euclid this name really belongs — the 5th, 20th or 47th. They are as follows:

Prop. V. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and, if the equal sides be produced, the angles upon the other sides of the base shall be equal.

PROP. XX. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

PROP. XLVII. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle, is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says:

"The Fifth Proposition of Book I, of Euclid, is the *Pons Asinorum*, the first difficult theorem, which dunces rarely get over for the first time without stumbling."

W. A. Wheeler, in his "Noted Names of Fiction;" G. J. Holyoake, in his "Mathematics no Mystery, or the Beauties and Uses of Euclid;" each say the name is applied to the 5th Proposition, Euclid's First Book.

Proclus, in his "Commentaries on Euclid," says:

"The Epicureans derided the XXth Proposition as being manifest 'even to asses'; for if a bundle of hay was placed at one extremity of the base of a triangle, an ass at the other, the animal would not be such an ass as to take the crooked path to the hay instead of the straight one; as he would know the direct course would be the shorter: this was therefore called the 'asses' bridge.'"

Prof. J. M. Richardson, in *Mathematical Monthly*, Vol. I, p. 46, New York, 1860; "J. A. G.," in N. E. *Fournal of Education*; each say that the Forty seventh Proposition is denominated the *Pons Asinorum*.

NUMBER OF WORDS. (p. 362.) Some diligent student of Carlyle has found that in "Sartor Resartus," not less than 7,500 distinct words are employed. As an offset to this we may add that in Pratt's edition of Bishop Hall's works there is a glossary comprehending upwards of 1,100 obsolete words employed by this writer. CANTON.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO NEW HAMPSHIRE. (496. h.) Washington visited Portsmouth in 1789, and attended divine worship at Queen's Chapel in the morning, and at the North Church in the afternoon. On Monday, accompanied by Gen, Sullivan and John Langdon, he made an excursion down the harbor; the seamen, who rowed the barge, were dressed in white, this being the President's barge; another barge was rowed by seamen clothed in round blue jackets. The band of music followed in another barge, performing select The President landed at Kittery, in the district of Maine; he returned by way of Little Harbor, where he visited Col. Michael Wentworth, at the house of the late Gov. Benning Wentworth; and from there he went back to Portsmouth by land, where the people presented him with addresses and listened to his answers. day, he was feasted by the elite of Portsmouth, and attended a ball in the evening, where he was introduced to the ladies of Portsmouth. He left Portsmouth on Thursday morning for New York,

The poem, you mention, was written by Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., pastor of the South Church, who had a taste for poetry, and some of the productions of his pen, which have been published, are of much merit. He was born at Framingham, Mass., August 4, 1727, and died March 3, 1806, in the 79th year of his age. Nathaniel Appleton Haven was born in Portsmouth, January 14, 1790; and between 1821 and 1825 he edited the Portsmouth Journal, giving evidence of uncommon ability in various departments of literary effort. He died at Portsmouth, June 3, 1826, at the age of 36 years.

Charles W. Brewster, who succeeded N. A. Haven, as editor of the Portsmouth *Fournal*, in his "Poets of Portsmouth," quotes from Rev. Samuel Haven's poem two lines as follows:

"What title shall be have? Fame paused and said, His name alone stylkes every title dead."

The whole verse, from Brewster's collection, reads:

"With early wanderers in etherial flight,
See HAVEN stands, the truthful and upright!
His tame immortal from the simple line
That with its WASHINGTON shall leat all time;
What title shall he have? Fame paused, and said,
His name alone strikes every title dead."

ELLEN MOORE.

Can some reader of N. AND Q. furnish the whole of the poem?

"Sun, STAND THOU STILL." (p. 480, c.) "Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he [Lord] said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had

avenged themselves upon their enemies.

And there was no day like that before it or after it, that the Lord

harkened unto the voice of a man." - Foshua X, 12-14.

It appears from the record that Joshua "spake to the Lord," and that the Lord said to the sun: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon;" and at the command of the Lord—"the sun stood still, in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day."

J. W. MOORE.

The quotation from the Book of Jasher, in Joshua X. 13, is found in Jasher LXXXVIII, 64, and reads as follows:

"The sun stood still in the midst of the heavens, and it stood still six and thirty moments, and the moon also stood still and hastened not to go down a whole day."

In a foot-note the translator Mordecai M. Noah says :

The Hebrew word THIS, literally times; what proportion of time, I cannot understand by this term, never used in Scripture to express any division of time, so I have translated it "moments."

Burning Alive. (p. 336.) Horrible as this punishment is, it has been inflicted by several communities. The Babylonians adopted it in various instances. Incendiaries were thus executed at Rome, by the code of the twelve tables. It was frequently exercised in the early ages of the French monarchy. In France the criminal was clothed in a shirt dipped in sulphur, and fastened with an iron chain to a stake.

Although the most severe of all punishments, and though inflicted in cases of witchcraft, sacrilege, blasphemy, and heresy, it was not extended to the more heinous crime of parricide.

Burning alive was also a punishment in England for various offences, chiefly that of imputed heresy. Smithfield was often the place of execution, during the reigns of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth.

CAXTON.

"Om, MANI PADMË, HUM." (p. 432, i.) All organic beings are, according to the Buddhist faith separated into six classes, each in relation to one of the six syllables of the prayer, and are supposed to proceed by transmigration through these classes, reaching the highest degree of perfection last, and becoming absorbed in the essence of Buddha.

The emblem of perfection being a jewel, and the Lotos that of Buddha; the petition, the translation of which is: "Om, the jewel of the Lotos," signifies, "Oh, that I may attain perfection and be absorbed in the Lotos."

Believers who repeat this frequently and devoutly are said upon death to enter at once into the soul of Buddha, and thereby secure eternal bliss without first passing through any of the six preparatory stages. Furthermore, Om, ocnsidered separately, signifies and is equivalent to, Amen, in the Sanskrit language.

When a sacrifice is offered, and the gods are asked to rejoice, the god Saritri exclaims, "Om," (be it so.)

Paravâhan, in answer to the question, whether his father had instructed him, replied, "Om." All lessons in the Veda taught by the Brahmans begin and end with the talismanic word, "Om," for "unless Om precedes his lecture, it will be like water on a rock, which cannot be gathered up; and unless it concludes the lecture, it will bring forth no fruit.

"Om, mani, padmë, hum," are the first syllables taught the children of Thibet and Mongolia, and the last utterances of the dying, in those lands. In addition to their pious import, they are universally regarded as a charm.

CAXTON.

HURRAH, HUZZA. (p. 480, d.) The "Manual of Classical Literature," by N. W. Fiske, page 312, says that Lord Monboddo supposes the original form of language to have been the articulate cries by which animals call upon one another and exhort or command one another to do certain things, and adduces to illustrate what he means, such exclamations ae Hi ha, Ho ho, Halouet, used, he says, among the Hurons of North America, and quite analogous to our own halloo, hurra, huzza, which are no other but cries calling or exhorting, a little articulated.

MARK SWORDS.

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NOTES & QUERIES

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IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

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MARCH, 1885.

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One who knows. Please send us your real name, as we cannot publish your reply to Query on page 460, without a garranty for it.

F. F. We will publish the Report of the Committee on Reform Spelling, in May or June, made by the chairman, Prof. F. A. March, adopted by the American and English Philological Associations.

"H. H." Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, edit. on 1880, gives "Marbeau," and "Mirabeau," in the list of Dying Words of Noted Persons," on page 504, N. AND Q., as two different persons, namely: Marbeau, Jean Baptiste Firmin, French Philanthropist, 1498-1875.

Mirabeau, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, French Orator, 1749-1791.

W. H. The answer to the Query of Prof. Grote's allusion was published on page 190, Vol. I.

J. A. B. We will publish Samuel Haven's poem, quoted from on pages 496 and 510, if it is furnished.

Subscriber. We have received a letter, postmarked Boonton, N. J., with cash remittance, with no name. Send us your name and P. O. address.

- J. J. P. The Book of Mormom is somewhat scarce. Leave your order with some of the second-hand booksellers in our large cities, and they search for it.
- E. A. M. We have received book advertised for in the Feb. No., 1884, entitled "One of the Thirty." Would buy the other two by the same author, if you can furnish them at a moderate prices.

Andrew Smith. "Diversions of Purley," by John Horne Tooke, mentioned on page 65, Vol. I, is a work of 740 pages, on the English language, grammatical construction, philological derivation, etc. It is not a very scarce work; published in London, 1857.

Phonographer. "Practical Cosmophonography," by Francis Fauvel-Gouraud, was published by J. S. Redfield, New York, 1856 pp. 186, with appendix of 42 plates.

A. P. Southwick, Ellicott City, Md., is making a collection of "quaint, curious, humorous, and pathetic epitaphs," and readers are invited to contribute to its columns.

Volume I, Notes and Queries, July, 1882 to February, 1884, 20 Nos. will be given to any person furnishing us with the pamphlet, entitled "Old Curiosity Shop," for 1878, published by The Inter-ocean, Chicago. Also, the same will be given for the "Old Curiosity Shop," for 1879, published by the same paper. Or, Vol. II, March, 1884, to December, 1885, will be given if a person so desires.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Truth is heavy; few, therefore, can bear it."-MAIMONIDES.

Vol. II.

MARCH, 1885.

No. 33.

OLLA-PODRIDA. I.

The "Recess, or a Tale of Other Times," a novel in six volumes, was written in 1784-6 by Sophia Lee. The scene is laid in the reign of Elizabeth, and has Mary Queen of Scots for a heroine. This is said to have been the first historical novel in any language. The authoress did not respect tradition much.

In 1823, Sir Walter Scott broke ground in a new country, with "Quentin Durward." "The Monastery," "Pirate," and "Peveril" had not maintained his popularity at home. In his new subject he had to study a new country, and he drew largely from Philip de Cominer, introducing Louis XI, and Charles the Bold. In one of his letters to Constable, he complains that the village of Plessis les Tours, famous in history, was not to be found on any map. In the introduction he pays a eulogy to John Hughes, who also figures in Prof. Wilson's "Christopher in the Tent," as Buller of Brazenaze. was the father of Tom Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby." A notice of "Quentin Durward," in the English papers attracted the attention of the French publishers. Half a dozen translations were made, and at Paris the work became a wonderful success. citement thus created had its effect in England. This was the first novel produced in France which was wholly historical. It was Prof. Wilson who first called Scott The Great Magician. It was in his poem "The Magic Mirror," 1812; and he repeated the name in the "Chaldee MS:" (Chap. I, ¶ 44.) In 1805, Longmont printed in his "Belles-Lettres Repository" the well-known verse from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel:"

"The way was long, the night was cold, The minstrel was infirm and old."

These were probably the first lines from Scott's works ever issued by the American press.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, is said to have been the first purely society novel that appeared in England. The first school-master advocating the study of English, was Richard Mulcaster, in his "Elementarie," 1582. The first Anglo-Saxon Grammar in English, was by Elizabeth Estob, 1715. Previous to this teachers had used instruction books in Latin.

The first elegy published in England was Sir John Davies' poem on "The Soul of Man," 1599. The most popular elegy is Gray's. Of this man, Lowell says: "If we may believe the commentators, he has not an idea, scarcely an epithet that he can call his own, and yet he is, in the best sense, one of the classics of English literature." Those who would like to see annotations carried to an excess should examine Rev. John Mitford's edition, which shows where the poet took from others, not only to make one line, but in some instances from several to make one line. In 1753, J. Duncombe wrote the first parody on Gray's "Elegy," called "An Evening Contemplation in a College."

The first modern edition of Shakspere, was by Nicholas Rowe, whose edition in seven volumes, appeared in 1709-10. The first American edition was that of Biaren and Maden, Philadelphia, 1795-96, in eight volumes, being mainly a reprint of Johnson's edition of 1765. The earliest specimen of American editing was that of G. C. Verplanck, in three volumes, New York, 1844-47.

The first American play produced on the American stage, was written by Royal Tyler, and played at the John-Street Theatre, New York, April 16, 1786. It was called "The Contrast," and it was also the first production in which the Yankee dialect and story-telling was employed. It was published by subscription in 1790. Tyler was also the author of "The Algerine Captive," published at Walpole, N. H., 1797. This was the first American novel which was honored by republication in England.

To Dr. B, S. Barton belongs the honor of being the author of the

first text-book on Botany published in America, entitled "Elements of Botany, or Outlines of the Natural History of Vegetables," Philadelphia, 1803, and republished in London in 1804. Barton, whose mother was sister to the celebrated David Rittenhouse, was a man of great erudition, and his college lectures on botanical subjects did much to diffuse a taste for that study. He was taught to draw by Major Andre, while he was a prisoner in Lancaster, Penn. Though he became no mean draughtsman, his text-book was illustrated by plates from drawings by that Quaker naturalist John Bartram.

In 1802 appeared "Mathematical and Physical Essays," by Jared Mansfield, the first publication of an original work in the higher mathematics by an American author.

"The British Encyclopædia" was published by Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, in 1798, the first work of the kind printed in America.

In 1822 the American editor, of "Ree's Cyclopædia," revised, corrected, eularged, and adapted to this country, was completed at Philadelphia, in torty-one volumes, with six additional volumes of plates. It contained one hundred and forty-seven highly finished engravings, and was considered the boldest attempt in the way of publication at that time, ever made in the United States.

Epsilon.

PIANO-FORTE. The earliest known occasion of the name "piano-forte" being heard of, was in a play-bill dated May 16, 1767, of which a copy is preserved in the office of the piano-forte manufacturers of Great Pulteney Street, London. It is a curious historical broadsheet. The piece announced is "The Beggar's Opera," with Mr. Beard as Captain Macbeth, Mrs. Stephens as Mrs. Peachum, and Mr. Shuter as Peachum. Part of the attraction is thus given: "Miss Buckler will sing a song from "Judith," accompanied by Mr. Dibdin upon a new instrument called piano-forte,"

THE AUTHOR OF THE "FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES." (p. 491.)
The author of "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" was not
E. S. Cressey, but E. S. Creasy, A. M., Prof. of History in University College, London. This work takes in the Battles from Marathon
to Waterloo.

M. L. EASTMAN.

Mr. Eastman is correct. Mr. Southwick wrote it correctly in his copy, and the similarity of sound in the names was not noticed by the copy holder.

"A ROPE AROUND HIS NECK." The origin of this expression and its meaning according to the London Times, which is good authority, is as follows: According to Demosthenes a practice prevailed in the popular assembly of the Greek States of Locri, in Italy, where the constitution was framed by Zaleucus, making it a rule that when any citizen proposed a new law, he should do so with a rope around his neck, and if the proposal failed to obtain a majority of the votes, the proposer was at once strangled. The practice kept the State constitution in its original purity for two hundred years — no one venturing to propose any change.

J. W. MOORE.

WHEN DID SAM PATCH MAKE HIS FATAL LEAP? C. W. W.

Sam Patch, who, during life was known as Sam, the Pawtucket (R. I.,) Gazette and Chronicle, edited by Charles A. Lee, Esq., informs us, was born in that town, and was, from his youth, fond of low company and strong drink, began his jumping low down on the rocks at the falls in Pawtucket, and gradually increased the distance until he selected the highest rocks. Then he jumped from the bridge, and subsequently from the flat roof of the annex of the old stone mill, Thenceforward his fame went out from the village and he traveled upon it. He jumped from a platform erected near the Biddle Staircase, at Niagara Falls, and made money and gained reputation as a daredevil. He afterwards made several jumps at the falls of the Genesee river, at Rochester, N. Y., where, one day in November, 1829, much

The New York Clipper Almanac, for 1879, says, his jun p was "on November 13, 1829." The Caroline Almanac, printed at Rochester, N. Y., at Mackenzie's Gazette office, for 1840, says, "November 11, 1829, Sam Patch leaped into the world to come, via Genesee Falls."

against his will, he made his final jump. He had been drinking considerably; a great crowd had gathered "to see Sam Patch jump," and he was finally urged to his doom. His body was never recovered.

There was no account of the fatal ending of Sam's life in the Chronicle that year, from which we infer that he was not much of a hero in the place where he began his career. Recently a paragraph appeared in the newspapers to the effect that it was proposed to erect a monument "To the memory of Sam Patch,"

The Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle publishes the following:

Biography of Sam Patch.—By Major Jack Downing.

Pawtucket is a famous place, Where extron cloth is made, And hundreds think it no disgrace To labor at the trade.

Among the spinners there was one, Whose name was Samuel Parch; He mopel about, and did his stint— Folks thought him no great scratch.

But soon, a maggot in his head Told Sam be was a ninny To spend his life in twirling thread, Just like a spinning jenney.

But if he would become renowned, And live in song and story, 'Twas time he should be looking round For deeds of fame and glory.

"What shall I do," quoth honest Sam,
"There is no war a-brewing;
And duels are but dirty things,

Scarce worth a body's doing.

And if I would be President,

I see I'm up a tree, For neither print nor Congressmen Have nominated me."

But still that magget in his head Told him he was a gamp. For if he could do nothing else, Most surely he could jump.

"Aye, right," quoth Sam, and out he went And on the bridge he stood, And down he jumped full twenty feet, And planged into the flood.

And when he safely swam to land, And stood there like a stump,

And all the gaping crowd cried out, "Oh, what a glorious jump."

New light shone into Samuel's eyes,
His heart went pit-a-pat;

His heart went pura-pat;
"Go, bring a ladder, now," he cries;
"I'll jump ou more than that."
The longest ladder in the town,

'Gainst the lactory was reared,
And Sam climbed up, and then jumped down,
Then loud the gapers cheered.

Beside the maggot in his head, Sam's ears now felt a flea; "I want more elbow room." he said, "What's this dull town to me?

Pil raise some greater breezes yet; I'll go where thousands are, And jump to immortality, And make the natives stare.

I'm only twenty-two years old; Before I'm twenty-five, I'll be more talked about, I guess, Than any man alive.

I'll show these politician folks, That climb so high by stumping, That I can climb as well as they. And beat them all in jumping.

One way is as good as t'other, To make the people wonder, And all the noise that they can make Ain't nothing to my thunder. I'm right, and now I'm going ahead, Sam Patch wan't made to blunder— I asy living son's afraid, Just let him stand from under."

And off he went on foot, full trot; High hopes of fame his bosom fired; At Paterson, in Jersey State, He stopped awhile, for Sam was tired;

And there he mounted for a jump, And crowds came round to view it, And all began to gape and stare, And cry, "How dare you do it?"

But Sam ne'er heeded what they said, His nerve wan't made to quiver, And down he jumped some fifty feet, And splashed into the river.

"Hoo-rah!" the mob cried out amain,
"Hoo-rah!" them every throat was pouring,
And echo cried, "Hoo-rah!" again,
Like a thousand lions roaring.

Sam's fame now spread both far and wide, And brighter grew from day to day, And wheresoev'r a crowd convened, Patch was the lion of the play.

From shipmasts he would jump in sport, And spring from bighest factory walls; And proclamati in soon was made, That he would leap Niagara Falis.

"What for?" inquired an honest Hodge,
"Why scare to death our wives and mothers?"
"To show that some things can be done,"
Quoth Sain, "as well as others."

Ten thousand people througed the shore, And stood there all agog; While Sam approached those awful falls, And leaped them like a frog.

From Clifton House to Table Rock, And round Goar's Island brow, The multitules all held their breath, While Sam planged down below. And when they saw his neck was safe

And when they saw his neck was safe, And he once more-tood on his feet, They set up such a deafening cheer, Nagara's roar was thirly beat.

Patch being but a scarvy name, They solemnly there did enact, That he hencetorth should be called "Squire Samuel O'Calaract!"

And here our haro should have stopped, And husbanded his brilliant tame; But ah, he took one leap to much— And most all heroes do the same.

Napoleon's last great battle proved His dreatful overthrow, And San's last jump was a fearful one, And in death it laid him low.

'Twas at the Falls of Genesee, He jumped down six score feet and five, And in the waters deep he sank, And never rose again alive.

The crowd with fingers in their mouths, Turned homeward, one by one, And oft with sheepish hok they said, "Poor Sam's last job is done." MAJOR JACK DOWNING. The author of the "Biography of Sam Patch" was Seba Smith. In 1829, he began the first daily newspaper in Maine. He had previously edited the Eastern Argus, at Portland, He is also well known by his amusing "Jack Downing Letters" which gave him a national fame. He continued the Daily Courier until he was called to Philadelphia, as an officer in the Custom House, which paid better than a newspaper life. The Courier passed into the hands of Elbridge G. Waterhouse. Mr. Smith published his "New Elements of Geometry" in 1850, a work of ability, profound research and noble freedom of thought.

J. W. MOORE.

WHERE THE PILGRIMS CAME FROM. In 1322, Walter Lollard was burned for heresy, at Cologne, and this induced England to banish all who should interfere with the religious liberties of the people of England. In 1377, Wickliffe, of Oxford, openly denied the authority of the Pope of Rome, and Henry VIII, in a manner, became an English Pope. The Bible was written in English by Tyndale, and the Protestant faith was established by Edward, son of Henry VIII. Then arose Cranmer, Ridley, and other reformers; and soon after, John Hooper, the first Puritan, began to preach and was made Bishop of Gloucester in 1550. After this came Elizabeth, and the Thirty-Nine Articles of the English Church, with the Book of Common Prayer. Mary, however, repealed all the reformatory laws; but her reign was short and the reform went on. During the reign of Elizabeth, many of the exiled Puritans returned to England; but being yet as they thought, persecuted, the first separation from the English Church took place, and the separatists commenced worshipping by themselves, in London, 1567. For doing this they were imprisoned. Next came Robert Brown, who fled to Holland, and was there joined by many non-conformists. He afterwards recanted and became a minister of the English Church. The Puritans became so numerous that they controlled Parliament in 1503. For a time the Puritans lived in Amsterdam and Leyden; and from the latter place 101 of these people came to America, arriving at Cape Cod, November 9, 1620; and on December 11, (Old Style,) these people, the Pilgrim Fathers, landed on the Rock since famous, at Plymouth, Mass. The old style of dates being changed, makes the day of landing, December 22, 1620.

J. W. MOORE.

ORIGIN OF THE VERB "TO CANT." Our indefatigable contemporary, Notes and Oueries of England, has settled the derivation of the verb, "to cant" by publishing a paragraph from the old Edinburgh paper, Mercurius Publicus, of February 28, 1661. Mr. Alexander Cant, son of Mr. Andrew Cant (who, in his discourse, " De Excommunicato Trucidando," maintained that all refusers of the Covenant ought to be excommunicated, and that all so excommunicated might lawfully be killed), was deposed by the Synod for divers seditious and impudent passages in his sermons at several places, as at the pulpit of Banchory: "Whoever would own or make use of a service-book-King, Noblemen, or Minister-the curse of God should be upon him." In his Grace after meat, he prayed for those phanatiques and seditious Ministers, who are now secured, in these words: "The lord pity and deliver the precious prisoners who are now suffering for the truth, and close up the mouths of the Edomites, who are now rejoicing;" with several other articles too long to recite. From these two Cants (Andrew and Alexander,) all seditious praying and preaching in Scotland is called "Canting." I. H. H. D.

"COMIN' THROUGH THE RVE." It is said that Robert Burns's famous song, "Comin' through the Rye," did not have reference to a rye-field, but to the small river Rye, in Ayrshire, which could be forded. In wading through, however, the lassies had to hold up their petticoats, and it was a favorite pastime for Robbie Burns and mischievous companions to lie in wait for the lassies "coming through the Rye." When they got to mid-stream the laddies would wade out and snatch a kiss from the lassies, who were unable to resist without dropping their clothes in the water.

J. H. H. D.

EMPLOYMENT OF ONE'S TIME. The celebrated Lord Coke wrote the subjoined couplet, which he religiously observed in the distribution of time:

Six hours to sleep—to law's grave studies six—Four spent in prayer—the rest to nature fix.

But Sir William Jones, a wiser economist of the fleeting hours of life, amended the sentence in the following lines.

Seven hours to law-to soothing slumber seven-Ten to the world allot-and all to heaven.

THE LAWYER'S MOTTO.—Si nummi immunis—translated by Camden—"Give me my fee, I warrant you free."

Notes on Bibles. IX.

ALCORAN, (Arabic al-qorân, the reading, the book, from qaraa to read.) The sacred books of the Mohammedans, composed by Mohammed. Orientalists, in general, pronounce the word al-ko-rawn'. More generally called the Korân. There are seven principal editions of the Korân, two at Medina, one at Mecca, one at Cufa, one at Bassora, one in Syria, and the common or vulgate edition. The first edition contains 6000 verses; the second and fifth, 6214; the third, 6219; the fourth, 6236; the sixth. 6226; the seventh, 6225; but the number of words and letters is the same in all editions, viz.: words, 77,639; letters, 323,015. George Sale's English translation has 114 chapters.

History informs us that the Alexandrine library of 700,000 volumes was destroyed by order of the Calif Omar who said: "Either these books are in conformity with the Korân, or they are not. If they are they are useless, and if they are not they are evil; in either case let them be destroyed."

THE NEW KORÂN of the Pacifican Brotherhood; or the Text-book of the Turkish Reformers, in the teaching and example of their Master Jaido Morata, contains four books: Book of Labors, 42 chapters; Book of Questions, 46 chapters; Book of Counsels, 54 chapters; Book of Duties, 34 chapters: total, 176 chapters.

BOOK OF MORMON contains sixteen books, viz.: I, and II Nephi, Jacob, Enos, Jarom, Omni, Words of Mormon, Mosiah, Record of Zeniff, Alma, Helaman, Nephi, Nephi son of Nephi, Mormon, Ether, and Moroni. Several editions have been published since its original publication in 1830, by Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Illinois.

The Douay Bible is the English translation of the Bible sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church. The Old Testament was published by the English College at Douay, France, in 1609; but the New Testament was published at Rheims in 1582, seventeen years earlier. The Douay version translates the word "repentance" by the word "penance," and "our daily bread," by "our supersubstantial bread," etc., and the whole contains notes by Roman Catholic Divines.

The books are as follows, both the arrangement and the spelling: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbe s, Deuteronomy, Josue, Judges, Ruth, I, II, III, and IV Kings; I, and II Paralipomenon; I, and II Esdras, alias Nehemias; Tobias, Judith, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticle of Canticles, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Isaias, Jeremias, Lamentations, Baruch, Ezechiel, Daniel, Osee, Joel, Amos, Abdias, Jonas, Michaes, Nahum, Habacuc, Sophronias, Aggeus, Zacharias, Malachias, I, and II Machabees.

This, it will be observed, includes the books of the Apocrypha as given in King James's version at the end of the Old Testament.

A HOLY, SACRED AND DIVINE ROLL AND BOOK, from the Lord God of Heaven to the Inhabitants of the Earth, revealed in the United Society of New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N Y., U. S. A. Read and understand, all ye in mortal clay. Received by the church of this communion, and published in union with the same. Canterbury, N. H., 1843. In Two Parts.

Part I has 33 chapters; Part II has 27 divisions, "being a sequel or appendix to the Sacred Roll, containing the testifying seals of some of the Ancient Prophets and Holy Angels, with the testimonies of living witnesses of the marvelous work of God in his Zion of earth." Claims to be written by the pen of inspiration. Dated at New Lebanon, Feb. 2, 1845, 12 o'clock M.

THE BOOK OF ADAM AND EVE, also called the Conflict of Adam and Eve with Satan, translated from the Ethiopic by Rev. S. C. Malan, D. D., Vicar of Broad Windsor. This apocryphal work contains four books, and 141 chapters. Book I takes in the whole lives of Adam and Eve; Book II gives the history of the patriarchs who lived before the Flood; Book III gives a history of the building of the Ark, Noah and his family, and the carrying of the body of Adam to "the center of the earth;" Book IV gives a short history of the patriarchs, judges, and kings, from Abraham to Christ.

THE GOSPEL OF JESUS, compiled by his disciple Matthew, from his own memoranda, and those of Peter, Luke, Mark, and John; and lastly revised by Peter. Also, the Acts of the Eleven Disciples; the last Epistle of Peter to the Chapelites; the Acts of Paul and the Jewish Sanhedrim; and the contents of the History of Jesus by Peter, translated from parchment manuscripts, in Latin, and found in the catacombs under the city of Rome. Edited by Rev. Gibson Smith. Contains 29 chapters. Paul quotes from the words of Jesus in Acts XX, 35: "It is more blesséd to give than to receive." This quotation is not found in the Gospels according to King James's version.

Mnemonics. I.

The word mnemonics comes from the Greek Mnemosyne, the mother of the Nine Muses, the goddess of Memory. Many artifical systems have been put forth to assist the memory to recall dates, places, order of succession, numbers, &c., many of which systems are ingenious and possess more or less merit, but many of them require several years of practice in which to become proficient, and then the numberless mongrel words to retain in mind is frightful. Speaking from experience, we learned Isaac Pitman's system of phonography in one-fourth the time we spent in committing the hybrid system of Dr. R. Grey, 1806; the same hybrids to a more or less extent follow in other systems, but some later systems are improvements on his terminology. these are by Mr. Lowe, 1806; George von Feinaigle, 1812; J. R. Murden, 1818; Francis Fauvel-Gouraud, 1844: "T. W. D.," 1844; Thomas Hallworth, 1845; Timothy Clowes, 1845; Lorenzo D. Johnson, 1846; Pliny Miles, 1846; Robert Pike, Jr., and William C. Pike, 1846; W. Day, 1849; Dr. Bayne, 1880; and a number of others who have proposed systems without elaborating them. a large amount of patience in the compilation and classification of words, things, inventions, discoveries, topics, etc.; but none of them have met with popular favor. We are yet to rely on the powers of our memory, with the assistance of some few committed rhymes, and a few key words.

1. The Dominical Letters (Dies Dominica,) are the first seven letters of the alphabet. These letters represent the seven days of the week, repeated during the year. The letter falling for Sunday being the Dominical letter for that year. Thus, 1885, came in on Thursday, the Sunday letter is the 4th, or D. The following couplet containing 12 words answers in their order to the 12 months of the year. The initial letter of each word is the proper letter for the first day of the corresponding month:

At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire, Good Carlos Finch And David Friar.

The Dominical Letter of 1885 being D, hence February, March, and November come in on Sunday. The other six letters, A, B, C, E, F, G, are called ferial letters for 1885. The order of the Domini-

ical Letters is retrograde, continually repeated. The Dominical Letter for 1886 will be C, and the year comes in on Friday. The following catch-line gives the order of the Dominical Letters:

Grant's Foes, Ere Dead, Could Brandish Arms.

"The Venerable" Bede, (672?-735?) gave the following formula: Grandia Frendit Equus Dum, Cernit Belliger Arma.

Dionysius Petavius, (1583-1652,) gave us the following formula: Gaudet Francus Equo, David Cane, Beltezer Agno.

2. As stated on page 55 of N. AND Q., the order of the seven primary colors is easily retained "BY VIGOR," of mind, by writing down V—I—G—O—R, and then B—Y in the center, dividing it by G, as follows, and then the order of the primaries are readily supplied:

Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red.

3. The twelve pairs of Cranial Nerves are readily called to mind by the following couplet, which is used by many anatomists. The initial of each word giving the key to each pair:

On Old Monadnock's Pointed Top, A Finn And German Picked Some Hops.

The twelve pairs of cranial nerves given by F. E. Robinson, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., are as follows:

1. Olfactory,

2. Optic,

3. Motor Oculi,

- 4. Patheticus or Trochlearis,
- Trifacial or Trigemine,
- 6. Abducens,

7. Facial or Portio Dura,

8. Auditory or Portio Molis.

9. Glosso-Pharyngeal,

10. Pheumogastric or Par-Vagum

11. Spinal Accessory,

12. Hypoglossal or Lingual.

4. The following triplet similarly assists the mind to recall the succession of the Presidents:

Wisdom And Justice Many Men Admire; Jaring Vice Harms Truth's Pure Trembling Fire; Pray Be Loyal, Just; Go, Highest Good Acquire.

First Washington, the chieftan, who conquered our foe, Then Adams, Jefferson, after Madison, Monroe, Next Adams, the younger, then connseled the nation, Then Jackson—Van Buren, filled the President's station. Next Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore, Made room for Frank Pierce who made ten and four. Then Buchanan, the single; then Lincoln did yield To Johnson; then Grant, and Hayes, and Garfield; Next Arthur has served us, and when all are reckoned, Cleveland counts in as the Twenty-Second.

5. The Sovereigns of England naturally fall into place here, and are as follows:

First William the Norman, then William bis son, Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John; Next, Henry the Third; Edward, one, two, and three, Again after Richard, three Henrys we see; Two Edwards, third Richard, if I rightly guess; Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess; Then Jamie, the Scotchman, then Charles whom they slew, Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles too. Next James the Second ascended the throne, Then g old William and Mary together came on, Till Anne, Georges four, and fourth William all past, God sent us Victoria—may she long be the last.

6. One of the first lessons in early life, though familiar to all, must take its place here. The lines are said to be composed by Richard Grafton, an English printer in the 16th century. He was living in 1572, and printed several editions of the Bible. The last two lines are subject to several variations, all familiar and of the same intent:

Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November, All the rest have thirty-one. Excepting February alone, Which has twenty-eight; in fine, Till Leap-Year gives it twenty-nine.

7. The Signs of the Zodiac, and their names are as follows:

1. (%) Aries, the Ram, 7. (4) Libra, the Scales,

2. (8) Taurus, the Bull, 8. (m) Scorpio, the Scorpion,

3. (II) Gemini, the Twins, 9. (1) Sagitarius, the Archer, 4. (25) Cancer, the Crab, 10. (13) Capricornus, the Goat,

5. (N) Leo, the Lion, 11. (xx) Aquarius, the Waterman, 6. (ng) Virgo, the Virgin, 12. (X) Pisces, the Fishes.

Dr. Isaac Watts, (1674-1748,) gives the following for their order:

The Ram, the Bull, the heavenly Twins,
And next the Crab, the Lion shines,
The Virgin and the Scales;
The Scorpion, Archer, and Sea-Goat,
The Man that holds the water-pot,
And Fish with glittering tails.

Similar to these lines is the Latin version that has come down to us:

Sunt, aries, taurus, gemini, cancer, leo, vergo,
Libraque, scorpius, arcitenens, caper, amphora, pisces.

8. The old rule for double-entry book-keeping may be in place here:

By journal laws what you receive Is debtor made to what you give; Stock for your trade must debtor be, And creditor for property; Protit and Loss accounts are plain, You debit loss, and credit gain.

9. The cities claiming the birthplace of Homer are readily brought to mind by the key-word "C-A-R-C-A-s-s," the initials of the seven cit es: Chios, Athens, Rhodes, Colophon, Argos, Salamis, Smyrna.

ANSWERS.

"Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."-Bailey's Festus.

A Lost Chord.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

Seated one day at the Organ, I was weary and ill at ease, And my fingers wandered idly Over the noisy keys.

I do not know what I was playing, Or what I was dreaming then; But I struck one chord of music, Like the sound of a great Amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight, Like the close of an Angel's Psalm, And it lay on my fevered spirit, With a touch of infinite culm.

It quieted pain and sorrow, Like love overcoming strife, It seemed the harmonious echo, From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings Into one perfect peace, And trembled away into silence, As if it were loth to cease.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly, That one lost chord divine, Which came from the soul of the Organ, And entered into mine.

It may be that death's bright angel Will speak in that chord again, It may be that only in Heaven I shall hear that grand Amen.

"A Lost Chord." (p. 496, c.) The poem entitled "The Lost Chord," or rather "A Lost Chord," was written by Adelaide Anne Proctor, and is found in the Ticknor & Field's edition (1868) of her works, page 201.

HAZEL SHEPARD, New York City.

NORTH POLE EXPLORERS. (p. 496. a.) In reply to this query as to the reason "why explorers confine themselves entirely to the North Pole," we would state that all explorers do not so confine themselves; several men entitled to the distinction of explorers have found a great field in Africa. Livingstone and Stanley never essayed the North Pole. Again, those who do visit the frozen regions of the North can hardly be said to confine themselves to the North Pole; no one so far as we know has reached the North Pole, much less confined himself there.

RAYMOND LULLY.

We understand the querist, on page 496, to desire information why explorers confine their search for the poles and their phenomena, to the North Pole, rather then to the South Pole.

EDITOR.

THE TOP OF A WHEEL MOVES THE FASTEST. (p. 78, p. 178.) The New York Clipper Almanac, for 1885, says, for ages this has been asserted, and thousands have refused to believe it. Its correctness has

recently been demonstrated by photography. The camera has been brought to bear on wheels after horses trotting at a 2:24 gait. The exposure of the plate lasted the 2000th part of a second. The lower third of the wheel is shown sharp and distinct as if at rest, while the upper portion of the spokes and rim is blurred.

Observer.

"What Title Shall He Have?" (p 496, f.) The subject of titles has been mentioned in the last No. of N. and Q., and the subject has recently been brought before the readers of the New York Sun on the titles of the Governors of the States, with this result. There are six different styles of addressing the Chief Executive as follows:

In 26 States he should be addressed as "the Governor," as follows: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In 8 States he is "the Governor of the State of——," as follows; Alabama, Arkansas, California, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, and South Carolina.

In Florida he is "the Governor of Florida."

In Kentucky he is "the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

In New Hampshire he is "His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire."

In Massachusetts he is "His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

In all the States the Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, the additional title of Captain-General is explicitly conferred. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire His Excellency, under the Constitution, is also Admiral.

THOMAS THE KHYMER. (p. 496, h.) Thomas Learmont, of Ercildoune, a Scotchman in the reign of Alexander III, and contemporary with Wallace. He is also called Thomas of Ercildoune. Sir Walter Scott calls him the "Merlin of Scotland." He was magician, prophet, and poet, and is to return again to earth at some future time when Shrove Tuesday and Good Friday change places. 'OMERUS.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt; Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

- a. What is the origin of the expression, "Let us return to our muttons?" F. A. H., Chicago, Ill.
- b. What is the meaning of "to the manor born?" and should the word "manor" ever be spelled "manner?" F. A. H.
- e. Was Dr. William Darling, lately deceased, really the author of the famous poem, "Lines on a Skeleton?"

MEDICUS, Oakville, Pa.

- d. Why was the Anchor chosen as a symbol of Hope? A. B.
- e. What is the value of a "soo-markee"? A. B.
- f. Why is the personal pronoun "I" spelled with the single letter I, and the personal pronoun "you" spelled with three letters, y-o-u?

 A. B.
- g. When we make quotations from King James's version of the Bible, should we print in italic the words which are in italic in the Bible?

 OBSERVER.
 - h. How long was Thomas Gray writing his "Elegy?"

L. M. O., McConnellsville, Pa.

- i. When was the year, known in history as "the year of confusion?"
- j. What other noted persons have claimed to have seen miraculous crosses in the heavens, similar to that claimed to have been seen by Constantine, mentioned on page 397.

 READER.
- k. Mohammed claimed that he was foretold in the Bible by name, and that he fulfilled his prophetic mission. Where is the prophecy? JOHN ANDERSON,
 - What, and whose Song is the first mentioned in the Bible? H. T. W., Concord, N. H.
- m. Each President of the United States has had a Cabinet. From where was the idea derived? What historical precedents are found, and where, and when?

 A. M. ADAMS, Natick, R. I.
- n. What particular mark should be placed over the "i" and the "u" in the following words to indicate their proper pronunciation? Rabbis, Rashis, Zunis, etc.; Hindus, Manus, etc.

EMPHATIC MAN.

o. Who are the Fathers of the Greek and Latin Church? How many were they. X. Y. Z.

a. "Noteworthy among American antiquities is the Walled Lake of Iowa. Imagine a body of water covering nearly 3,000 acres, with a wall built up around it, not a stone in which can be less than 100 pounds in weight; and there is not a stone to be found in 10 miles of the lake. The wall is 10 feet high, and about 15 feet wide at the bottom, and 5 feet on top. The country is prairie land for miles around, except a belt of heavy timber that encircles the lake. This timber is oak, and it is evident that the trees were planted there. They are very large. The belt is probably half a mile wide. water in the lake is twenty-five feet deep, as cold as ice, and clear What all would like to know is, who built that wall! How did they hold the water back while they were building it? How did they cart those immense stones to miles. If you ever go to Iowa, do not fail to visit the Walled Lake. It is found in Wright County, 169 miles from Dubuque. The cars will take you almost to it."

Who will explain this clipping? A. M. A., Natick, R. I.

b. Hildreth's "History of the United States" says Washington was nominated by Mr. Johnson of Maryland. The Columbian Centinel, Boston, February 25, 1832, says the nomination was made by John Adams. Daniel Webster quotes from John Adams as saying:

"Twelve months ago I moved that George Washington be appointed commander of the forces raised for defence of American liberty,

and I give him my support."

Who nominated George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the American forces?

J. W. Moore.

- c. The New York Sun of a recent date has a brief paragraph on a new proposed pronoun (impersonal, singular number,) as being now taught by some of the teachers of the public schools. It is the new word, "Thon." Will some of your readers give us its declension, paradigm, etc. Also, it is stated there is a "Lost Personal Pronoun." What was it?
- d. Who were really the three persons Tom, Dick, and Harry,—who gave rise to this expression for a mixed crowd? M.
 - e. At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire, Good Carlos Finch And David Friar.

Is this couplet found in any early English work, and were the three persons (George Brown, Carlos Finch, David Friar,) really residents of Dover, England?

FOLK-LORE COLLECTOR.

f. Give examples of words for the use of the following letters:

 á, ã, ã, ä, ä, â, é, è, ē, ë, ê, í, ì, i, ï, ï, î, ó, ò, ō, ŏ, ö, ô, ú, ù, ū, ŭ ü, û, ç, ñ?

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AG 305 .HG7 MISCELLANEOUS

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APRIL, 1885.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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WITH ANSWERS.

" Truth is from Heaven." - JESUS.

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1885.

No. 34.

OLLA - PODRIDA. II.

The Laws of Massachusetts were first published in 1648, but no copy is now known to exist. In 1672 the General Court ordered a revised edition of the laws printed. John Usher, an opulent bookseller, obtained leave to publish them on his own account. This was the first instance in America of the security of copyright by law. Usher will be remembered as one of the Council and chosen friends of Gov. Andros, in whose house the latter was confined, under strong guards, the night after his arrest, April 18, 1689. One time he was Lieut. Governor of New Hampshire. He married the daughter of Samuel Allen, who had purchased from the heirs of Mason all their right to the Province of New Hampshire, and thus for several years, was involved in disputes with the actual settlers of that Province.

The first code of laws of Connecticut was printed in 1672 at Cambridge, and the assembly enacted that every family should have a copy Previously the colony had kept its laws in manuscript, and had promulgated them by sending copies to be read publicly in each of the twenty-four towns. Roger Ludlow, a brother-in-law of Gov. Endicott, compiled the first code of laws for that colony. Judge Ephraim Kirby published at Litchfield, Conn., in 1789, "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Connecticut, from 1785 to 1788." This was the first volume of reports published in the United States.

The first systematic course of lectures on medical subjects ever delivered in America was given by Dr. Wm. Hunter, at Newport, about 1752. In 1762, Dr. Wm. Shippen delivered a course of lectures to a

class of ten, upon anatomy, in Philadelphia. The first medical school in this country dates from the appointment of Dr. John Morgan as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Philadelphia, 1765. Dr. Morgan had finished his education in Europe. and associated with the scientific men of London, Edinburgh, Paris. and Italy. On his return, in 1760, he was regarded by the Philadelphians as a man of superior attainments, and as having some of the characteristics of genius. He was well read in Latin and Greek and an indefatigable student. He was the first man it is stated who ventured to carry a silk umbrella - a scouted effeminacy at that time and also as the innovator who first introduced the practice of sending to an apothecary for all medicines wanted for the sick. With Dr. Morgan was joined Dr. Chancellor, and with the first chaplain of Congress, Duché, making a trio in forcing the use of the sun umbrella. The Medical School was not regularly organized till 1767.

In 1677, Thomas Thacher, a minister of the Old South Church, published a broadside upon the treatment of small pox and measles, which was the earliest treatise on a medical subject published in this country. On June 26, 1721, Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, who had taken up the practice of variolous inoculation, experimented on his own son, six years of age, his negro Jack, thirty years, and a little negro boy, two and a half years of age. Meeting with success he tried the experiment on others, and gradually the practice became established. The credit of introducing it, however, belongs to Cotton Mather, who of all the Boston physicians, could only interest Boylston in it. result was a period of great excitement against the introducers. attempt was made to blow up the house of Mather, a mob threatened to hang Boylston; and the press, especially the Courant published by Benjamin Franklin's brother James, was bitter against them. that time there was not a single practitioner of medicine in Boston. with the exception of Dr. Wm. Douglass, a Scotchman who was a regularly graduated physician. Some of the ministers with less clerical experience were peers of some of the physicians in medical knowledge.

The Medical Repository by Drs. Miller, Mitchell, and Smith, was begun at New York in 1796, the first periodical of the kind in the United States. The first course of chemical instruction in America was given by Benjamin Rush in 1769, who about that time was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Philadelphia.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

Mnemonics. II.

Another version for the Presidents has been furnished in these lines:

First stands the lofty WASHINGTON, That noble, great, immortal one; The elder ADAMS next we see, And JEFFERSON comes number three; The fourth is MADISON, you know, The fifth one on the list, MONROE; The sixth an ADAMS comes again, The sixth an ADAMS comes again,
And Jackson seventh in the train;
Van Burken eighth apon the line,
And Harrison counts number nine;
The tenth is Tyler in his turn,
And Polk eleventh, as we learn;
The twelfth is Taylor that appears,
The thirteenth, Fillmore fills his years;
There is the proper against filly a sixty. Then PIERCE comes fourteenth into view ;

BUCHANAN is the fifteenth due. Now LINCOLN comes, two terms to fill, Obedient to the Peoples' will; But Fate o'ertook him are he's through, And JOHNSON served the residue; Next GRANT two terms the nation run, And HAYES was counted in for one. GARFIELD the second Fated man, GARFIELD the second rated man, ARTHUR succeeded to the van, And served a second term; in fine, The fourth V. P. to come in line; Next CLEVELAND, now the sceptre sways, May Heavenly Wisdom guide his ways. And all, when counted in their turn, Make twenty-two, as all can learn.

11. Shakespeare's Plays according to C. C. Bombaugh have been arranged as follows for memorization:

Omitting the Historical English Dramas, " quos versu dicere non est."

e Historical Engusa Mana, Cymbeline, Tempest, Much Ado, Verona,
Merry Wives, Twelfth Night, As you Like it, Errors,
Shrew Taming, Night's Dream, Measure, Audronicus,
Timon of Athens.
Hamlet Winter's Tale, Merchaut, Troilus, Lear, Hamlet, Love's Labor, All's Well, Pericles, Orthello, Romeo, Macbeth, Cleopatra, Cæsar, Coriolanus.

12. The Books of the New Testament are given by C. C. Bombaugh in these lines:

Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John, wrote the life of their Lord; The Acts, what Apostles acomplished, record; Rome, Corinth, Galatus, Epheeus, hear What Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians revere: Timotheus, Titus, Philemon, precede The Epistle which Hebrews most gratefully read; James, Peter, and John, with the short letter Jude, The rounds of Divine Revelation conclude.

The following lines have been received from MISS ALICE G. ADAMS. Boscawen, N. H., in response to the inquiry in N. AND Q. for January, 1885, p. 487. This correspondent is but 13 years of age, and learned this with a number of other similar lines to help the memory, several of which have been published, several years ago, from her teacher:

Mathew, Mark, Luke and John,
Tell what by Christ was said and done;
Acts both of the Apostles tell,
And how the Holy Spirit fell,
Romans, Corinthians and Galatians,
Hard by Ephesians take their stations.
Then the Philippians hand in hand,
With the Colossians take their stand

By Thessolonians; each and all,
Claim for their author great St. Paul,
Who next writes twice to Timothy.
Then Titus and Philemon see,
While Hebrews the last letter claims.
Next comes the Epistle of St. James,
While Peter, John and good St. Jude
With Revelation both conclude.

The "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" are given by

E. Cobham Brewer, LL. D., in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," as follows:

The pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid: Next Babylon's garden for Amytis made; Then Mausolos's tomb of affection and guilt; Fourth the Temple of Diana, in Ephesus built The Colossos of Rhodes, cast brass, in the san; Sixth, Jupiter's statue, by Phidias done; The Pharos of Egypt comes last, we are told, Or the palace of Cyrus, cemented with gold.

14. The same work last mentioned gives "The Seven Wise Men of Greece," in these lines. Each sage's motto is also given:

First Solon, who made the Athenian laws; While Chilo, in Sparta, was famed for his saws; In Miletos did Thales astronomy teach; Bias used in Priene his morals to preach; Cleobulos, of Lindos, was handsome and wise; Mitylene 'gainst thraldom saw Pittocos rise; Periander is said to have gained through his court The title that Myson, the Chemian, ought.

(1) Solon of Athens, motto-" Know thyself."

(2) Clio of Sparta-" Consider the end."

(3) Thales of Miletos-" Who hateth suretyship is sure"

(4) Bias of Prienë-" Most men are bad."

(5) Cleobulos of Lindos-" The golden mean," or "Avoid extremes."

(6) Pittacos of Mitylenë-" Seize Time by the forelock."

(7) Periander of Corinth—" Nothing is impossible to industry."

15. The same work gives "The Twelve Labors of Herculës:"

The Nemean Lion first he killed, then Lerne's Hydra slew;
The Arcadian Stag and monster Boar before Enrystheus drew;
Cleansed Augens' Stalls, and made the Birds from lake Stymphalis flee;
The Cretan Bull, and Thracian Mares, first seized and then set free;
Took prize the Amazonian Belt, brought Geryon's Kine from Gades;
Fetched Apples from the Hesperides, and Cerberos from Hades.

(1) To slay the Nemean lion.

(2) To kill the Lernean hydra.

(3) To catch and retain the Arcadian stag.

(4) To destroy the Etymanthian boar.

(5) To cleanse the stables of king Augeas.(6) To destroy the cannibal birds of the lake Stymphalis.

(7) To take captive the Cretan bull.

(8) To catch the horses of the Thracian Diomedes.

(9) To get possession of the girdle of Hippolytë, queen of the Amazons.

(10) To take captive the oxen of the monster Geryön.
 (11) To get possession of the apples of the Hesperidës.

(12) To bring up from the infernal regions the three-headed dog Cerberos.

16. One of the ministries of Charles II was called a "CABAL" in 1790 because, it is said, the initial letters of the names of its members,

Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale,

formed this word. The coincidence may have popularized the word-It is now applied to a junto or council of intriguers. Others derive it from the French cabale, "an intriguing faction;" still, others derive it from the Hebrew cabala, "secret knowledge."

17. The word Smectymnus, which means Anti-Episcopalian, is made from the initials of five clergymen's names,

Stephen Marshall, Edward Calany, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcommon, Uuilliam Speirstow,

who united in writing a book against Episcopacy and the Common Prayer,

18. Bacon says: "The trivial prophecy which I heard when I was a child and Queen Elizabeth was in the flower of her years—

When Hempe is spun, England is done,

whereby it was generally conceived that after the sovereigns had reigned which had the letters of that word HEMPE, which were

Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip, Elizabeth,

England should come to utter confusion; which, thanks be to God, is verified in the change of the name, for that the King's style is now no more of *England*, but of *Britain*."

- 19. It has been noted by a phonographer that the three superfluous letters of our English alphabet, namely, c, q, and q, are all in the word quincunx, "an arrangement or disposition of things by fives in a square, one being in the center of the square." c having the sound of q; q having the sound of q and q an
- 20. The initials of the three following clauses, "Ask," is the keyword to the adept in certain mysteries:

" Ask, and it shall be given you;

seek, and ye shall find ;

knock, and it shall be opened unto you."—Matthew VII, 7. also, Luke XI, 9. ("The wise shall understand."—Daniel XII, 10.)

21. Kepler's Third Law of the planets is easily stated from memory.

"The squares of the times of revolution of the planetary bodies, are as the cubes of their distances from the sun."

They are alphabetical, "square, times, *t; cubes, distances, cd.

The Lost.

The Lost Personal Pronoun. (p. 528, a.) The Pronoun inquired for by "Logos" was published in a Boston paper about 1876, and was of the "singular number," "common gender," as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	Obj.	Possess.	Nom.	Obj.	Possess.
I,	me,	my, or mine,	We,	us,	our, or ours.
Thou,	thee,		Ye,	you,	your, or yours.
The,	the,	thes, or thes.	They,	them,	their, or theirs.

THE LOST PLEIAD. The Pleiades are a cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus, the Bull, the second sign, but third constellation of the Zodiac. They were seven in number, and their names, according to Anthon, were Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Halcyone, Celæno, Sterope, and Merope. Aratus calls these stars heptaporoi, "moving in seven paths," although one can only discern six stars. Ovid says of them:

Quæ septem dici, sex tamen esse solent.

Hipparchus asserts that in a clear night seven stars can be seen. The cluster consists of one star of the third magnitude, three of the fifth, two of the sixth, and several smaller stars. Hence, among the ancients, a seventh star was mentioned, and since no more then six could be seen with the naked eye ordinarily, the conclusion was that one of the group was lost. One ancient author thought that it had been destroyed by lightning; others said the "Lost Pleiad" was Electra and that she withdrew her light in sorrow at the fall of Troy, and the misfortunes of her descendants; another account says the "Lost Pleiad" was Merope who withdrew her light because she alone of the seven sisters had married a mortal. One other account says the star gradually moved away from the constellation Taurus, and became the third or middle one in the tail of Ursa Major, the Great Bear.

THE LOST STAR. Above 300 years ago a bright star shone forth 5° N. N. E. of Caph, a star in the constellation Cassiopeia, the place being now a dark void. It exceeded the brilliancy of the planets on November 8th, 1872. It diminished till March 15, 1873, and became utterly extinct, and has not been seen since.

PARADISE LOST. We are all so familiar with John Milton's poem on this subject that it needs no comment. A correspondent places the chord in which the angels sang at the birth of Christ, supposed to have been heard by human ears, as properly "The Lost Chord."

THE LOST ATLANTIS. The continent called the "Lost Atlantis," according to Plato who gives the fullest description of it, was loca ted on the west of Africa and disappeared several thousand years before Christ. Its location was in the vicinity of the Azores, Islands, extending westward toward the Bermudas. Even these islands are supposed to be vestiges of the "Lost Atlantis." Several authors believe the catastrophe occurred in the days of Peleg.

"And unto Eber was born two sons; the name of the one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Toktan."—Genesis X, 25.

Nott & Gliddon's "Types of Mankind," p. 544, says, Peleg literally means "split;" in the *Qamos* idiom, says the Arabian lexicon, by easily recognizable changes in consonant or vowel, the ocean "split." The authors of "Types of Mankind" insist it has no relation whatever to a "dispersion of mankind." *Pelagos*, the *Pelasgi*, and *Pelargos*, the "sea." Niebuhr beautifully calls them the "fossil people." Those who desire to inform themselves on this subject should read

"Atlantis: the Antediluvian World," by Ignatius Donnelly; 12 mo, pp. 490, New York, a work now in its eleventh edition. This contains Plato's full account, and is the most exhaustive work of evidence.

"The Lost Atlantis," a lecture by Moncure D. Conway, at Finsbury, England, April 26, 1883. 8vo, London.

"The Lost Continent, Atlantis, and the Civilization of the Prehistoric World," a lecture by W. J. Colgrove. 12mo, London.

"Atalantis, a Story of the Sea," inscribed to Maynard D. Richardson, Esq., of South Carolina. 8vo, New York.

THE LOST ARTS. This topic takes a wide range of subjects and for solution depends to some extent on the "Lost Atlantis." Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Steinway Hall, New York, December 12, 1872, which was published in the *Tribune* Supplement, in four columns, covering a variety of the arts and sciences, like glass, gems, writing, coloring, chemistry, mechanics, etc., in which the ancients were wonderfully proficient. A detailed article may appear in a subsequent number of N. AND Q.

THE LOST SENSES. These are said to be deafness and blindness They are thoroughly discussed in a work by John Kitto, D. D. "The Lost Senses," 12mo., pp. 379; New York, 1852.

THE LOST ISLAND. Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands, is thus called because it was only by chance that even those who had visited it, could find it again. It is also sometimes called "the Hidden Island." This island is called Samos by Homer in the "Odyssey." Thucydides calls it Tetrapolis, the island of "four cities."

The Lost City of New England. The following account of the Lost City is from the Atlantic Monthly for June, 1869; also the poem by John G. Whittier, "the Quaker Poet." The poem by "Sancho Pedro" is from the Travelers' Record for December, 1877.

Norembega, Noremibgue, or Norombega, is the name given by early French fishermen and explorers to a fabulous country south of Cape Breton, first discovered by Verrazzani, in 1524. It was supposed to have a magnificent city of the same name on a great river, probably the Penobscot. The site of this barbaric city is laid down on a map published at Antwerp, in 1570. In 1604, Sieur Champlain sailed in search of the Northern Eldorado, twenty-two leagues up the Penobscot from the Isle Haute. He supposed the river to be that of Norembega, but wisely came to the conclusion that those travelers who told of the great city had never seen it. He saw no evidences of anything like civilization, but mentions the finding of a cross, very old and mossy, in the woods.

Norombega. - The Lost City of New England

BY SANCHO PEDRO.

Three centuries or more ago, In fifteen hundred and twelve or so,— On this the facts are meagre,— There spread to every land the name, And oft was sung the wondious fame, Till Hun and Vandal, Frank and Dane, Had heard of Norombegs!

The maps would place it here and there, But its position none could swear; One said near Del Fuega. A Spanish -kipper conning his log, Swore by his beard 'twas "No'th o'Magog." In fact the world was all in a fog About fair Norombega!

The roving Norseman saked in vain,
"Whither this land, and o'er what main,
For silent is the Saga?
What boots it if we miss the shore,
We can but do as oft before;
Up, comrades, let us weigh once more,
And ho, for Norombega!"

Just from the jayous accolade, Leading the glittering, gay parade. Rode Miguel della Viga. Quick spake he to his lady fair, "My signet ring I prithee wear, For o'er the sea I'm going—three To fabled Norombega!" From matin prayer and vesper-feast, Arose the cowled and surpliced priest, Who spake aloud thus eager:— "The morrow's sun shall scarce appear, But all that once was sacred here I leave without a sigh or tear, For wondrous Norombega!"

The pirate shortened all his sall While list ning to the fairy tale,
Then lifted high his beaker;
Pledged he his life to mate and crew,
As o'er the waves his galley flew,
That e'er the coming moon was new,
He'd sight fair Norombega!

But Viking fresh from roving flight, Freebooter, monk and malled knight, From Alpha to Omega, Reached not the goal for which they pressed, For some sailed east and some sailed west; But never a man when put to the test, Had seen fair Norombega!

Twas sixteen hundred, so they say, When the fabled city passed away, Not razed by armed beleaguer; More like the leaves before the wind, Or dreams that vanish from the mind, Till naught was left so one can find Where stood fair Norombega!

Norembega

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

The winding way the serpent takes
The mystic water took,
From where, to count its beaded lakes,
The forest sped its brook.

A narrow space 'twixt shore and shore, For sun or stars to fall, While evermore, behind, before, Closed in the forest wall.

The dim wood hiding underneath
Wan flowers without a name;
Life tangled with decay and death,
League after league the same.

Unbroken over ewamp and hill
The rounding shadow lay,
Save where the river cut at will
A pathway to the day.

Beside that track of air and light, Weak as a child unweaned, At shut of day a Christian knight Upon his henchman leaned.

The embers of the sunset's fires
Along the clouds burned down;
"I see," he says, "the domes and spires
Of Norembega town."

"Alack! the domes, O master mine, Are golden clouds on high; You spire is but the branchless pine That cuts the evening sky."

"O bush and hark! What sounds are these But chants and holy bymas?"
"Thou hear'st the breeze that stirs the trees
Through all their leafy limbs."

"Is it a chapel bell that fills
The air with its low tone?"
"Thou hear'st the tinkle of the rills,
The insect's vesper drone."

"The Christ be praised! — He sets for me A blessed cross in sight!"

A blessed cross in sight!"
"Now, nay, 'tis but you blasted tree
With two gaunt arms outright!"

"Be lt wind so sad or tree so stark, It mattereth not, my knave; Methinks to funeral hymns I hark, The cross is for my grave!

"My life is sped; I shall not see My home-set sails again; The sweetest eves of Normandie Shall watch for me in vain.

"Yet onward still to ear and eye The baffling marvel calls; I fain would look before I die On Norembega's walls.

"So, haply, it shall be thy part
At Christian feet to lay
The mystery of the desert's heart
My dead hand plucked away.

"Leave me an hour of rest; go thou And look from yonder heights; Perchance the valley even now Is starred with city lights.

The henchman climbed the nearest hill He saw nor tower nor town, But, through the drear woods, lone and still, The river rolling down.

He heard the stealthy feet of things Whose shapes he could not see, A flutter as of evil wings The fall of a dead tree.

The pines stood black against the moon, A sword of fire beyond; He heard the wolf howl, and the loon Laugh from his reedy pond.

He turned him back: "O master dear, We are but men misled; And thou hast sought a city here To find a grave instead."

"As God shall will! what matters where A true man's cross may stand, So Heaven be o'er it here as there In pleasant Norman land?

"These woods, perchance, no secret hide Of lordly tower and hall; You river in its wanderings wide Has washed no city wall;

"Yet mirrored in the sullen stream The holy stars are given; Is Norembega then a dream Whose waking is in Heaven?

"No builded wonder of these lands My weary eyes shall see; A city never made with hands Alone awaiteth me—

"'Urbs Syon mystica,; I see
Its mansions passing fair,
'Condita celo'; let me be,
Dear Lord, a dweller there!"

Above the dying exile hung The vision of the bard, As faltered on his failing tongue The song of good Bernard.

The henchman dug at dawn a grave Beneath the hemiocks brown, And to the desert's keeping gave The lord of fiet and town.

Years after, when the Sieur Champlain Sailed up the mystic stream, And Norembega proved again A shadow and a dream,

He found the Norman's nameless grave Within the hemlock's shade, And, stretching wide its arms to save, The sign that God had made.

The cross-boughed tree that marked the spot And made it holy ground: He needs the earthly city not Who'bath the heavenly found!

ANSWERS.

"Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."-Bailey's Festus.

Hurrah, Huzza. (p. 480. d. 512.) Timbs derives "hurrah" from the Slavonic hu-raj (to paradise,) and its origin belongs to the primitive idea that every man that dies heroically for his country goes straight to heaven. The combatants utter the cry in the ardor of battle, as the Turks do that of Allah, each animating himself by the certitude of immediate recompense to forget their earthly habitation. In Wace's Chronicle we find "Hurrar" mentioned as a battle cry of the Northmen. This is evidently a corruption of Tur aie, i. e. "Thor, aid us." Compare also the Jewish "Hosanna;" Or French, "Huzzer" to shout; Dutch, "Husschen;" and Russian, "Hoera" and "Hoezee."

The Slavonic etymology above referred to appears also in the expression, "Hip, hip, Hurrah." During the times of the Crusades, the chivalry of Europe was excited to arms by the appeals of Peter the Hermit. This furious zealot, while preaching, was accustomed to exhibit a banner emblazoned with the letters H. E. P., the initials of Hierosolyma est perdita. The people in some of the countries which he visited not being acquainted with the Latin, read and pronounced the inscription as if one word, i. e. "hep." Hence when an unfortunate Jew was hunted down, and this cry taken up, its meaning seems to imply the loss of Jerusalem to the infidel and we are on the road to Paradise.

CAXTON.

RED TAPE. (p. 479. g.) Dr. Johnson, in 1755, after defining tape as a "narrow fillet or band of linen," quotes Gay:

"This pouch that's ty'd with tape
I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due."

This quotation which has been re-printed scores of times, is wrong, for Gay wrote:

"This pouch that's ty'd with tape of reddish hue I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due." Shepherd's Week, 1714, page 5. Poems, 1720, page 79.

An advertisement in the Public Intelligencer, December 6, 1658 offers a reward for the restoration of "a little bundle of papers tied with a red tape which we lost on Friday last, a sevennight between Worcester House and Lincoln's Inn."

The Pons Asinorum - Euclid, Book I. Proposition 5.

A Song Written in Mr. J. Miller's Mathematical Class, 1791. BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

With their captain in person before 'om, It happened one day that they met on their way With the daugerous Pons Asinorum!

As Miller's Hussars marched up to the wars, Dismiss ey'ry fear, and with boldness draw near To the dangerous Pons Asinorum!

Now see the bold band, each a sword in his hand, And his Euclid for target before him; Not a soul of them all could the dangers appall Of the bazardous Pons Asinorum !

Now it chanced in the van stood a comical man, Who, as Miller strode bravely before him, To his sorrow soon found that his brains were wheeled round,

As he marched to the Pons Asinorum !

trumpets blew, And the drum beat responsive before 'em : Then Miller their chief thus barangued them

Of the hazardous Pons Asinorum!

O sorrowful wight, how and was his plight,
When he looked at the Pons Asinorum!

while the streamers wide flew, and the loud Soon the fright took his heels, like a drunkard he reels,

Bout the dangerous Pons Asinorum !

And his head flew like thunder before 'em.

"My soldiers," said he, "tho dangers there be Yet behave with a proper decorum ;

So rude was the jump, as the mortal fell plump, That not Miller himself could restore him, So his comrades were left, of "Plumbano" bereft,

O pitiful plight to deplore him !

Pons Asinorum. (p. 446, c.) I venture to send you the foregoing poem as a contribution to the literature on the question in controversy, and to show the opinion of the poet who it appears was, in 1791, a

member of a mathematical class. G. S. CLARK.

BOMBAZINE. (p 480. b.) The Latin name of the silk-worm, and the thread it produces, is Bombyx, from a similar Greek word. From these comes our own word bombazine. Its manufacture originated in Norwich, England, among the Huguenots who settled there about 1575 after the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

THE THREE R's. (p. 480 g.) Brewer credits the expression to Sir William Curtis, and quotes from Mr. Coury's address to the House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1867, "The House is aware that no payment is made except on 'the three R's.' " CAXTON.

PALINDROMES. (p. 519.) The lawyer's motto—Si nummi immunis is very apt. I send you a palindrome in words which may be worthy of a reprint. It was cut from some magazine about two years since, and is a real literary novelty. The lines possess the feature that they may be read forward, or backward the same. When read backward the requisite changes in punctuation must be made or understood by the reader:

Dies slowly fading day: winds mournful sigh; Brightly stars are waking, Flies owlet, hooting, holding revel high, Nightly silence breaking.

Breaking stlence nightly, High revel holding, hooting owlet flies; Waking are stars brightly; Sigh mournful winds; day fading slowly,dies.

JOHN BULL. (p. 479. e.) In Dr. Arbuthnot's History that name is intended as a personification of the English nation, and is represented as a clothier, "an honest, plain-dealing fellow, choleric, bold, and of a very inconstant temper," which "depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the weather-glass." "He dreaded not old Lewis, (Louis xiv, of France) either at backsword, single falchion, or cudgel play; but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him; if you flattered him you might lead him like a child." "But no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts, or more cheated by partners, apprentices, and servants. This was occasioned by his loving his bottle and his diversion; for, to say truth, no man kept a better house than John, nor spent his money more generously."

John Bull's mother in the same work is intended for the church of England, and his sister Peg for the Scottish church and nation.

CAXTON.

Bones. (p. 400. 443.) Below are some quotations, phrases, etc., on this subject.

"I have a bone to pick with you" probably originates from the marriage banquets of the lower classes of Sicily. The bride's father after the meal hands the bridegroom a bone, saying, "pick this bone, for you have taken in hand a harder task."

"That which is born in the flesh, is bred in the bone," occurs in Reynarde the Fox, 1481, to wit: "Yet the foxe alway looked after the poultrie; he could not refrayne hym self; that which cleried by the bone myght not out of the flesshe,"

The expression "a bone of contention" is taken from the proverb about "Two dogs fighting for a bone," etc.

"To make no bones about the matter," i. e. no difficulty, no scruple. Dice are called "bones," conf. Byron, The Age of Bronze;

Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones, Whose table earth — whose dice were human bones.

The French flatter le $d\lambda$, to mince the matter, is the opposite of our expression, hence we use it in the sense of not to "make much of," or humor the dice.

Brewer says, and I agree with him, that he does not think the phrase has any thing to do with a dog that eats meat, bones and all.

CAXTON.

Turkey, the Fowl. (p. 470, a.) If I remember rightly Alexander Dumas states that Turkeys were known to the Greeks, who called them *Meleagrides*, because Meleager, King of Macedonia, introduced them into Greece in the year of the world 3559. He declares, moreover, that Pliny, (lib. XXXVII, cap. 2,) unmistakably describes this fowl, and that in one of the lost tragedies of Sophocles there is a chorus of turkeys who wept over the death of Meleager.

I give this for what it is worth. The bird as we see it to day in a domesticated state by the Spaniards, when they conquered Mexico, and it had probably been reared there for centuries before that time. The name is due to either a contraction of "turkey-red bird," i. e. a bird with a deep red wattle; or, from the fact that the species was brought from Mexico in a ship which sailed to Turkey first on its homeward voyage, and then came to England. It was introduced into the latter country in 1541 by William Strickland, lieutenant to Sebastian Cabot. The first turkey seen in France was served up at the wedding feast of Charles IX, in 1564. Benjamin, once upon a time, is said to have remarked that the wild turkey, instead of the eagle, should have been made the emblem of the United States, as the log cabin of the pioneer in his day was surrounded with these birds. Caxton.

Two Married Ladies; How Addressed. (p. 362.) How to address the firm of two married ladies: for example, "Smith & Thompson." In such instances my teacher who was considered good authority, taught that *Mesdames* should precede the firm name: as for example: "Mesdames Smith & Thompson."

A. M. I.

NICKNAMES OF GENERALS. (pp. 25, 52, 62.) Every General of prominence had a nickname bestowed upon him by his troops. Some of these names were of a sarcastic nature, but usually they indicated the confidence of the men in their leaders, or their admiration for them. Some of these names are as follows:

Burnside, Colonel of the First Rhode Island Regiment, arose to the dignity of "Rhody," when he became a General. Butler was styled "Cockeye," for obvious reasons. Crawford was called, by the Pennsylvania Reserves, "Physics," he having been a surgeon at the beginning of his military career. Custer was called "Ringlets," on account of his long flowing curls. Grant was commonly known as "Old United States," from the initials of his name; but sometimes he was called "Old Three Stars," that number indicating his rank as

Lieut. General. Halleck was derisively nicknamed "Old Brains." Hancock was called "Superb," from a remark made by Gen. Meade at Gettysburg. Hooker was familiarly known as "Fighting Joe" Ceneral Humphrey being a distinguished engineer was invariably styled "Old Mathematics." Kearney was called "One-armed Phil." Killpatrick was nicknamed "Kill." Logan, with his long black hair and dark complexion, was "Black Jack." McClellan was everywhere known as "Little Mac." McDowell went by the name of "Fighting McCook." Meade, who wore spectacles, was called "Four-eyed George." Pope was called "Saddle-bag John," in memory of his famous order about head-quarters being on horseback. Rosecrans was called "Rosey." Sheridan was familliar as "Little Phil." Sherman was called "Old Tecumseh," Tecumseh being his middle name. Sigel, the German General, was called "Dutchy." Sykes was familiar as "Syksey." Thomas was known as "Old Reliable." Lew Wallace was called "Louisa."

Early was styled "Bad Old Man." Jackson was everywhere known as "Stonewall Jackson." The soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia usually spoke of Gen. Lee as "Bob Lee." Mahone was known as "Skin and Bones."

Mohammed, the Prophet. (p. 527, k.) We would refer this querist to Parkhurst who says the pretended prophet Mohammed had his name from the Hebrew root HMD translated Desire in Haggai II, 7— "And the desire of all nations shall come." The Douay version has put this in the same words but in small capital letters: "AND THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS SHALL COME." An anonymous work on the Apocalypse, published in London twelve years ago, says:

"There can be no doubt that in this place the Arabian Messenger of God is here expressly foretold by Haggai, and by name; there is no pretence, even by biblicals, that it is interpolated by the Arabs."

The author claims that the Apocalypse was written by a primeval John anterior to Haggai, and that Haggai took the prophecy from the original Apocalypse, and it should have followed Chapter X in the Book of Revelation. He translates the words from the original, viz.: "Behold a Man, the Orient is his name." This has led other commentators to express opinions on this passage.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE BIBLE. (p. 427, g.) I was pleased to see this query in your last No. as my neighbor and I differ on that very question. He argues that all the italic words in the Bible when quoted in print should not be put in italic, lest they be taken by the reader for emphatic words. Let us hear from others. Subscriber.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

- a. Who was the prince that had been an emperor without a crown who said: "I've lost a day?" (See Night Thoughts, Bk. II, Line 90. SIGMA.
- b. What is the tradition or legend that Adam traveled to Ceylon, died and was buried in a cave of the mountain there, giving the name of Adam's Peak to an eminence on that island?
- c. Who are the Fifth-Monarchy Men of History, and why so called? Sigma.
- d. What authority has your correspondent, "A. P. SOUTHWICK," on page 492, Article "Pedestrianism," for the spelling of Euchidas with an "a," as I can find none but Lempriere's for Euchides?
- e. Lippincott's "Pronouncing Gazateer of the World" mentions some fourteen towns and villages in the United States by the name of Warsaw, undoubtedly named for the "Warsaw" of Polish fame in some more or less connected way. In Wisconsin, Marathon County, on the Wisconsin River, he gives Wausau. Why this different form of the word, and from what source the name?

Also, do we derive the name of *Groton*, by change of initial letter, from *Grotona*, the ancient city of this name in Italy, as *Gnosus* we are told by Anthon comes from *Gnosus*?

G. S. CLARK.

- f. What reliable evidence is there for believing the seventh son possesses any inherent knowledge of medicine on account of his numerical descent; or, other miraculous or magical powers as alluded to in Acts XIX, 13-15?

 J. PAYSON SHIELDS.
- g. O. A. Brownson, in his "The American Republic, its Constitution, Tendencies, and Destiny," speaks of the "European Red Republicans." What political faction were they? ANDREW SMITH.
- h. Washington is justly styled the "Father of his Country." Was this patriarchal title first given to him as such, or applied to him as a distinction which other countries had given to their chieftains? Is it second-handed?

 JOHN ANDERSON.
- i. What is the "Manuscript of Henry VI" which is referred to by historians? Is it now in manuscript, or has it been published in print?

 ALLEN P. WHEELER.
- j. Why does Ruskin entitle one of his works "On the Construction of Sheepfolds," while the whole tenor of the book is about Popery and Protestantism? W. H. Y.

- a. On the final leaf of books and pamphlets printed at Government Printing-Office, Washington, immediately following the last printed matter, will be seen the letter O, turned down sidewise, (O); Has il any special significance, and what?

 OBELOS.
- b. Why are commencement sermons at colleges called Baccalaureates, and has the term any connection in origin with the term Poet-Laureate?

 And And Smith.
- c. When words of another are quoted, quotation marks are used thus:

"Three things bear mighty sway with men: The sword, the sceptre, and the pen."

When words of another are quoted within a quotation of still another, single quotation marks are used as the following from Mc'Lellan's Death of Napoleon, thus:

"He died at the close of that darksome day,
A day a hat shall live in story;
In a rocky land they placed his clay,
'And left him alone with his glory.'

Now what is understood by five quotation marks as follows:

"" IN CONGRESS, "" Yorktown, Dec. 3, 1777.

"" Whereas, Brig. Gen. Stark, etc.

This sample is found on page 388, Adjutant General's Report o 1 New Hampshire, 1868.

Obelos.

d. Is it allowable, even by poetic license, in quoting from an athor, to change any word from what that author has written it? For examples, Mc'Lellan quotes Wolfe:

" And left him alone with his glory."

Wolfe wrote: "in his glory. Again, Berkeley, wrote the line, familliar to all:

"Westward the course of empire takes it way."

This is generally quoted: "Westward the star," etc. Many others could be cited. MARK Swords.

- e How is the fact accounted for that birds have a greater volume of voice than any other animal of equal size?

 J. S. G.
- f. Prof. Vanderweyde of New York, published in 1868, "A Set of Ten Problems," for solution. No. 2, is as follows:
- "The product of two numbers is 60, and the product of their pronixes is 5040; what are the numbers?"

What is the *pronix* of a number? The "Unabridged" fails in this case. X. Y. Z.

- g. What is the origin of the expression, "a Pandora's box of evil?" Also, "all Bedlam let loose?

 ANDREAS BAYNE.
- h. Who administered the oath of office to Gen. Geo. Washington at his inauguration as the first President of the U. S.? SIGMA.

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On the 20th of Sept., 1609, Henry Hudson, for the purpose of making an experiment on the temper of the Indians, attempted to make a number of them drunk. Though they were all merry only one of them appeared to be completely intoxicated. This, as far as I have been able to find, is the first introduction of intoxicating spirits among the Indians, on this part of the continent. An entry in Winthrop's journal, dated Oct. 25, 1630, says: "The Governor upon consideration of the inconvenience which had grown in England, by drinking one to another, restrained it at his own table and wished others to do the like, so as it grew little by little to desire." This was the first attempt to stop the use of liquors in what is now the United States.

Among other good works attempted by Laval-Montgomery, while Governor of Canada, was the attempt to stop the sale of brandy to the Indians. He not only discharged against the offenders volleys of wholesale excommunication, but made the case one in which the power of granting absolution was reserved to himself alone, but his attempt to stop the sale was unsuccessful. I find that brandy was first manufactured in America, at New York, in 1640.

Tea is said to have been introduced into China from the adjacent peninsula of Corea about the 4th century of the Christian era, and into Japan five centuries later. It first came into Europe through Portugal, at the close of the 16th century, where it was, and still is, called Cha. After this it was occasionly used by the wealthy people

of England. It did not become a fashionable drink till the time of Charles II, made so by his wife Catherine of Braganza, who had been accustomed to it in Portugal. Prices as high as \$50 per pound have been paid for it. In 1659, Thomas Garraway opened a store for its sale in London and recommended its use as a cure-all. President Styles' manuscript diary quoted by Holmes, in "Annals of America," says that in 1721, tea began to be used in New England. I find that the tea plant was first introduced into America by Samuel Brown.of Georgia, in 1770.

"The Empress of China," 460 tons, John Green, of Boston, Commander, sailed from New York, in 1784, for Canton, and returned the following year. This was the first voyage to China from the United States. China-ware was first introduced into Europe in 1631.

Chocolate was known in Germany as early as 1624, when Joan Franz Rauch wrote a treatise against that beverage and the monks. In England it seems to have been introduced much later, for in 1657 it was advertised as a new drink.

In 1695, a brigatine from Madagascar came to anchor off Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. Landgrave Smith paid a visit to the captain and received a present of a bag of seed rice, with directions how to cultivate it. The Governor divided it among his friends, who each planted their parcels in different soils. Their success equalled their hopes and from that small beginning arose the staple commodity of Carolina and Georgia which soon became a source of opulence to the planters. Penant's Zoölogy observes that rice was first planted in Carolina about 1688, but the seed being poor and small, the culture of it made but little progress.

The first planting of cotton-seed in the colonies was in 1621 in the Carolinas, as an experiment. Winthrop tells us that in 1643, "men fell to the manufacturing of cotton whereof we had store from Barbadoes." In 1736, it was cultivated in gardens on the eastern shore of Maryland, and forty years later we find it growing in New Jersey, but it was almost unknown except as a garden plant till after the revolution.

In 1633, a specimen of rye was brought to the General Court of Massachusetts, as the first sample of that grain grown in New England. Hutchinson says: "The people greatly rejoiced that land would bear it."

The indigo plant was introduced into South Carolina, in 1743, by a Miss Lucas, who brought the seed from the West Indies. It was planted as an experiment, and proved to be so successful, that several planters turned their attention to it, and studied the art of extracting the dye. In 1748, Parliament allowed a bounty on all indigo raised in the colonies, and imported direct to England. This encouraged the colonies to raise it for home consumption, in place of the French indigo.

The Spaniards finding the miserable native not so robust and not equal to the labor of the mines and fields, as negroes brought from Africa, began, about 1508, to import negroes into Hispaniola from the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Guinea. In 1515, a Flemish favorite of Charles V, having obtained of the king a patent containing the exclusive right of sending 4,000 negroes annually to the West India Islands, sold it for 25,000 ducats, to some Genoese merchants who first brought into a regular form the commerce for slaves between Africa and America.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

MUGWUMP. In the existence and development of what eventually becomes a bullfrog, there is an intermediate state after he ceases to be a tadpole and before he becomes a frog. It is stated that while in this stage he is called by the boys of Virginia, and elsewhere in the South, a mugwump, that is, neither one thing nor the other. Can any of the readers of Notes and Queries confirm this use of the now notorious word? According to another authority mugwump is Michigan for "big Indian."

According to another authority mugwump is an old Algonquin word meaning chief or king, and occurs in Eliot's Indian Bible. The connection between its original and present meaning is not obvious. It is said to have been first applied to the Republican bolters at the last election by the New York Sun.

H. C. BOLTON.

"On-MHE CONSTRUCTION OF SHEEPFOLDS." (p. 543, j.) Perhaps, if "W. H. Y." will read Xth chapter of John, especially verse 16, the work of Ruskin may be better comprehended. Some authors have a fancy for far-fetched titles for their works.

STUDENT.

ANSWERS.

"Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."-Bailey's Festus.

Famous Horses. (p. 479, f.) The horses of fable and mythology. Below are presented some notes on this subject, a correspondent having asked for a list of famous horses. The arrangement is an alphabetical one, under special headings, and sundry notes are appended which could not be conveniently incorporated in the list.

Horses of Pluto. (Greek Mythology.)

Abaster—"away from the stars," or "light of day." Abatos—"inaccessible," (referring to the infernal regions). Æton—"swift as an eagle."

Amethea-" no loiterer."

Also, Methos, Nonios, and Nyctea.

Horses of Aurora. (Greek Mythology.)

Abraxas—The Greek letters of this word when added, make 365, the number of days in the year. The same word is found in the Persian mythology. Conf. "Abracadabra," "Abracax."

Æthon—"fiery-red." Bronté—"thunder."

Lampos-"shining like a lamp," not to be confounded with Lam-

pon, (q. v.) and Lampos, one of the dogs of Actaon.

Phaeton—"the shining one." This horse must not be confounded with Phaeton the son of Phæbus who undertook to drive his father's horses before the chariot of the sun, and for getting things in general confusion. He was struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and fell headlong into the Po. Shakespeare refers to this charioteer in Romeo and Juliet, III, 2, as follows:

Gallop apace, you firey-footed steeds, Towards Phoebus' mansion; such a waggoner As Phaeton would whip you to the west, And bring in cloudy night immediately.

Philogea—"effulgence." Pyrasis—"fire."

Horsee of Neptune, (Greek Mythology.)

Arion—"martial, i. e. "a war horse." One legend of Arcadia makes Neptune himself the sire of this steed, and another states that when Rhea brought him forth, she pretended to Kronos that she had been delivered of a foal, which she gave him to devour. The origin of the horse was also ascribed to this god. According to a Thessalian legend, he smote a rock in that country with his trident, and forth sprang

the first horse which was named Scyphios, (a word evidently related to the Greek word skáphos, a skiff, or boat.) The vain inhabitants of Attica affected to believe that it was on their soil that the sea-god first presented the horse to mankind. The wingéd steed Pegasos (q. v.) is also the offspring of Neptune. In the Iliad we find Neptune unyoking the horses of Zeus when the latter returns from Ida to Olympos, (viii, 440). Arion was endowed with the power of speech, and its feet on the right side were the feet of a man.

Balios—"swift." This one of the horses given by Neptune to Peleus on his wedding-day. It afterwards belonged to Achilles. Like Xanthos (q. v.) its sire was the Westwind, and its dam Podarge, the

harpy.

Hippocampus—" coiling horse." It had only two legs, the hinder quarters being that of a dragon's tail or fish.

Horses of Castor and Pollux. (Greek Mythology.)

Gilaros—According to Virgil, (Geor. III, 90,) this was the celebrated horse of Pollux, but Seneca, Claudian, and Ovid, (Metam. XII 408,) give it to Castor. It was named from Cylla, in Troas, and was of a coal-black color with the exception of the legs and tail which were white. The two brothers mounted it alternately on their return from the infernal regions.

Harpagos—"one that carries of rapidly," from Harpagium, in Phrygia. This horse was the common property of both brothers.

Horses of Diomedes, King of Ætolia, (Greek Mythology.)

Dinos-" dreadful."

Lampon-" bright eyes."

Pholgios— also belonged to both and was bestowed on them by Hermes.

Horses of Hector. Greek Mythology.)

Ethon-"firey."

Galathe-" cream-colored."

There is a thobsand Hectors in the field; Now here he fights on Galathe his horse, And there lacks work. Shakespeare's Trolius and Cressida, v. 5.

Podarge-" swift foot."

Horses of Achilles. (Greek Mythology.)

Balios-(q. v. above.)

Xanthos—"chestnut-colored." This wonderful animal, like Bailos, was the offspring of Podarge and Zephyrus. On being chid by his master for leaving Patroclos on the field of battle, the horse turned his head reproachfully, and told Achilles that he also would soon be

numbered with the dead, not from any fault of his horse, but by the decree of inexorable destiny." - Iliad x1x. Confer also, with Numbers xxII, 28-30.

Before leaving the Greek mythology we must not forget:

Pegasos-"born near the page," or source of the ocean. the winged horse of Apollo and the Muses. Bellerophon rode on this When the muses contended with the animal against the chimera. danghters of Pieros, Helicon rose heavenward with delight; but Pegasos gave it a kick, stopped its ascent, and brought out of the mountain the soul-inspiring waters of Hippocrene.

> Horses of the Sun. (Scandinavian Mythology.)

Alsvidur-" the rapid one." Arvakur-" early awake."

Runes were inscribed on the hoofs of the former, and on the ear of the latter. These horses are mentioned in the Lay of Sidgrifa; in the Elder Edda, in Volupa, we learn that they are gentle and beautiful, and that under their wither the gods placed two skins filled with air to cool and refresh them. Other horses figuring in the Scandinavian mythology are the horses of Night and Day, Hrimfaxe aud Skinfaxe; from the bit of the former fell the "rime-drops," (i. e. frost-name,) which every morning bedew the earth. When Skinfaxe appears, all the sky and earth glisten from his mane. (Conf. Elder Edda, Lay of Vafthrudner and Grimner.)

Dulcefal, the sacred horse of Hreggwidur, King of Holmgareariki,

mentioned in the Gaungu-Hrolfs Saga. Güllfaxi-"the golden-maned," the property of the giant Hrüngnir. Finally there is Sleipnir, the black horse of Odin, begotten by Loke

with Svadilfare, which had eight legs, and could carry his master on sea as well as land. This animal typifies the wind which blows over land and water from eight principal points. Runes were carved on his teeth. (For an extended description of him see Anderson's Norse Mythology, Chicago, 1875.)

Al Borak-"the lightning," was the horse commissioned by Gabrial to carry Mahomet to the seventh heaven. It had a human face and voice, but the cheeks of a horse; its eyes were of jacinth, but brilliant as the stars; it had the wings of an eagle, and glittered all over with radiant light. Every pace he took was equal to the fartherest range of human sight.

A supernatual steed figures more or less extensively in the folk-lore and mythology of all nationalities. In the Skazkas, or tale of the Russian peasantry, we find the flesh of the horses considered unclean, because this animal is asserted to have eatened the hay under which the infant Savior was hidden in the manger, whereas the ox not only

would not touch it, but brought back on its horns to replace what the horse had eaten. (Conf. Afanasief v.)

The reader should also consult Gubernatis' Animal Mythology, from which much of the foregoing has been derived. In a future paper, I shall have something to say concerning the horses of reality and history.

CANTON.

Pandora's Box of Evil. (p. 544, g.) Pandora was a celebrated woman; according to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. She was made of clay by Vulcan, and having received life all the gods made presents to her. Venus gave her beauty and the art of pleasing; the Graces gave her the power of captivating; Apollo taught her how to sing; Mercury instructed her in eloquence; and Jupiter gave her a beautiful box which she was ordered to present to the man who married her. This was Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus, who opened the box, from which issued a multitude of evils, which became dispersed all over the world, and which from that fatal moment have never ceased to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box.

H. K. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.

ALL BEDLAM LET LOOSE. (p. 544, g.) Edwards says, Bedlam is a corruption of the word Bethlehem, which was the name of a religious house in London, cnoverted into an asylum for lunatics in 1546. It is believed to be the oldest such asylum in Europe, though one in Spain ciaims priority. Some authorities give the date of the foundation of Bethlehem Asylum a year later, 1647. The meaning of the expression is apparent.

H. K. A.

GRAY WRITING HIS ELEGY. (p. 527, h.) Seven years; from 1752 to 1759. When and at what time he wrote, is not known, but he was engaged this length of time upon its composition.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

THE LETTER O AT THE CLOSE OF BOOKS. (p. 544, a.) The letter O turned down sidewise at the end of a book is a new method of signifying "the end," and takes place of fiinis. It has been used but a few years. It is the initial of Omega, the final letter of the Greek alphabet. "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end-." (Revelation 1, 8, 11.)

ALICE G. ADAMS, Boscawen, N. H.

THE PRONIX GF A NUMBER. (p. 544, f.) The Magazine of Science and the Useful Arts, New York, June, 1868, p. 3, says: 'The sum of a number and its square is called the pronix.' The authority for the word is not given. I send you the "Set of Ten Problems," by Prof. P. H. Vanderweyde, which I would be glad to have reproduced for readers of N. AND Q. They are as follows:

1. Arithmetical—Two divisions have been made, of which some of the figures, by some accident, have been obliterated:

	Δ	95238
Δ	Δ	8 38

The obliterated figures are to be found, knowing that the figure covered by \triangle is one more than that covered by \square , and that the two dividends are the same.

- 1. Algebraical—The product of two numbers is 60, and the product of their pronixes, 5040; what are the numbers?
- 3. Geometrical—The sides of a triangle are respectively 5, 8, and 12 inches; a circle is inscribed tangent to the sides, and another is circumscribed passing through the angles. What will be the distance of the centers of these two centers?
- 4. Mechanical—If it takes one horse-power to lift 33,000 pounds I foot high in I minute, how many horse-power will it take to lift a man of 150 pounds 15 feet high in I second, which is exactly as much as simple gravitation would make him descend.
- 5. Chemical—Most all the hydrogen existing on our globe has combined with a part of the oxygen to form the water; another part of the oxygen is combined in the solid crust, and the remnant is free in the atmosphere. How much more oxygen would have been required to combine with this remnant of oxygen, thus leaving an atmosphere of nitrogen; and how much higher than now would the level of the ocean be by the action of all this water?
- 6. Philosophical—When two locomotives pass each other, each going at the rate of 40 miles an hour, how many simitones must, at the moment of crossing, the pitch of the steam whistle, blown by one locomotive and observed on the other, flatten down?
- 7. Geographical—Two steamers sail at the same time, A from New York, and B from a South American port. At the moment they meet, A had made 180 miles more than B; and it was found that, if A had made the trip of B, she would have arrived at the point of meeting in 9 3-5 days, and if B had made the trip of A, she would have arrived there in 15 days. What is the velocity of each, and the

distance of the two places, ocean currents and winds left out of account.

- 8. Financial—Suppose that the national debt is 3,000 million dollars, what would be the diameter of a solid gold globe equal in value to the debt; and, if paid out in silver dollars, how long would it take a man to count them; and, if laid out in one row, how long would the row be?
- 9. Commercial—Five partners, on desolving business, conclude to divide equally gain or loss, as those who had less money invested had performed more labor in proportion. After each had his investment returned to him, A receives half the rest if his investment is subtracted from the whole capital; B receives half the rest, if subtracting his investment and that of A from the capital; C half the rest, if subtracting his investment with that of A and B from the capital; also, D half the rest, if subtracting his investment with that of A, B, and C from the capital; and finally, E half the rest, if subtracting his investment with that of A, B, C, and D from the capital. What was each investment, and gain and loss, if the whole capital was \$31,000?

of our earth possibly can contain was at the same time precipitated as rain, to what height would this water cover the whole surface of the earth?

G. S. CLARK.

"I've Lost a Day." (p. 543, a.) Titus Flavius Vespasianus, son of Vespasian, was born A. D.; distinguished himself in Britain and Germany, and in the siege of Jerusalem, 70; became emperor, 79, and was called "the delight of the human race;" died, 81. Suetonius, in his Life of the Emperor, says that once at supper, reflecting that he had done nothing for any one that day, he broke out with that memorable saying: "I've lost a day."

H. K. A.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN. (p. 543, c.) The Fifth-Monarchy Men were those who about 1645, supposed the period of the millenium to be just at hand, when Jesus Christ should descend from heaven and erect the Fifth Universal Monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect him King at London, says Kearsley. Cromwell dispersed them in 1653. To this Haydn adds that another rising, with loss of life, was suppressed Jannary 6, 1661. Thomas Venner, a cooper, their leader, and sixteen others were executed soon afterwards.

H. K. A.

MILES STANDISH. (p. 122,-262.) Yes. Miles Standish the "puritan captain" was, undoubtedly, a Roman Catholic.

N. B. WEBSTER.

LAW OF COINCIDENCES. (p. 415.) Bishop Arthur C. Coxe, D. D., contributes a paper to the new magazine *Mind in Nature*, (Chicago,) on the subject of coincidences. In it he says:

Who can solve mathematically the mystery of coincidences—the mathematical chances in a given case, which are against it ever exist-Are there not psychological and other mysteries concerned, which must account for the fact that against all mathematical probability, or even possibility, coincidences the most marvelous are known to our daily experience and occur in every human history. For the origin of this paper, a trifling instance to begin with, is the fact that I have been startled at the frequency, morning, noon, and night, with which on consulting my watch, I have found it precisely the hour that is, not so many minutes before or after, but the hands indicating twelve, one, two, or whatever it might be, to a second. This over and over again, and never once when I had any forethought of the occur-Time and time again, rising with the general impression only of the time, there was 6 o'clock A. M., (the minute hand at 12, the hour hand at 6,) a straight line across the dial. Once even the little second hand was in direct line with this perpendicular, so as not to be seen; and such things happen so constantly that I was led to ask:

What are the mathematical chances, suppose that a man look at his watch irregularly, but six or seven times a day, that he will find

the hands just in a position so precise?

Now and then it must occur, but often? Constantly? Again and

again, day after day? Certainly not.

One often opens a book at a most applicable paragraph, of which take one instance out of many: The late most venerable and pious Dr. W., of Baltimore, once told me of a reproof he roceived, as it struck his devout soul providentially. Sitting in his library he had fallen into a moment's doze, when the servant entered, to announce a visitor, perhaps. Starting from his little nap with an instinctive feelnig of chagrin to be found idle, he almost unconciously grasped a book that stood by his chair, not even observing what it was. When the servant left him, glancing to the little manual into which he had mechanically inserted his forefinger, he found it actually resting on these words:

"Never change thy employment for the sudden coming of another to thee; but, if modesty permits, appear to him that visits thee the same that thouwert to God and thyself in thy privacy; if thou wert sleeping.... snatch not up a book to seem studious..... nor alter anything to make him believe thee better employed than thou wert."

Dear soul! there was no hypocrasy in this man, and the little book, well-worn, attested how often he might have been found with it, making it his "guide, philosopher, and friend." It was Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living," with which many readers are doubtless familiar.

ANCHOR—A SYMBOL OF HOPE. (p. 527, d.) As the anchor gives stability and security to the ship so hope gives us something to cling to and on which we can place dependence for safety. Read Hebrews VI, 19.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

LEADER OF THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY. (p. 443, f.) His name was McIntosh, and he died about the year 1811, at North Haverhill, N. H., where his bones rest in an unmarked grave. He was sold as a pauper to a Mr. Hurlburt—the lowest bidder—according to "ye anciente custome." (See "Tea-Parties," in Quizzism; and Its Key, p 64-66.)

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

LEADER OF THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY. (p. 443, f.) Lossing, in his "Field-Book of the Revolution," says: "A man named Lendall Pitts seems to have been recognized by the party as a sort of commander-in-chief, and under his direction the Dartmouth was first boarded." Lossing mentions Mr. M'Intosh as living in 1836. The last survivor was David Kinnison, who was 27 years old at the time of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16, 1773. Mr. Kinnison was taught to read by his grand-daughter after he was 60 years old. He was living in 1850. in Chicago, in his 114th year.

N. B. WEBSTER.

OLIVER CROMWELL. (p. 490.) Oliver Cromwell was born April 25, 1599; died Sept. 3, 1658.

N. B. Weester.

OATH ADMINISTERED TO WASHINGTON. (p. 544, h.) Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, administered the oath of office to General Washington, at Federal Hall, in Wall Street, New York, on the site of the present Custom House, April 30, 1789.

H. K. A.

OATH ADMINISTERED TO WASHINGTON. (p. 544, h.) Chancellor Livingston, on April 30, 1789, administered the oath to Geo. Washington, on his inauguration as first President of the United States, in Federal Hall, at Philadelphia. (See Spencer's History of U. S., Vol. II, p. 267.)

PRINCE, Manchester, N. H.

"H. K. A.," says, "Federal Hall, New York;" while "PRINCE" says, "Federal Hall, Philadelphia." Will the former communicate the authority for New York?

PIONEER VESSELS. (p. 11,-13.) Besides the vessels Sarah Constant, Discovery, and Goodspeed to Virginia in 1607, the Mayflower to Massachusetts in 1620, and the Ark and the Dove to Maryland in 1634, I find that Hendrick Hudson sailed up the Hudson river in the Half Moon, 1609. In Goodrich's History of U. S., it is called the Crescent. William Penn came to Philadelphia in 1682 in the Welcome. The first ship built in America was by Capt. Adrian Block, at Manhattan Island, 1613. It was named the Restless, and in it Capt. Block, sailing through Long Island Sound, discovered Block Island, vessel launched in Massachusetts was the Blessing of the Bay, July 4, 1631. The first American-built ship to cross the Atlantic was the Desire from Marblehead, Mass. The Desire was fitted out for the slave trade. It has been said, but not proved that the Mayflower was used for the nefarious traffic. (See "Williams' Negro Race in America," Vol. I, p. 174.) The French war ship Triumph first brought to Philadelphia the news of peace, March 23, 1783. The distressed Roanoke colony was carried back to England, 1586, in the ship Primrose, Capt. Frobisher. The largest ship of Magellan's fleet, the first to sail round the globe, was the Vittoria, Capt. Sebastian del Cano, who commanded the fleet after Magellan was killed at the Phillipine Islands.

Though not called for in "STUDENT'S" query, the additional ship lore may be of interest to readers of N. AND Q.

N. B. WEBSTER, Norfolk, Va.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT. (p. 23,-50.) The qualification of church membership for voters in Massachusetts and Connecticut was in force till 1662 when the law was repealed by instructions from King Charles II. The authorities of Massachusetts refused to extend the rights of freemen to any not church members as late as 1644. (See History of the U. S., by Noah Webster, p. 146.)

N. B. Webster.

RULE FOR FINDING AREA OF TRIANGLE. (p. 47,-105.) The "rule" is wrong, as a generalization.

N. B. Webster.

PASSING THROUGH THE WORLD BUT ONCE. (p. 74,-137.) In "Moore's Mechanic's Assistant," p. 590, the expression is attributed to a quaker.

N. B. Webster.

Two Strangers Passing Each Other. (p. 76,-163.) Vanity, curiosity, and human nature. N. B. Webster.

AN OGRE'S DEN. (p. 13,-30.) The quotation in Webster's Dictionary—"His school-room must have resembled an Ogre's den"—is from Macaulay's sketch of Dr. Samuel Johnson, in 8th and 9th editions of Encyclopædia Brittanica, Art. "Johnson." Dr. Johnson, after his marriage, advertised for pupils, but in eighteen months could get only three, among whom was David Garrick. It was of the school-room of the great lexicographer that Macaulay wrote, as quoted by the greater lexicographer Webster.

N. B. Webster.

STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF AN INVENTOR. (p. 98,-215.) In 1556, the emperor Charles V, of Germany, erected a monument and ate a herring over the grave of a fisherman of Zealand, who had invented the art of pickling herrings. This is, probably, the incident referred to by "Harenga." It is mentioned in Redfield's Zoölogy, p. 572, but the name of the fisherman is not given.

William Baird, of the British Museum, in his "Student's Natural History," p. 148, says, "the invention of pickling or salting herrings is attributed to one Beukels or Beukelson of Biervliet near Sluys, who died 1397. The emperor Charles V visited his grave, and ordered a magnificent tomb to be erected to his memory." N. B. Webster.

ELLIPTICAL ORBIT OF THE EARTH. (p. 122,-257.) The elliptical orbit of the earth is explained in full works on astronomy, but the full statement would occupy too much room in N. AND Q. The sun is in one focus, and the earth is in perihelion about the 1st of January.

N. B. Webster.

Suffixes: Able, ible. (p. 122,-259.) No word ending in e mute retains the final e when it takes the suffix ible. The reason for retaining the final e after c and g, when able is affixed, is to preserve the pronunciation of the primitive word. Trace and change would have the c and g hard before a, and instead of traceable and changeable, we should have traceable, and changeable unless we retain the final e. This reason does not apply to e, i, or y, following c or g.

N. B. WEBSTER.

English Girls' Names. Mary-Anne. (p. 122,-258.) The names of Mary-Anne and Anne-Maria, have never been found together as girls' names prior to the reign of James II of England. Alice, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane, were the most usual names.

N. B. WEBSTER.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. (p. 527, o.) According to the and gen_ erally adopted method of dating them from the first to the seventh centuries, they are divided into two distinct periods, the first of which goes down to the Council of Nicæa, 325 A. D. In the second period which dates from the Nicæan Council, and comes down to Gregory II, 604 A. D., a period altogether superior, on account of the great number of intellectual and erudite men who devoted their lives and labors to the church, we have to distinguish the Greek from the Latin fathers. Among the former we have again to draw a line between those of the Alexandrian school-like Eusebius Pamphili, the Herodotus of the church; Athanasius, the father of orthodoxy; Basil the Great; Doctor Ecclesiæ, and his brother Gregory of Nyssa; Gregory of Nazianzen, called the Theologian, by way of eminence; Didymus; and Cyrillus, sometime Patriarch of Alexandria, the chief prosecutor of Nestorius-and those of the Antiochian school, where we find Ephraem Syrus, the "prophet of the Syrians;" Cyril of Jerusalem, the converted Arian; John Chrysostom, of brilliant eloquence; Diodorus. Bishop of Tarsus, one of the chief founders of the Antiochian school; and Theodoretus, Bishop of Cyrus. Besides these we find of Greek Fathers who belong to neither school - Epiphanius, the violent adversary of Origen; Socrates Scholasticus, the continuator of Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History; Philostorgius, an Arian church historian; Logomenus; Evagrius; Macarius the Elder, chiefly known through his miracles and combats with the devil; Procopius of Gaza, the rhetorician; and Toannes Scholasticus, famous through his collections of canonical law.

Among the Latins, we have first to enumerate the African Fathers: Fabius Victorinus, Augustine of Tagaste in Numidia, the greatest dogmatist of the Western church; Pope Gelaius I (492-496,) who finally fixed the canon of the Bible for the Roman church; and the Bishops Fulgentius, Junilius, and Facundus. Of Spaniards, we have Prudentius the poet; Paulus Orosius, whom Augustine used as his messenger to the East in his controversies with Pelagius. Of Gauls, there are Hilarius Pictaviensis, Bishop of Poitiers, about 350 A. D., the Athanasius of the West; Paulinus of Nola; Sulpitius Severus, friend of Martin of Tours; Vincent of Serius, once a soldier who wrote under the name of Peregrinus; Sidonius Apollinaris, Bishop of Clermont: Gennadius, the author of an ecclesiastical literary his-

tory: Eunodius from Arles, who exerted himself to unite the Eastern and Western church; and Gregorius Troroneusis, who wrote Historia Ecclesiastica Francorum, the basis of Frankish history. From other countries, we have Sedulius, an Irishman: Joannes Cassianus, a Scythian; and Mercator, of unknown birthplace. We conclude with the Italians themselves: Lactantius Firmianus, the Christian Cicero: Julius Firuisius Maternus of Sicily; Ambrose, Metropolite of Milan, who raised his See to such a power that it dared to resist Rome herself up to the 12th century; Rufinus of Aquileia, defender of Origen against the charge of heresy brought against him in the West; Eusebius Hieronymous, undoubtedly the most learned of all the Latin Fathers, and who mastered also the Greek and Hebrew languages, collected in Palestine the most valuable notes for the elucidation of the Scriptures, and also corrected the Latin edition of the Vulgata: Pope Leo I: Boëhius; Aurelius Cassiodorus, whose Historia Tripartita, in twelve books, served for a thousand years as a compendium of ecclesiastical history; the two poets, Arater and Venantius Fortunatus; and Pope Gregory I, (509-604,) is regarded by Protestants as having first given the Western church its peculiarly Roman Catholic stamp by developing the idea of the Eucharist, into a Theophany, and making it the center of the worship. J. H. W. SCHMIDT. Capital University, Columbus, O.

MIRACULOUS CROSSES IN THE HEAVENS. (p. 527, j.) At a time when Achaius, king of Scots, and Hungus, king of the Picts, were driven by Athelstan, king of Northumberland, into East Lothian, full of terrors of what the next morning might bring forth, Hungus fell into a sleep, and beheld a vision, which tradition tells, was verified the ensuing day by the appearance of the cross of S. Andrew held out to him from the heavens, and moving him to victory. Under this banner he conquered the Northumberland forces and slew their leader.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Capital University, Columbus, O.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S BIRTH AND DEATH. (p. 490.) "MR. A. P. SOUTHWICK" has fallen into error, I think, by giving the date of Oliver Cromwell's birth September 3, 1599. I have consulted several authorities, including Chambers', and find the date of the Great Reformer's birth everywhere given as April 25, 1599.

HAZEL SHEPARD, New York City.

QUESTIONS.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt; Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."—Robert Herrick.

a. Where can a painting or a picture of any size, be seen, of the Indian Chief Massasoit. The first one giving reliable information shall have sent to his or her address, Notes and Queries for one year prepaid. Address, care N. and Q.,

"PRINCE," Manchester, N. H.

b. Can any of your readers give me the source of the couplet:

"Index learning turns no student pale, Yet holds the cel of science by the tail," H. C. BOLTON.

- c. How came Firenze to be transformed into Florence, and Livorno into Leghorn, in geographical nomenclature? Also, why do English-speaking people use an Italian name (Vienna) for the Austrian capital Wein? And why do English-speaking people use the French name (Cologne) of the German city Köln?
- d. Can any of your readers refer me to the work containing the amusing story of the "Great American Gyascutus?"

DIAFAR.

e. Why is the ancient lyric poet Pindar frequently spoken of as the immortal Pindar? I know of no other of the ancient poets being frequently spoken of as immortal. X. Y. Z.

What great discoveries and inventions of this modern age have been prefigured or foreseen in dreams? X, Y, Z,

- f. It is stated that Valerius Harpocratian who flourished about A. D. 175, was an author of an excellent "Lexicon on the Ten Orators of Greece," Who were the "Ten Orators?" Obelos.
- g. Is there an etymological lexicon published which gives the derivation of Greek names? For example: Demosthenes, demos, people, sthenes, strength; Homer, 'omeros, blind; Plato, platos, broad; ctc.

 Obelos.

h. In Farmer & Moore's "Historical Collections of N. H.," Volume II, page 108, an account of Father Ralle's strong box, seized at Norridwock, in 1721, by Col. Thomas Westbrook who was one of the Majesty Council of New Hampshire, and then (1821) was in the possession of the fourth generation from Col. Westbrook, signed "W."

Can any one inform me if the strong box is any where to be seen? I have doubted that there ever was one seized from Father Ralle's Wigwam Also, was Col. Westbrook of Norridwock fame, who died in 1743, at Stroudwater, Maine, the Thomas Westbrook who was in His Majesty's Council in New Hampshire. Belknap, in his "History of New Hampshire," says that the Councilman died several years previous to the above date. S. P. MAYBERRY, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

NOTES AND QUERIES SUPPLEMENT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John L. P. We do not care to republish the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" again in Volume II. They were printed in January No., 1884, pages 294-295, which No. can be supplied.

On-the-Hudson. The book, "Atlantis," by I. Donnelly, is published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

"Chance," I. Todhunter's "History of the Theory of Probability' is an octavo of 624 pages, published by Macmillan, London.

Thomas U. Send your compilations, and if suitable, we will publish them; if not, return the manuscript.

The address of Stephen Pearl Andrews, author of Alwato, (page 475, is) 201 East 34th St., New York.

H. J. Any communication which you wish to send to "MARK Swords" may be sent here, "care of Notes and Queries," and we will forward the same to him.

Political Parties. The names of the political parties or factions in the French Revolution are published in Vol. I, page 194. The list was furnish by Prof. N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Va.

J. Payson Shields. No reply has as yet been received to your query (page 479, a), "What is, that ought to be."—"Where in the works of Homer is it found?" In one of the five editions of Pope's "Essay on Man," in our library, are the words-Whatever is, is right -quoted; yet four of the five editions give the words in small caps. viz.: WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

Correspondents must be patient, and in due time their communications will generally appear, unless the same information has been previously published.

The great variety of topics delved into and discussed make it interesting to a large class of readers. Preserve your numbers, as this volume is limited in its supply. The leading libraries are procuring complete sets, and the supply will soon be exhausted.

The following pages contain an acknowledgment of a portion of the literature received at the office of this magazine. We hereby thank one and all, and would willingly give many of them a more ex-Quite a number are necessarily laid tended notice, if we had room. over to a future Supplement. Our exchanges are numerous, and only an announcement is all the space we can spare at the present time. Other exchanges, not noted here, will be found among the "ads." on the covers of this serial, with nearly all of which we exchange "ads."

Books, Pamphlets, Exchanges, Etc., Received.

Physiology, Hygiene and Narcotics. First Lessons with especial reference to Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Narcotics. By Charles K. Mills, A. M., M. D. 12mo. 238 pp. Revised edition. Price for examination, 50 cents, Liberal terms for introduction. Address the publishers, Eldredge & Bro., 17 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY YEAR BOOK; edited by the University Council. Vol. XII. 8vo. 154 pp. Leading article: "Homer's Abode of the Living; an elucidation of the voyage of Odysseus." From the University.

CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-BOOK, 1885. General Statistics of the denomination. 8vo. boards. Price, 75 cents. From Rev. S. L. Gerould, Goffstown, N. H.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES. A Poem. Compliments of Pope Manufacturing Co., Columbia Bicycles and Tricycles, Boston.

UNIVERSITY OF DALOTA. Annual Catalogue of officers and students, with Course of Study. 8vo. From E. M. Epstein, M. D., Vermillion.

HINDUISM: A Retrospect and a Prospect; by Sukumar Haldar. 12mo. 65 pp. Price 4 annas. Byabasayi Press, Calcutta. From the author.

OFFICIAL REPORT: Ninth Session of General Convention, and the Celebration of Ninth Anniversary of Theosophical Society, Dec. 27-31, 1884, at Madras. 8vo. 160 pp. Price annas 9. From Damodar K. Mavolankar, Madras, (Adyar).

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HAND-BOOK FOR READERS in the Boston Bublic Library. New edition. 152 pp. From Arthur M. Knapp, Curator of Pamphlets and Engravings, Public Library, Boston.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MANCHESTER, N. H. A Collection of Books, Pamphlets, and Magazines, numbering over 1,600, from 1743 to 1885—142 years—relating to Nutfield, Londonderry, Derry, Harrytown, Bedford, Derryfield, and Manchester. Preserved in the Manchester Historical Collection, by the Corresponding Secretary of the N. H. Press Association. 8vo. 52 pp. From the Cor. Secretary, Manchester.

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SIMPLE AND UNIFORM METHOD OF OBTAINING SERIES — Taylor's, Cayley's, and Lagrange's—a paper from Am. Journal of Mathematics. 4to. 16 pp. From the author J. C. Glashan, Ottawa, Canada.

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COMPLIMENTARY SQUARES. Principles and Properties. 16mo. 8

pp. From the author W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn.

CIEL ET TERRE; Revue Populaire d'Astronomie, de Météorologie et de Physique du Globe Paraissant le 1er et 15 de chaque mois. No. 1. Mars, 1884. Abonnement Annuel: Belgique, 8 fr.; Etranger, 10 fr.; Le numéro, 30 centimes. Bruxelles, imp. Xavier Haveams. This No. contains an interesting seven-page article by J. C. Houzeau, on "The Harmonies of the Spheres;" also, on "Lunar Craters," on "Magnatism," etc. From Prof. M. W. Harrington, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY. Second Annual Report, 1880-1881. From J. W. Powell, Director.

THE GENESIS OF THE MERRIMACK VALLEY; Its Sand, Clay, and Terraces. Prepared for N. H. Board of Agriculture. 8vo. From the author Samuel D. Lord, Esq., Manchester, N. H.

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Freewill Baptist Register and Year-Book, with annual reports of benevolent societies. From Henry P. Glidden, Dover, N. H.

Hebrew Almanac for the year 5645. From Sept. 20, 1884, to Sept. 9, 1885. From Bloch & Co., publishers, Cincinnati.

Hub Almanac. Edition, 22,000. From the Hub Publishing Co., 323 Pearl St., New York.

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Arithmetical and Algebraical Amusements. Also, Key to Charles Hutton's Course of Mathematics, published about 1840; both by John D. Williams, author of several works on mathemetics.

An Unexplained Contradiction in Geometry, by W. Kingdon Clifford. London, 1871.

Algebra, Calculus of Form. Both by Oliver Byrne, London,

Early Traces of Men in America, by Abner Morse. Boston, 1862. Age and Life of Our Earth, by Richard Mansill. Rock Island, Ill.

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Cambridge Miscellany, by Pierce & Lovering. No IV. Cambridge, 1843.

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Creed of Athanasius proved by a Mathematical Parallel, by E. B. Revilo. London, 1839.

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Introduction to the Science of History, by P. J. B. Buchez. Two volumes; 1842.

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Lacon; or, Many Things in Few Words, by C. C. Colton. First volume. London, 1820.

Mathematical Diary, Vol. II, Nos. 10 and 11; 1828 and 1829. Published by James Ryan, New York.

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No Light from the Stars; Planetary Motion, by Richard Mansill. Rock Island, Ill.

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The Indian Religions, or the Results of Mysterious Buddhism. Curious Things of the Outside World. Both by Hargrave Jennings.

Proceedings of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists; 4th, 7th, and 8th sessions; 1843, 1846, and, 1847.

Square Root of the Negative Sign, by F. H. Laing. London, 1863. Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery. London, 1850. Theory of Equations, by Samuel Emerson. New York, 1866.

The Mystery of the Rose, by Carl Schlimper. Berlin.

The Schoolmaster, a serial of 14 numbers, published by Timothy Clowes, Hempstead, L. I., 1831.

The Uptonian Trisection, by B. Upton. London, 1866.

The Analyst, or Mathematical Museum, by Robert Adrain. 1808.

The Mathematician, by William Rutherford and Stephen Fenwick. Published E. & F. N. Spon, London, 1856. Vol. I, No. 1.
The Asaiatic Mystery, by P. B. Randolph. Boston.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Truth! Thon art an emanation of the Eternal Mind!"-LONGFELLOW-

VOL. II.

JUNE, 1885.

No. 36.

OLLA - PODRIDA. IV.

Henry VII had a ship built called "The Great Harry," which properly speaking was the first ship in the English Navy. Before this, when a fleet was wanted, the government had no other expedient but hiring or pressing ships from the merchants. By order of Congress, in 1782, "The America," a ship of 74 guns, was built at Portsmouth, N. H. This was the first line-of-battle ship ever built in America.

The first act of Parliament relating to America was in 1548, when an act was passed protecting fishermen and mariners who went to Newfoundland. It is not unworthy of notice that Sir George Somers when coming to America in 1610, being a member of Parliament, the House of Commons declared his seat vacant, because, by accepting a colonial office, he was rendered incapable of executing his trust. This appears to be the first time Virginia was noticed by the English Parliament. In 1593 some vessels came from England to catch whales. They found none, but on an island they discovered 800 whale fins where a Biscay ship had been lost three years before; and this is the first account of whale fins, or whale bones, by the English. The bone was wanted for manufacturing purposes. Theretofore the English must have imported it from France. Anderson, in his "History of Commerce," says: "How ladies' stays were previously made does not appear; but probably from slit pieces of cane, or some tough and pliant wood." Here let me state that years ago men wrote against the tight lacing of women. John Bulwer, in "Anthropometamorphosis; Man Transformed, or Artificial Changeling," 1650, gives this habit a thrust. In J. Florio's translation of Montaigne's "Essays," 1603, words are uttered against "yron-plates, whale-bones and other such trash. Whereby they sometime work their own death." Montaigne was first translated into English by Florio, and the only book known to have been Skakespeare's, is this very book, now in the British Museum. Florio was not one of the dramatist's friends, however, for he is ridiculed in "Love's Labor's Lost," as Holofernes. Gonzalo's description of a commonwealth, in "The Tempest," Act II, Scene 1, (written in 1611,) is taken from Montaigne's "Essay on Cannibals." The description of a war-horse, by the Dauphin in Henry V, Act III, Scene 7, is taken from Joshua Sylvester's translation of Du-Bartas, which was made in 1598, while Henry V was written the next year. Milton also drew largely from this translation.

In 1699, the English Parliament passed an act prohibiting the exportation of wool or woolen manufactures out of America, to any other than British dominions. This is the first mention on the English statute books of woolen manufactures in America.

In 1608, the Virginia Colony dispatched to England a load of pitch, tar, glass, frankincense, soap, ashes. and some clapboards and wain-scot. These were the first manufactured articles sent from the colonies to England.

In 1677, Charles II sent a fleet with a regiment of infantry, under Sir John Berry to suppress the rebellion in Virginia. These were the first regular troops sent to the colonies for the suppression of a revolt. They arrived too late to be of any service.

The first type foundry in America was founded by Abel Buell, an ingenious mechanic at Killingworth, Conn., in 1769. He is also said to have constructed the first lapidary machine used in this country. He was the coiner of the State coppers of Connecticut. The first American silver ware was made at Providence, in 1794.

Pins were first introduced into England from France, in 1543. Previous to this the ladies used ribbons; skewers of brass and clasps of gold, silver, ivory, bone, or wood. They were first made in England, in 1626. The first attempt to manufacture them in America was in the New York State Prison. J. I. How, in New York, in 1826, was the first successful manufacturer.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

More "Counting - Out" Rhymes.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries :

The publication in the January number of Notes and Queries of a few "Counting - Out" rhymes, with a request for more, has brought me many letters from your numerous subscribers. The interest manifested encourages me to send you a second list made in part from the letters received, and in part from other sources. I again make a request of your readers for additional rhymes; those containing "gibberish" are especially desired, and all will be acknowledged by Yours truly,

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,

May, 1885.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

XI

Hinty, minty, cuty, corn, Apple seed and apple thorn. Wire, briar, limber lock, Three geese in a flock. One flew east, and one flew west, One flew over the cuckoo's nest, Up on yonder hill,

There's where my father dwells; He has jewels, he has rings, He has many pretty things. He has a hammer with two nails, He has a cat with two tails.

Strike Jack, lick Ton!

Blow the bellows, old man!

(New England.

Of this doggerel more than a score of varieties have been sent me; some persons give the first line thus: "Intery, mintery, cutery, corn:" in place of "three geese," some say, "five mice," in which case lines 5 and 6 are omitted. Some introduce the lines: "Sit and sing by a spring; O-u-t spells out goes he, (she);" and only a few seem to know more than the first six lines.

Elaka, nelaka, tipakene, Ilaka, nolaka, domicane, Ocheke, pochake, domicanochake, Out goes she. (Albany, N. Y.)

XIII

Boilika, bublika, devil-a-pot, Boilika, bublika, hellika hot! Boil black blood of big black man, Boilika, bublika, Ku Klux Klan! (Michigan.)

XIV

Eena, deena, dina, dust, Catler, wheeler, whiler, whust. Spin, spon, must be done, Twiddleum, twaddleum, twenty-one, (Massachusetts.)

One-erzoll, two-erzoll zick-erzoll zan, Bobtail vinegar, little tall tan. Harum, squarum, virgin marum, Zinctum, zanctum, buck (Delaware.)

XVI

Allalong, allalong, allalong, allalong, Allalong, allalong, Lincoln along. Allalong, allalong, allalong, allalong, Allalong, allalong, Lincoln along. Link maloory, link maloo, I'll wager a quart with any of you, That all my chalks are thirty and two.

This singular rhyme was current some time ago in West-Virginia; in repeating it, a mark was made, by striking with the hand, for each word, excepting, "Lincoln along," thus making 32 strokes. If any reader of Notes and Queries recognizes this rhyme and can amend it, the writer will be pleased to hear from him.

XVII

Ikkamy, dukkamy, alligar mole, Dick siew alligar slum, Hukka, pukka, Peter's gum, (or gun,) Francis.

(Massachusetts.)

XVIII

Henly, penly, chickly, chaw, He, pe, cleuly, awe, buck. (Western Pennsylvania.)

XIX

Hailey, bailey, tillamy dick, Lou, zon, zick. Uncle proche, tumsy noche, High, zon, tuz. (Connecticut.)

XX

Iry, ury, ickery, Ann, Phillison, phollison, Nicholas John, Queby, quaby, Irish Mary, Stinkelum, stankelum, buck.

This rhyme is very widely known and is subject to countless varieties; rhyme No. II, (January No. of Notes and Queries,) is another form. Mr. Charles G. Leland, the well-known authority on the Romany dialect, has shown that this rhyme is virtually a gypsy magic spell. The original gypsy rhyme is as follows:

'Ekkeri, akai-ri, you kair-an, Filissin, follasy, Nicholas ja'n, Kivi, kavi, Irishman, Stini, stani, buck.

This is nonsense of course, but it is Romany and may be translated thus:

First—here—you begin, Castle—gloves. You don't play. Go on. Kivi, kettle. How are you, Stini—buck—buck.

A common variation begins, "One-ry, two-ry," etc. One-ry is an exact translation of "Ekkeri;" and this appears again in the well-known, "Hickory, dickory dock; The mouse ran up the the clock,"

MANUSCRIPT OF HENRY VI.. (p. 543, i.) The MS. of Henry VI, is an early Masonic document, which is prized by those who delve in lore of that fraternity. We recall only two productions of it in print. One is found in the Masonic magazine, entitled The Amaranth for April, 1828, Volume I, page 16; the other is in the appendix of Fort's "Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry," Philadelphia, 1877, p. 475. It being antiquated in its spelling, and moderate in its length, we reproduce it here for all our readers, as well as to show the progress of the "reform spellers" of that time, if there were any; and even now there is room to still further reform. The manuscript was copied by John Locke, from the one in the Bodleian Library, and sent to the Right Honorable Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, under date of 6th of May, 1696. Mr. Locke says: The MS. of which this is a copy, appears to be about 160 years old; yet it is itself one will observe by the title, a copy of yet more ancient by about 100 years, for the original is said to have been the hand-writing of K. Henry VI."

CERTAYNE Questyons, wyth Awnsweres to the same, concerning the Mystery of Maconrye; Wryttenne by the Hande of Kynge Henrye, the Sixthe of the Name, and faythfullye copyed by me, Johan Leylande, Antiquarius, by the commaunde of his Highnesse. They be as followethe:

Q. What mote ytt be?A. Ytt beeth the skylle of nature, the understondyng of the myghte that is hereynne, and its sondrye werckynges; sonderlyche, the skylle of rectenyngs, of waights, and metynges, and the treu manere of faconnynge all thynges for mannes use, headlye, dwellynges, and buyldynges of alle kindes, and all odher thynges that make gudde to manne.

Q. Where dyd ytt begynne?

A. Ytt dyd begynne wyth the ffyrste menne yn the este, whych were before the ffyrste manne of the weste, and comynge westlye, ytt hathe broughte herwyth alle comfortes to the wylde and comfortlesse.

Q. Who dyd bryng ytt westlye?

A. The Venetians, whoo, beyng grate merchaundes, comed ffyrste ffromme the este ynn Venetia, ffor the commodytye of merchaundysynge beithe este and weste by the Redde and Myddlelonde sees.

Q. Howe comede ytt yn Engelonde?

A. Peter Gower, a Grecian, journeyedde ffor kunnynge in Egypte, and yn Syria, and yn everyche londe whereas the Venetians hadde plauntedde Maçonrye, and wynnynge entrance yn al lodges of Maçonnes, he lerned muche, and retournedde and woned yn Grecia Magna

wachsynge, and becommyng a myghtye wyseacre, and gratelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate lodge at Groton and maked many Maçonnes, some whereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked many Maçonnes, wherefromme, yn processe of tyme, the arte passed yn Engelonde.

Q. Do the Maconnes discouer there artes unto odhers.?

A. Peter Gower, whenne he journeyedde to lernne, was firste made, and anonne techedde; evenne soe shulde all odhers beyn recht. Natheless Maçonnes hauethe alweys yn everyche tyme ffromme tyme to tyme communycatedde to mannkynde soche of her secrettes as generallyche myghte be usefulle; they haueth keped bache soche allein as shulde be harmfulle yff they commed yn euylle haundes, oder soche as ne myghte be holpynge wythouten the techynges to be joynedde herwythe yn the lodge, oder soche as do bynde the freres more stronglyche together, bey the proffytte, and commodytye commynge to the confrerie herfromme.

Q. Whatte artes haueth the Maconnes techedde mankynde?

A. The artes, agricultura, architectura, astronomia, geometria, numeres musica, poesie, kymistrye, governmente, and relygyonne.

Q. Howe commethe Maçonnes more techeres than oder menne?

A, The hemselfe haueth allein in arte of fyndynge neue artes, whyche arte the firste Maçonnes receaued from Godde; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte artes hem plesethe, and the treu way of techynge the same. Whatte odher menne doethe ffynde out, ys onelyche bey chaunce, and therefore but lytel I tro.

O. Whatte dothe Maconnes concele and hyde?

A. They concelethe the arte of ffyndynge neue artes and thatt ys for here own proffyte, and preise; they concelethe the arte of kepynge secrettes, thatt soe the worlde mayeth nothinge concele ffromme them. Thay concelethe the arte of wunderwerckynge, and of fore sayinge thynges to comme, thatt so thay same artes may not be usedde of the wyckedde to an euylle end; they also concelethe the arte of chaunges, the wey of wynnynge the factultye of Abrac, the skylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte wythouten the holpynges of fere and hope; and the universalle longage of Maconnes.

Q. Wylle he tech me the same artes?

A. Ye shalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.

O. Dothe all Maconnes kunne more than odher menne?

A. Not so. They onlyche hauteth recht, and occasyonne more than odher menne to kunne, butt many doth fale in capacity, and many more doth want industrye, that ys pernecessarye for the gaynynge all kunnynge.

O. Are Maconnes gudder menne than odhers?

A. Some Maçonnes are not so vertuous as some odher menne;

but, yn the moste parte, they be more gud than thay wulde be yf thay were not Maconnes.

Q. Doth Maconnes love eidher odher myghte lyas beeth sayde? A. Yea, verylyche, and yt may not odherwise be; for gude menne, and true, kennynge eidher odher to be soche, doeth always love the more as thay be more gude.

Here endethe the questyonnes and awnseres.

Henry VI, King of England, (1421-1471) of the House of Lancaster, reigned 1422-1461; buried at Windsor.

Henry VIII, King of England, (1491-1547) of the House of Tudor, reigned 1509-1547; buried at Windsor.

John Leylande was appointed by Henry VIII, at the dissolution of monasteries, to search for, and save such books and records as were valuable among them.

The Venetians is a mistaken word for Phœnicians who were among the earliest voyagers and brought arts from the east.

Peter Gower, a Grecian, was Pythagoras; French, Pythagore, that is Petagore.

Groton is Crotona, a city of Grecia Magna.

Facultye of Abrac. An abbreviation of the word Abracadabra.

Glossary to explain the old words in the forrgoing Manuscript.

ALLEIN, only. ALWEYS, always. BEITHE, both. COMMODYTYE, conveniency. CONFRERIE, fraternity. FACONNYNGE, forming. Fore saying, prophesying. Freres, brethren. HEADLYE, chiefly. HEM PLESETHE, they please. HEMSELFE, themselves. HER, there, their. HEREYNNE, therein. HERWYTH, with it. HOLPYNGE, beneficial. KUNNE, know. KUNNYNGE, knowledge. MAKE GUDDE, are beneficial. METYNGES, measures. Моте, тау. MYDDLELONDE, Mediterranean.

MYGHTE, power. OCCASYONNE, opportunity. ODER, or. ONELYCHE, only. PERNECESSARVE, absolutely necessary. PREISE, honor. RECHT, right. RECKENYNGS, numbers. SONDERLYCHE, particularly, SKYLLE, knowledge. WACHSYNG, growing, WERCK, operation. WEY, way. WHEREAS, where. WONED, dwelt. WUNDERWERCKYNGE, working miracles. WYLDE, savage. WYNNYNGE, gaining. YNN, into.

RULES FOR THE REFORM SPELLING. At the meeting of the Philological Society, April 20, 1883, it was voted unanimously to omit certain of the corrections formerly recomended, so as to bring about an agreement between the two societies in accordance with the proposal of the Comittee. The following scheme of partial reform is now jointly aproved by the Philological Society of England and the American Philological Asociation, and is recomended for imediate use:

 e.—Drop silent e when fonetically useless—as in live, vineyard, believe, bronze, single, engine, granite, eaten, rained, etc.

 ea.—Drop a from ea having the sound of e — as in feather, leather, jealous, etc. Drop e from ea having the sound of a—as in heart, hearken.

3. eau. - For beauty uze the old beuty.

4. eo.—Drop o from eo having the sound of ĕ — as in jeopardy, leopard. For yeoman write yoman.

5. i.—Drop i in parliament.

6. o.—For o having the sound of u in but, write u in above (abuv), dozen, some (sum), tougue (tung), etc. For women restore wimen.

 ou.—Drop o from ou having the sound of ŭ — as in journal, nourish, trouble, rough (ruf), tough (tuf), etc.

u.—Drop silent u after g before a, and in nativ English words
—as in guarantee, guard, guess, guest, guild, guilt.

 ue.—Drop final ue in apologue, catalogue, etc; demagogue, pedagogue, etc; league, colleagne, harangue, tongue (tung).

10. y .- Spel rhyme rime.

II.

Dubl consonants may be simplified :-

Final b, d, g, n, r, t, f, l, z — as in ebb, add, egg, inn, purr, butt, baliff, dull, buzz (not all, hall).

Medial before another consonant — as in battle, ripple, written (writn).

Initial unaccented prefixes, and other unaccented syllables — as in abbreviate, accuse, affair, etc., curvetting, traveller, etc.

 b.—Drop silent b—as in bomb, crumb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, plumb, subtle, succumb, thumb.

c.—Change c back to s—in cider, expence, fierce, hence, once, pence, scarce, since, source, thence, tierce, whence.

 ch.—Drop the h of ch — in chamomile, choler, cholera, melancholy, school, stomach. Change to k—in ache (ake), anchor (anker).

 d.—Change d and ed final to t when so pronounced — as in crossed (crost), looked (lookt), etc., unless the e afects the preceding sound—as in chafed, chanced. 16.

g.—Drop g—in feign, foreign, sovereign. gh.—Drop h—in aghast, burgh, ghost. Drop gh-in haughty. Change qh to f where though (tho), through (thru). it has that sound—as in cough, enough, laughter, tough.

18. I,—Drop l—in could.

p.—Drop p—in receipt. 19.

s.—Drop s—in aisle, demesne, island. Change s to z in dis-20. tinctiv words-as in abuse, verb; house, verb; rise, verb.

sc.—Drop c—in scent, scythe (sithe). 22. tch. - Drop t-in catch, pitch, witch.

23. w.-Drop w-in whole.

24. ph.—Write f for ph—as in philosophy, sphere, etc.

(See Proceedings of American Philological Association, Session of July, 1883, page 29.)

FIRST COLORED COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN U. S. (p. 122,-261.) Louis Atyatarongta, who was part French, part Indian, and part Negro was commissioned by Congress as colonel, in 1780. He was with General Van Renselear, who was censured for tardiness, and even the mongrel colonel denounced the general as a tory, but the charge was unjust. (See "Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution." Vol. I. p. 281.) N. B. WEBSTER,

MUGWMUP. (p. 547.) Boys in Virginia, and men who were boys half a century ago, never heard the tadpole, or polliwog, or the young frog called a mugwump, as far as I can learn from extensive inquiry.

N. B. WEBSTER.

"TRUTH IS FROM HEAVEN."-Jesus. (p. 529.) I admire the various mottoes that have been selected for Notes and Queries, and like the practice of monthly changes. The last one (April), however has raised a discussion in my family: "Truth is from Heaven." four Gospels have been thoroughly explored to find it, and our researches have only brought forth Pilate's question: " What is Truth?" Hence I send to N. AND Q. for the reference for the words attributed to Jesus. J. PAYSON SHIELDS.

The quotation is found in the "Apocryphal New Testament," Gospel of Nicodemus III, 12.

"Pilate saith to him, What is truth? Jesus saith, Truth is from Pilate saith, Therefore truth is not on earth. to Pilate, Believe that truth is on earth among those who, when they have the power of Judgment, are governed by truth, and form right judgment." FIRST SONG. (p. 527, l.) The first song mentioned in the Bible is "The Triumphal Song of Moses:" Exodus xv. (It will repay reading by anyone.) J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

FIRST SONG. (p. 527, l.) The Song of Miriam. See Exodus xv, 21.

"And Miriam answered them, Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously: the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea." This is also the oldest poem in existence.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

The song text has been paraphrased by Thomas Moore, and is found in his works, "Melodies, Songs, Sacred Songs, and National Airs," p. 213; 3d ed., Philadelphia, 1825. It is as follows:

Miriam's Song.

"And Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances."—Exodus XV, 20.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea! Jehovah has triumph'd,—His people are free. Sing-for the pride of the tyrant is broken, His charlots, his horsemen, all splendid and brave, How vain was their boasting! the Lord has but spoken, And charlot and horsemen are sunk in the wave. Sound the loud trimbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea! Jehovah has triumph'd,-His people are free.

Praise to the Conqueror, praise to the Lord, His word was our arrow, his breath was our sword! Who shall return to tell Egypt the story Of those she sent forth in the hour of her pride? For the Lord has looked out from his pillar of glory, And all her brave thousands are dashed in the tide. Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea! Jehovah has triumph'd—His people are free.

THE FIRST SONG IN THE BIBLE. (p. 527, l.) Dr. F. V. Kenealy, in his work, "The Apocalypse of Adam-Oannes," p. 638, says Rabbi "The Ninety-Second Psalm was composed by Adam, Levi said: and they who came after him forgot it. Amosis came and renewed it in the name of Adam." He translates this Psalm as follows:

It is a good thing to give thanks unto Ya-voh, * It is that they shall be destroyed for ever.

And to sing praise unto thy name, O Eli-oun, † But thou, O Lord! art most high for evermore:

To proclaim thy abundant mercy in the morning For, behold! thine enemies shall perish,

And thy faithful loving-kindness in the night. All the workers of iniquity shall be scattered.

To proclaim thy abundant merey in the morning For, behold! thine enemies shall perish, And thy faithful loving-kindness in the night. Upon the aser, upon the nebel. But my horn shalt thou exalt like the resym: Upon the higgayon, and sweet kinnor. I shall be anointed with fresh oil; The righteous shall flourish like the phomix. Those that be planted in the House of the Lord Shall blossom in the courts of our God. They shall bring forth fruit in a fine old age; They shall pring forth fruit in a fine old age; They shall be anointed with fresh oil; I shall be anointed with fresh oil; I shall be anointed with fresh oil; I shall be anointed with fresh

* Ieue, the Lord A O.

† The Most High.

Songs of the Bible. (p. 527, l.) The question of "H. T. W.," is somewhat equivocal The first song mentioned, or spoken of, in the Bible (the book), is the Song of Moses, (Exodus xv, 1.) See also, Cruden's "Concordance," Art. Song. Songs (plural) are mentioned in Genesis xxxi, 27. But if the question of "H. T. W." was designed to ask for the most ancient song or poem in the Bible, then I should respond without much doubt that the Book of Job is the correct answer. Job is mentioned in Genesis xvi, 13; while Moses is mentioned in Exodus II, to, as a child. The poem of Job is generally conceded to be the most ancient composition in the Scriptures (the writings). The Psalms are songs: the Canticles are songs: the Lamentations are songs; the Song of the Three Holy Children, (Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, in the Apocrypha,) Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego (Dan. III, 12.) Then there are the songs of Deborah (Judges v, 2,) Hannah (I Sam. II, 1,) Zacharias (Luke I, 68,) Simeon (Luke 11, 29,) Mary (Luke 1, 46,) of the angels (Luke 11, 13,) of the redeemed (Rev. v. o.) and others. STUDENT.

First Song. (p. 527, l.) The first song recorded in the Bible, was, possibly, the Song of Moses beginning with the first verse of Exodus xv. It should never be called the Song of Miriam. She repeated the song of her brother with timbrel accompaniment, "and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances." As the date of the writing of the Book of Job, containing the most sublime poetry of the Bible, is not known, it is not certain that the Song of Moses is the oldest poem in the Bible.

More than a thousand Sanscrit Hymns or Songs of the Rig-Veda, are referred by Max Müller to a period from 1200 to 1500 B. C. It is certain the Song of Moses was composed since 1500 B. C., and there is good reason to believe that some songs of the Rig-Veda are much older than the Song of Moses.

N. B. Webster.

To the Manor Born. (p. 527, b.) This quotation has evoked considerable discussion, and if "F. A. H." is partial to the word "manor" he will observe the word "custom" in the context, and consider its relation to the passage. Hamlet is appealing to his experience and observation of the past and stating the result. In the light of this comment his being "to the manor born" would not necessarily qualify him to speak historically.

CANTON.

Jarvis on Paine. John Wesley Jarvis was born in 1780, in South-Shields-on-the-Tyne, England. He was the nephew of the founder of Methodism, and at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, came to the United States when very young, and became, as he grew in years, a celebrated caricaturist and painter. He was a personal friend of Thomas Paine and an ardent admirer of his peculiar religious principles. He died January 16, 1840. On the death of Paine, Jarvis executed a caricature painting, a description of which I give in the words of Richard Carlile, as follows:

"The object is to caricature the conduct of the different descriptions of Priests and of the Quakers toward him."

First, Mr. Paine lying dead with the book "Common Sense" under his head as a pillow. In his right hand is a manuscript, entitled "A Rap on the Knuckles, for John Mason," from which a sketch is given. Round his arm is a label or scroll, on which is written, "Answer to Bishop Watson." Under him, as a motto, or epitaph, is written, "A man who devoted his whole life to the attainment of two objects: Rights of Man, and Freedom of Conscience-had his vote denied him when living, and was denied a grave when dead?" first, a Father O'Brian, a Roman Catholic priest, and a notorious drunkard, is painted with a brandy nose and face, apparently in a high state of excitement, kneeling over Mr. Paine, looking into his face, and exclaiming: "Oh, you ugly drunken beast?" In the middle, stamping on the belly of Paine, is the said John Mason, a Presbyterian priest exclaiming, with his hands in a preaching attitude: "Ah! Tom! Ah! Tom! Thou'lt get thy frying in hell! They'll roast thee like a herring-

"They'll put thee in the furnace hot, And on the bar the door; How the devils all will langh To hear thee burst and roar!"

Aiming a kick at his head stands Doctor Livingstone, a Dutchpriest, saying —

"How are the mighty fallen! Right fol de riddle rol," &c.

Kicking at his feet stands Bishop Hobart, singing—

"Fight folderol, let's dance and sing, Tom is dead, God save the King! The infidel now low doth lay— Sing hallelujah! hallelujah!"

In the background is a church, with a saddle across it, and Bishop Moore is riding it with a whip in his hand. A Quaker is also seen with a shovel on his shoulder; and turning his head looking on Paine, seems to say, "I'll not bury thee." In the background is also seen a dead ass, with five black birds (crows or ravens,) picking and flying about it, as an allegory of the front scenes.

There is a bust of Paine belonging to the New York Historical Society, which was modelled in Clay by Jarvis.

M. O. WAGGONER, Toledo, O.

GRAY'S ELEGY. (p. 527, h.) This famous poem was begun in the year 1742, but not finished until 1750, when Gray sent it to Walpole with a letter, (dated June 12, 1750,) in which he says:

I have been here at Stoke a few days, (where I shall continue a good part of the summer,) and having put an end to a thing, whose beginning you have seen long ago, I immediately send it to you. You will, I hope, look upon it in the light of a thing with an end to it; a merit that most of my writings have wanted, and are like to want.

CAXTON.

GRAY'S ELEGY. (p. 527, h.) Gray's Elegy was completed and published in 1751. (See Encyclopædia Brittanica, 8th ed., Vol. XI, p. 7; or 9th ed., Vol. XI, p. 77. Also, any good Life of Gray.) In 1854, the original manuscript of the "Elegy" was sold for £131, equal to about \$655. In 1757, Gray declined the offer of the laureateship, tendered him mainly on the fame of the Elegy.

N. B. WEBSTER.

LEGEND OF ADAM. (p. 543, b.) This legend, (if it be such,) is un. doubtedly a remembrance of the Hindoo Genesis. Jacolliot, in his "Bible of India," quotes from Ramatsariar, texts and commentaries on the Vedas; in substance as follows: "In the beginning God created Adima," (in Sanscrit,)-" the first man," and "Heva," (in Sanscrit)-" that which completes Life." He placed them on the Island of Ceylon, and commanded them never to quit the Island, but remain and propagate their kind. In time, when wandering over the Island, they saw a beautiful Island, connected with theirs, by lofty peaks of ragged rocks, and covered with stately trees, with varieties of fruit and feathered songsters of a thousand colors. Adima tempted and induced Heva to violate the commands of their creator and accompany him to the promising Eldorado. But, they had but set their foot upon it when all these vanished, leaving but a barren waste of sand; and the balance, but a mirage, raised by the Rakckasos (Spirit of Evil)

to tempt them to disobedience. For all this they were doomed to perpetual labor, yet were pardoned for the offence, but then and there were promised a Redeemer, born of woman, and in the person of Vishnu.

But of the Bridge, (Adam's Peak,) Jacolliot says: "When steamers bound for China and India have passed the Maldines, the first point they discover of the Indian coast, is a bluish peak, often crowned with clouds, which rises majestically from the bosom of the waters. The foot of this mountain was, according to tradition, the first-man's point of departure, for the continental coast. From earliest time this mountain has borne the name of Adam's Peak, and under this name does modern geography describe it still.

C. D. GRIMES, Sturgis, Mich.

ADAM'S PEAK. (p. 543, b.) The Arabians say that Adam bewailed his expulsion from Paradise in this place, and stood on one foot until God forgave him. The Portuguese first called it "Pico de Adam."

The Kaâba is an oblong stone building within a mosque at Mecca, on the spot where Adam is said to have first worshipped after his expulsion. The stone was originally white, but has assumed a black color from the sins of mankind.

CANTON.

Washington's Nomination. (p. 538, b.) On page 137, of the 'Student's Washington," condensed from the larger work of Washington Irving, it is said that Adams "proceeded to advance the name of Washington" for commander-in-chief. Thomas Johnson formally nominated Washington, from whom he afterwards received the offer of Secretary of State, but he declined.

N. B. Webster.

TURKEY THE FOWL. (p. 541, line 17.) After "Benjamin," insert Franklin. CAXTON.

MOHAMMED, THE PROPHET. (p. 542.) The answer on page 542, needs additional explanation, near the close of the article it should be:

He (Dr. Kenealy) translates the words of Zechariah vi, 12, by "Behold a Man, the Orient is his name," and thinks this passage may refer to Mohammed.

King James's version has it: "Behold the man whose name is The BRANCH." The Vulgate's rendering is a literal one from the Septuagint: "Ecce vir oriens nomen ejus." The Douay's rendering is the same as Dr. Kenealy's.

Washington's Nomination. (p. 528, b.) There can be no doubt about this question. The nomination was made by Thomas Johnson, of Maryland. John Adams, of Massachusetts, claimed the honor of first bringing him forward as the proper person for the emergency. Hancock, of Massachusetts, who was presiding, showed evident marks of disapprobation and resentment at Adams's honorable allusion to "a gentleman from Virginia," for he did not mention Wasnington by name. New England was desirous of having one of her own sons made commander-in-chief.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE BIBLE. (p. 427, g.) We should not print nor use the words found in italics, in King James's translation, unless we positively know we are not perverting the original text, in so doing. This is done in a large number of instances in that book. Out of a large number, I give but one. In John XII, 32, we find: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." This, excepting the word men, is a Pagan saying in relation to the Sun-God, that, in its apparent passage from the winter, toward the summer solstice, appears to be lifted up, when by its increased heat, it disperses the frost of winter, (evil,) and "draws all" (the vegetable kingdom,) "ap to him," and "all things," (the animal kingdom as the emperor Julian says,) "come to generation." There was no word men in the original. But when this Pagan saving came to be understood to refer to Jesus, or the Christ, who it is said was raised up on the cross, and believed that he was to draw all men unto him, it became necessary to insert the italicised word (men), to render it intelligible, which all might have occured without any intention of wrong. The emperor Julian is quoted again by Dupuis as saying: "The sun of spring has the power of attracting virtuous souls towards him." The Pagans and early Christians, for a long time were so mixed, that it was difficult to distinguish between them, Each addressed their prayers, while facing the rising sun, as, "O though invincible Sun-God!" The anniversaries of the Sun-God, the Lamb-God, and the Christ-God, were all celebrated on the same day, (December 25th). Each sang: "unto us a child is born." Each God took "The sins of the world away." Hence the incongruity. Hence the necessity of the insertion of italicised words. Truth, like murder, some day " will out." C. D. GRIMES, Sturgis, Mich.

QUESTIONS.

a. Can any reader of N. AND Q. give the real author's name of the following hymn? Some have ascribed it to Joel Barlow, but their evidence is not conclusive.

M. O. WAGGONER, Toledo, O.

HYMN TO THE GUILLOTINE.

God save the Guillotine, Till England's King and Queen Her power shall prove; Till each anointed knob Affords a clipping job, Let no vile halter rob The Guillotine!

Fame, let thy trumpet sound! Tell all the world around— How Capet fell; And when great George's poll Shall in the basket roll, Let mercy then control The Guillotine.

When all the sceptred crew, Have paid their homage to The (suillotine— Let Freedom's flag advance, Till all the world, like France O'er tyrant's graves shall dance, And peace begin!

b. Why was Lancelot Brown sometimes distingushed by the word, "Capability?" Sigma.

a. What city is called "the Venice of Mexico," and for what reason?

d. W. Hickey, in the introductory remarks to his 7th edition of the Constitution, quotes Judge Story as saying, "May it be perpetual," as being the dying words of "Father Paul." Who was Father Paul?

ANDREW SMITH.

e. Where can I find "Cleanthes' Hymn to Jupiter?" If not long, can you print it?

H. T. W., Concord, N. H.

f. We are told in our geographies that the capital of Vermont—Montpelier—is on the Onion river. Why is it called Onion? Also, why are two of the islands in Lake Champlain called North, and South Hero? Was there a hero in any way associated with their names, or were they connected with the explorations of Sieur Champlain?

MICHIGANDER.

g. Have the Everglades of Florida, and the Dismal Swamp of Virginia been thoroughly explored, and if so what work can I obtain giving the information? School-Book descriptions are too meagre.

SIGMA.

h. Kepler, we are told in Bouvier's "Familliar Astronomy," p. 336, exclaimed, almost frantic with joy, when he discovered his Third Law:

"The die is cast, the book is written to be read either now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader,

as God has waited six thousand years for an observer,'

Archimedes is said to have left his bath and run through the street, exclaiming "Eurela" (I have found it,) on his discovery of the alloy in King Hiero's crown. Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb on his discovery of the solution of the "Forty-seventh of Euclid." What problem was Sir Isaac Newton engaged in when he forgot to dress himself, being absorbed in its solution, when he was called to breakfast at a late hour? FOREST K. GOLDSMITH.

7. In 1776, money was received in the United States by dollars, and ninetieths; as for instance, 21 40-90 dollars. (Twenty-one and forty-ninetieths dollars. Can any one explain?

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NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"There is abundance of knowledge, yet but little Truth known." - SANDIVOGIUS.

VOL. II.

JULY, 1885.

No. 37.

MASONIC DEGREES.

The question, what are the names of the Masonic Degrees generally conferred in the United States, having been several times asked by correspondents, we here give the system, with the divisions, as usually practised. We have not room for a historical description of them, and therefore refer our readers to works which make a specialty of Masonry. The series has been taken mostly from Kenneth R. H. McKenzie, IX°, "Cryptonymous;" also, Mackey, Oliver, and other writers have been consulted. A few of the names of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite vary as given by some of the authors. The English and French generally use the term "Chevalier" where the American says "Knight," which is for obvious reasons.

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Knight of the East and West. 18. Sovereign Prince Rose Croix.

IV. COUNCIL OF KADOSH. 19-300

- 19. Grand Pontiff (or Sublime Scotch Mason). 20. Venerable Grand Master, ad vitam. 21. Noachite (or Prussian Chevalier). 22. Prince of Libanus (or Royal Hatchet). 23. Chief of the Tabernacle. 24. Prince of the Tabernacle. 25. Knight of the Brazen Serpent. 26. Prince of Mercy (or Scotch Trinitarian). 27. Grand Commander of the Temple. 28. Knight of the Sun (or Prince Adept). 29. Knight of St. Andrew of Scotland. 30. Grand Elect Knight of Kadosh, (or of the White and Black Eagle).
- V. CONSISTORY OF SUBLIME PRINCES OF THE ROYAL SECRET. 31-32°
- 31. Grand Inspector Inquisitor Commander. 32. Sublime and Valiant Prince of the Royal Secret.

VI. SUPREME COUNCIL. 33°

33. Sovereign Grand Inspector General,

ANTIENT AND PRIMITIVE RITE. 4-96°

[The arrangement of a few of the degrees in this rite varies in different countries; the following is the usual order of conference:]

5. Perfect Master. 6. Sublime Master. Discreet Master. 7. Just Master. 8. Master in Israel. 9. Master Elect. 10. Grand Master Elect. 11. Sublime Grand Master Elect. 12. Master of Geometry. 13. Knight of the Royal or Sacred Arch. 14. Knight of the Secret Vault. 15. Knight of the Flaming Sword. 16. Knight of Jerusalem. 17. Knight of the Orient. 18. Knight of the Rose Croix. 19. Knight of the Occident. 20. Knight of the Temple of Wisdom. 21. Knight of the Key. 22. Knight of the Noachite. 23. Knight of Libanus. 24. Knight of the Tabernacle, 25. Knight of the Sacrificial 26. Knight of the Serpent. 27. Knight of the Trinitarian. 28. Knight Evangelist. 29. Knight of the White Eagle. 30. Knight of Kadosh. 31. Knight of the Black Eagle. 32. Knight of the Royal Mysteries. 33. Knight Grand Inspector. 34. Knight of the Red Eagle. 35. Knight Master of Angels. 36. Knight of the Holy City. 37. Knight Adept of Truth. 38. Knight Elect of Truth. 39. Chevalier of Philalethes. 40. Doctor of Planispheres. 41. Savant Sage. 42. Hermetic Philosopher. 43. Adept Installator. 44. Consecrator and Eulogist. 45. Chevalier Adept of Sirius. 46. Chevalier Adept of Babylon. 47. Chevalier of the Rainbow. 48. Chevalier Adept of the Seven Stars. 49. Chevalier Commander of the Zodiac. 50. Chevalier Barruke. 51. Chevalier of the Luminous Triangle. 52. Chevalier of the Zardust. 53. Chevalier of the Luminous Ring. 54. Chevalier Sublime Magus. 55. Doctor of the Sacred Vedas. 56. Prince Brahmin. 57. Sublime Scalde. 58. Chevalier Scandinavian. 59. Prince of the Sacred Name. 60. Prince of the Golden Fleece. 61. Prince of the Lyre. 62. Prince of the Labyrinth. 63. Prince of the Lybic Chain. 64. Prince of Truth. 65. Prince of the Covenant. 66. Prince of the Sanctuary. 67. Prince of the Temple of Truth. 68. Commander of the Second Series. 69. Orphic Sage. 70. Sage of Eleu. 71. Sage of the Three Fires. 72. Sage of Mithra. 73. Sage of Delphi. 74. Sage of Samothrace. 75. Sage of Eleusis. 76. Sage 77. Sage of Wisdom. 78. Sublime Sage of the of the Symbols. Mysteries. 79. Priest of the Sphinx. 80. Priest of the Phœnix. 81. Priest of the Pyramids. 82. Priest of Heliopolis. 83. Priest of On, 84. Priest of Memphis. 85. Pontiff of Serapis. 86. Pontiff of 87. Pontiff of the Kneph. 88. Pontiff of the Mystic City. 89. Perfect Pontiff. 90. Past Master of the Great Work, 91. Grand Defender of the Rite. 92. Grand Master of Sublime Catechists of the Mystic Temple. 93. Grand Hierophant of the Sanctuary of Memphis. 94. Sublime Prince of Memphis. 95. Patriarch Grand Conservator. 96. Most Illustrious Sovereign Grand Master General

ANTIENT AND PRIMITIVE RITE, 4-33° (Modern System.)

SERIES I. CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX. 4-110

4. Discreet Master. 5. Sublime Master. 6. Knight of the Sacred Arch. 7. Knight of the Secret Vault. 8. Knight of the Sword. 9. Knight of Jerusalem. 10. Knight of the Orient. 11. Knight of the Rose Croix.

SERIES II. SENATE OF HERMETIC PHILOSOPHERS. 12-20°

12. Knight of the Red Eagle. 13. Knight of the Temple. 14. Knight of the Tabernacle. 15. Knight of the Serpent. 16. Knight Kadosh. 17. Knight of the Royal Mystery. 18. Grand Inspector. 19. Sage of Truth. 20. Hermetic Philosopher.

SERIES III. GRAND COUNCIL. 21-30°

21. Grand Installator. 22. Grand Consecrator. 23. Grand Eulogist. 24. Patriarch of Truth. 25 Patriarch of the Planispheres. 26. Patriarch of the Sacred Vedas. 27. Patriarch of Isis. 28. Patriarch of Memphis. 29. Patriarch of the Mystic City. 30. Master of the G.: W. P.: P.:

SERIES IV. OFFICIAL. 31-33°

31. Grand Defender of the Rite. 32. Sublime Prince of Memphis. 33. Sovereign Grand Conservator of the Rite.

GRAND CHANCERY FOR CONFERRING THE DECORATIONS.

FIRST. The Grand Star of Sirius, or Hope.

SECOND. The Decoration or Cross of Alidee of Truth.

THIRD. The Decoration of Grand Commanders of the Third Series.

FOURTH. The Decoration of the Lybic Chain,

FIFTH. The Decoration of the Golden Branch of Eleusis, or Charity.

SIXTH. The General Star of Merit.

SOCIETATIS ROSICRUCIANÆ, GRADES IX.

FIRST ORDER I. Zelator, II, Theoricus, III, Practicus, IV, Philosophus,

SECOND ORDER. V. Adeptus Junior. VI. Adeptus Senior.

VII Adeptus Exemptus.

THIRD ORDER. VIII. Magister Templi. IX. Magus, or Chief Adeptus.

COMMANDERY. ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD. 1-3°

1. Knight of the Red Cross. 2. Knight Templar. 3. Knight of Malta.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE, HOLY SEPULCHRE AND ST. JOHN. 1-6°

1. Red Cross of Rome and Constantine (or Perfect Knight Mason).

Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.
 Knight of St. John of Palestine.

4. Eusebius (or Perfect Priest Mason).

5. Sovereign (or Perfect Prince Mason).

6. Knight of the Grand Cross.

ADOPTIVE RITE. ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR. 1-50

r. Jephthah's daughter, (daughter's degree); color, blue; symbol, the violet; emblem, sword and veil.

2. Ruth, (widow's degree); color, yellow; symbol, sunflower; em-

blem, sheaf of corn.

3. Esther, (wife's degree); color, white; symbol, the white lily; emblem, crown and scepter,

4. Martha, (sister's degree); color, green; symbol, the pine leaf;

emblem, the broken column.

Electra, (mother's degree); color, red; symbol, the red rose; emblem and grip, the cup and clasped hands.

THE TRUE VALUE OF THE HORSE. (p. 480, h.) The question here submitted for your horse is so directly related to the "Paradoxical Problems" of square and cubic measurements, that I cannot refrain from pointing out the importance of a proper explanation being given this, of itself, paradoxical question.

Galileo was a geometer and based his decision on the principle of equity (i, e. proportion). Here he was right, because 100 is the mean proportional of 10 and 1000. Since: 10: 100:: 100: 1000.

Nozzolini, on the contrary, based his decision on the principle of equality (i. e. even balance). For the lack of distinction between these two principles, these two men disagreed.

C. DEM., New York City.

RED REPUBLICANS. (543. g.) The Red Republicans were so designated from the party in France at the first revolution, whose symbol was the red cap, adopted from the Phrygian bonnet and the red cap of the god Mithras. From them Mr. Bronson, who stigmatised every creed which he had abandoned, applied the designation to European republicans generally who desired to do away with hereditary rank and class distinction.

A. WILDER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

CLEANTHES' HYMN TO JUPITER. (p. 576, e.) This "Hymn to Jupiter" has been translated by several scholars, both in prose and verse. The translation by Rev. James Freeman Clarke is found in the appendix of Thomas Taylor's "Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries," third edition, New York, 1875, p. 167. This edition of Taylor's work was edited by Alexander Wilder, M. D., who has kindly furnished a copy of the Hymn, which we here give:

Greatest of the gods, God with many names,
God ever-ruling, and ruling all things!
Zeus, origin of Nature, governing the Universe by law,
All hail! For it is right for mortals to address thee;
For we are thy offspring, and we alone of all
That live and ereep on earth have the power of imitative speach.
Therefore will I praise thee, and hymn forever thy power.
Thee the wide heaven, which surrounds the earth, obeys:
Following where thou wit, willingly obey thy law.
Thou holdest at thy service, in thy mighty hands,
The two-edged, fianing, immortal thunderbolt,
Before whose flash all nature trembles.
Thou rulest in the common reason which goes through all,
And appears mingled in all things, great or small,
Which filling all nature, is king of all existences.
Nor without thee, Oh Delity, does anything happen in the world,
From the divine ethereal pole to the great ocean,
Except ouly the evil preferred by the senseless wicked.
But thou also artable to bring to order that which is cliaatle,
Giving form to what is formless, and making the discordant friendly;
So reducing all variety to unity, and even making good out of evil.
Thus throughout nature is one great law
Which only the wicked seek to disobey,—
Poor fools! who long for happiness,
But will not see nor hear the divine commands.
[In frenzy blind they stray away from good,
By thirst of glory tempted, or sordid avarice,
Or pleasures sensual, and joys that pall.]
But do thou, Oh Zeus, all-bestower, cloud-compeller!
Ruler of thunder! guard men from sad error.
Father! dispel the clouds of the soul, and let us follow
The laws of thy great and just reign!
That we may be honored, let us honor thee again,
Chanting thy great deeds, as is proper for mortals,
For nothing can be better for gods or men
Than to ad ore with hymns the law common to all.

The following is the translation of the Rev. Edward Beecher, which we publish so our readers can compare the two. They are both grand in sentiment, and remind one of Pope's "Universal Prayer," and Whittier's "The Great Worship," and other similar inspirations.

Great Jove, most glorious of the immortal gods, Wide-known by many names, Almighty one, King of all nature, ruling all by law, We mortals thee alore, as duty calls; For thou our Father art, and we thy sons, On whom the gift of speech thou has bestowed, Alone of all that live and move on earth. Thee, therefore, will I praise; and ceaseless show To all, thy glory and thy mighty power. This beauteous system, circling round the earth,

Obeys thy will, and, wheresoe'er thou leadest, Freely submits itself to thy control.
Such is, in thine unconquerable hands,
The two-edged firey, deathless thunderbolt;
Thy minister of power, before whose stroke
All nature quails, and trembling, stands aghast;
By which the common Reason, there dost guide,
Pervading all things, filling radiant worlds,
The Sun, the Moon, and all the hosts of stars.
So great art thou, the Universal King,
Without thee nought is done on earth. O God!
Nor in the heavens above, nor in the sea:
Nought save the deods of sinful men.
Yet harmony from discord thou dost bring;
That which is hateful, thou dost render fair;
Evil and good dost so co-ordinate,
That everlasting reason shall bear sway;
Which sinful men, blinded, forsake and shun,
Deceived and helpless, seeking fanciet good.
The law of God thev will not see and hear;
Which if they would obey, would lead to life.
But they unhappy rush, each in his way
For glory, some in eager conflict strive;
Others are lost inglorious, seeking gain;
To pleasure others turn, and sensual joys,
Hastening to ruin whilst they seek for life.
But thou, O Jove, the giver of all good,
Permit not man to perish, darking thus;
From folly save them; bring them to the light;
Give them to know the everlasting law
By which in righteousness thou rulest all;
That we thus honored may return to thee
Meet honor, and with hymne declare thy deeds,
And though we die, hand down thy deathless praise.
The glorions, Universal King Divine.

There is also a prose translation of this Hymn in Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs's work, "Progress of Religious Ideas."

QUOTATIONS. (p. 544, d.) It is not permissible to change a word in a quotation, except the alteration sometimes indicated. Still, there are many that do it. The quotations made in the New Testament from the Prophets, and by the Fathers from both, are chiefly remarkable for these very changes.

A. WILDER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. (p. 527, a.) 1. Five apostolic fathers, viz: Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp.

- Nine primitive fathers, viz: Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian of Carthage, Dionysius of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Irenæus, Justin, Origen, Turtullian, and Neophilus of Antioch.
- 3. Ten fathers of the Greek Church, viz: Athanasius, Basil the Great, Chrysostom, Cyril of Alexandria, Cyril of Jerusalem, Ephraim of Edessa, Epiphanius, Eusebius, Gregory Nazianzenus, and Gregory of Nyssa.
- 4. Six fathers of the Latin Church, viz: Ambrose of Milan, Augustine of Hippo, Hilary, Jerome, Lactantius, and St. Bernard.

 CANTON.

- Google

OATH ADMINISTERED TO WASHINGTON. ('p. 544, h.) Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York, administered the oath of office to Gen. Washington, on his inauguration as first President of the United States, at Federal Hall in Wall St., New York, on the site of the present Custom House, April 30, 1789.

Authority for New York: Bryant and Gay's Popular History of the U. S., Vol. 1v, p 105. Lossing's Our Country, Book v. c. 1. Anderson's Popular School History of the U. S., Sec. 1v. Abbott's Life of George Washington, c. 1x. Ridpath's History of the U. S., Part v., c. 44. Scott's School History of the U. S., Sec. 1, c. 4. Barnes's Brief History of the U. S., Epoch 1v. Quackenbos's American History for Schools, c. 25. "Enough, my lord?" Even Spencer, whom "Prince" quotes, does not say Philadelphia. H. K. A.

PINDAR—THE IMMORTAL POET. (p. 560, e.) Pindar is called the "immortal" because, like Shakespeare, also so called, his was one of the "few immortal names that were not born to die." The paronym of the "Theban Eagle," the famous ode of Horace in his praise, the partiality of Alexander the Great in sparing the poet's house when Thebes was destroyed and the universal verdict of scholars, have all conspired to immortalize the name of Pindar who gained victory after victory in all four of the great Greek contests known as the Olympian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Pythean games. One of his odes had no letter S in it for which eccentricity he has been censured by hypercritical critics.

N. B. Webster.

THE TEN ATTIC ORATORS. (p. 560, f.) These were Demosthenes, Æschines, Hyperides, Antiphon (the first), Andocides, Isocrates, Lysias, Isaeus, Lycurgus, and Dinarchus. There were many other orators of note, but by general assent of critics, the names here given constitute the decade known, par excellence, as the "ten Attic orators" or "rhetoricians." I have not the list at hand, but all the names can be found in Anthon's "Classical Dictionary," or the "American Cyclopædia," and most of them with the mention of the fact asserted-

Valerius Harpocration lived about 300 A. D., probably. (See Encyclopædia Brittanica, 8th ed.)

N. B. Webster.

VANDERWEYDE'S PROBLEMS. — Arithmetical. (p. 552.) An error occurs in the third line. It should read as follows:

Δ Δ | 8 | 5 8

Discoveries and Inventions Prefigured by Dreams. (p. 560, e.) The Hon. S. S. Cox, in his address in the Hall of Representatives, in Washington, April 16, 1872, on the occasion of the Morse Memorial Exercises, said "Jacquard, the inventor of the loom—the poet of matter—awoke one morning with a machine out of his dream. Levers, pulleys, springs, and wheels made music to him in his sleep. He had another dream—this Jacquard. He made by his genius a portrait or a landscape on a shawl or ribbon; but his other and costly dream was a machine to make nets."

Mr. Cox called it a costly dream because the inventor of a way to tie knots in stretched strings was arrested and carried before Napoleon, a proceeding that cost him much annoyance, though the end was advantageous.

Samuel Slater the first cotton manufacturer in America dreamed how to make an important part of the necessary machinery for cotton spinning or weaving.

A plumber in England named Watts, about 1782, dreamed that he was pelted by a shower of melted lead drops, and so vividly was he impressed by the singular dream, he tried the experiment of pouring melted lead through a sieve from a tower into water below, and thus made the first drop shot. Drop shot were unknown till after the close of our revolutionary war. Bullets moulded and cut lead were the projectiles used to gain our independence.

It is well known that Coleridge dreamed his poem "Kabla Khan," and that in dreams Tartinia composed his "Devil's Sonata."

I have notes of sick people dreaming what medicines they needed, and by which they were cured.

N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Va.

PIONEER VESSELS. (p. 11-13.) I wish to amend my answer on page 556, in the May No., to query about "Pioneer Vessels," by a reference to the 9th edition of Encyclopædia Brittanica, Vol. XV, p. 301, where it is stated by President Chamberlain of Bowdoin College, that the first vessel built in America by Europeans was called the "Virginia of Sagadahock," and that it was built at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607, by mechanics of George Popham's colony. This antedates the construction of the "Restless" at Manhattan island by six years, and the "Blessing of the Bay" in Massachusetts by twenty-four years.

N. B. Webster.

THE HUNDRED GREATEST MEN. Who are the hundred greatest men in all departments of life that the world has produced? This question is answered by somebody in a portly volume with the above title, but out of the entire hundred only three American names are thought worthy of selection, viz: Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, found in the last two classes. Here are the one hundred—and probably we have few readers who would not think they could better the list.

Foets (poets, dramatists and novelists)—Homer, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Menander, Lucretius, Virgil, Dante, Rabelais, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Milton, Moliere, Goethe, Scott.

Art — Phidias, Praxiteles, Leonardo de Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven.

Religion—Moses, Zoroaster, Confucius, Buddha, Mahomet, St. Paul, St. Augustine, St. Bernard, St. Francis, Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, Loyola, Bossuet, Wesley.

Philosophy—Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas, Bacon, Descartes, John Locke, Leibnitz, Berkeley, Hume, Kant.

History—Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Cicero, Tacitus, Plutarch, Montaigne, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Diderot, Lessing, Gibbon.

Science—Hippocrates, Archimedes, Galen, Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Harvey, Newton, Linnæus, Lavoisier, Bichat, Cuvier.

Politics (warriors and statesmen)—Pericles, Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Cæsar, Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Charles V, William the Silent, Richelieu, Cromwell, Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Washington, Jefferson, Nelson, Napoleon I, Wellington.

Industry (inventors, discoverers, and philanthropists)—Gutenberg, Columbus, Pallissy, Franklin, Montgolfier, Howard, Arkwright, Watt, . Stephenson.

J. Q. A.

FEDERAL HALL, IN NEW YORK. (p. 555.) Does not everybody know that New York was the temporary capital of the United States in 1789, when Cyrus Griffin, the last president under the Articles of Confederation, retired, and George Washington the first president under the Constitution succeeded? There was no Federal Hall in Philadelphia. Carpenter's Hall was, and is there.

N. B. Webster.

Was Pharaoh, King of Egypt, Drowned in the Red Sea at the time of the crossing of the Israelites?

"And the Egyptians pursued, and went in after them to the midst of the sea, even all Pharaoh's horses, his chariots and his horsemen.

"And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them: there remained not so much as one of them."—Exodus XIV, 23, 28.

"Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he cast into the sea: his chosen captains also are drowned in the Red Sea." — Exodus XV, 4.

I do not find anything in the above quotations from Exodus to justify the popular belief that Pharaoh was drowned; at most it can only be inferred that he was drowned. I have consulted the Dictionaries of the Bible by Dr. William Smith and Richard Watson, but they throw no light on the subject.

The "Book of Jasher," translated from the Hebrew by Rabbi Edward B. M. Brown, page 383, says:

"And when the children of Israel had come into the sea, the Egyptians followed them and the waters of the sea returned upon them and they sank all into the water; and there was not left of them one man, save Pharaoh, King of Egypt, who rendered thanks unto the Lord and confessed his belief in him, and therefore the Lord did not cause him to die at that time with the Egyptians, but the Lord commanded one of his angels, and he cast him into the land of Nineveh where he reigned for many days."

I would like to hear from some of the readers of N. AND Q, as to their opinions.

C. L. P., Memphis, Tenn.

"The Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets." by S. Baring-Gould, says, chapter XXXII, page 287:

"When the Egyptian army saw their king enter fearlessly into one of the channels, they also precipitated themselves into the deep.

"But Pharaoh's horse was so fleet of foot that he outfled the returning waters, and he brought the king to the shore. He would have been saved, had not Gabriel smitten him on the face, and he fell back into the sea and perished with the rest. Then said Miriam as he sank:

> Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; The horse and His rider hath he thrown into the sea.

Another curious incident is related by Tabari. When the water outfled Pharaoh, and he knew that he must perish, he cried out: "I believe in the God of Israel."

There is also much other matter relative to the Pass of the Red Sea, in this book of Legends, which is interesting to the curious, GROTON. (543, e.) Groton is an old English word, and is found in very early writings. Groton in England is an ancient place—the same as the Grotena of Domesday Book, in which there is a record of the population and wealth of the town, in some detail, at the time of William the Conqueror, and also before him under the Anglo-Saxon King Edward the Confessor. The name is allied in no way with Crotona in Italy. It was brought to New England by Gov. Winthrop, and first given to the town in Massachusetts, with which his son, Deane Winthrop was connected as a selectman in 1655. Fifty years afterwards it was applied to the town in Connecticut, and later to several towns in New England and elsewhere, which were settled largely by pioneers from these two places. Sam'l A. Green, M. D., Boston.

"I've Lost a day." (p. 543, a.) The Emperor Titus discharged the highest functions of state, writing letters in the Emperor Vespasian's name before he ascended the throne, or wore a crown. Suetonius records that Titus exclaimed "Amici, diem perdidi," whenever a day passed without his being able to do a service to a friend, or a petitioner. Titus was born A. D. 40, ascended the throne in 79, and died two years later.

E. D. LEARNED, New London, Conn.

FIRST SONG IN THE BIBLE. (p. 527, L) S. Baring-Gould in his work, "Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets," page 226, says that Psalm CIV was composed by Adam.

JOHN ANDERSON.

FATHER PAUL. (p. 576, d.) Father Paul's real name was Pietro Sarpi, who was born at Venice, 1552. He was generally known as "Paul of Venice." This priest discovered the curious valvular systems in the veins that contribute to the circulation of the blood, antedating the discovery by Harvey which was made known to the world in 1620. His death occurred January 14, 1622, after uttering the words, Esto Perpetua, which were considered a special prayer for the prosperity of Venice. His works were numerous, the most important being the "History of the Council of Trent," published in London, in 1619. The best edition of the labors of Father Paul was printed at Naples, in 1790, in 24 volumes.

ETYMOLOGICAL LEXICON. (p. 560, g.) Anthon's Classical Dictionary gives derivations and meanings of many classical names, but not all.

N. B. Webster.

Onton RIVER—NORTH AND SOUTH HERO. (p. 576, f) Winooski River in the Algonquin language was from two words, Winoos, signifying onion or beet, and ki, meaning land— or Land of Onions. The Indian name pronounced Wenooske should have been retained.

The charter of the two Heroes was given to Ethan Allen and Samuel Herrick, October 27, 1779, and the name was given for obvious reasons. South Hero was afterwards divided into South and Middle Hero—the latter being now known as Grand Isle.

VIATOR, New York City.

THE "GUILLOTINA." (p. 576, a.) The "Guillotina" was published in Philadelphia about 1780, in octavo, with no imprint other than Phila. Mr. C. Fiske Harris states it to have been written by L. Hopkins, the author of "Democratiad." Mr. Hopkins was born in 1750, and died in 1780.

VIATOR, New York City.

HYMN TO THE GUILLOTINE. (p. 576, a.) The first verse of the Hymn has been attributed to Akenside, the poet, as part of an ode written for the Calf Head Club, on the 30th January, the anniversary of the beheading of King Charles I. The second and third verses were written by Joel Barlow, after the execution of Louis XVI, and as a parody on "God save the King" — the English national anthem.

J. W. Moore, Manchester, N. H.

Couplet on Index-Learning. (p. 560, b) In an article by Justin Winsor, on "The Index Society," in *The Literary World* for January, 1878, (Vol. VIII, p. 145,) is the following passage:

"It behooves all friends of varied learning to offer all the encouragement in their power to the transatlantic society, which finds in the Dunciad, its amusing and suggestive motto:

' How index-learning turns no student pale, Yet hold the eel of science by the tail.'

H. J. CARR, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"LET US RETURN TO OUR MUTTONS." (p. 527 a.) This expression comes from an old comedy of the 15th century called L'avocat Patelin, by De Brueys, in which a clothier giving evidence against a shepherd who had stolen some sheep, is forever wandering from his subject to complain of some cloth out of which Patelin, his lawyer had swindled him. The judge continually interrupts the witness with Revenons á nos moutons: "Tell us about the sheep."

QUESTIONS.

- a. We are told that "Greece had a literature before she had the means of recording it, while Rome had the means before she had the literature." Will some one explain how the first could be so, and why the last was so?

 GIMEL.
- b. What, and where have been the deepest sea-soundings from which bottom specimens, and temperature have been obtained?
- c. It is stated that "we cannot tune a seven-octave instrument in perfect harmony, without residue." Can the residue be expressed mathematically, either integrally or decimally, for a seven-octave instrument?

 FOREST K. GOLDSMITH.
- d. Are we to understand that the ancient Greeks actually sounded both letters that are given in English in logotypes, Aegytus, Ægyptus, Egypt; Aeneas, Æneas, Eneas; Oedipus, Œdipus, Edipus; Oeneus, Œneus, Eneus; etc.

 Andrew Smith.
 - e What is the origin of the retaliating expression, "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones?"

D. I. E., Manchester, N. H

- f. In playing base-ball, is it true that an expert pitcher can throw a ball in a horizontal curve?

 L. M. O., McConnellstown, Pa.
- g. What President of the U. S. was the adopted son of Robert Morris?

 L. M. O.
- h. What ancient orator was it that arose to address an audience, and his auditors all withdrew except Plato, when the orator said: "Plato, thou art an audience thyself," and then proceeded and delivered his oration? X. Y. Z.
- i. The city of Cleveland, we are informed, was named for a person named Cleaveland. Why is the letter a now omitted from the name of the city? Give short account of Mr. Cleaveland, and why Cleaveland-Cleveland.

 G. S. CLARK.
- i. Is there any record among the Fathers of the Church, or elsewhere, of the names of the "other seventy" disciples, who were sent out "two and two?" See Luke X, 1. OBSERVER.
- k. Who first divided Nature into three Kingdoms-Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal? Linnæus and Cuvier are silent.
 - k. Is Count Cagliostro considered an Impostor, or a Martyr? Z.
 - m. What was the period known as the "Chaldean Saros?" Z.
- n. There is an old proverb used by English and Scotch rustics which represents March as borrowing the days from April. What is the proverb founded on, and which days were borrowed?

- a. Why were the aborigines of America called Indians?
 J. S. G., New Oxford, Pa.
- b. A portion of the last stanza of Poe's "Raven" reads as follows: "And the Raven never fitting, still is sitting, still is sitting, On the pallid bust of PALLAS, just above my chamber door,

And the lamplight o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor."

I want to know where the lamp stood.

ARTEMAS MARTIN, Erie. Pa.

- c. Why is the northwest wind colder here than the wind blowing from any other direction?

 ARTEMAS MARTIN.
- d. Is Gen. Spinner, formerly U. S. Treasurer, living? If he is, what is his present Post Office address? ARTEMAS MARTIN.
- e. Can some one give a comparative tabulated price-list of common articles of food and apparel, at different times, dating as far back as possible?

 J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.
- f. What country and clime is most favorable to longevity? Where are centenarians most common? Give name, age, nationality of half a dozen persons from 1300 to 1600 A. D., and from 1600 to the present time.

 J. Q. A.

g. What of the "Old Coquina Fort" in or near St. Augustine? Who were the "Liberty Boys?" Who were the "Minorcans?"

J. Q. A.

- h. A newspaper statement is to the effect that Mark Twain has made \$200,000 from his books, "because he is virtually his own publisher." What does this mean?

 PARTHENON.
- i. When and where did the apprenticeship system originate? What trades in England and the United States were especially benefitted by this system? When and why did its decline commence?

A. M. A.

- j, What is the origin of the expression—"paint the town red?"

 Diafar.
- k. In many games where one side fails to score and is in consequence badly beaten, it is said to be *chicagoed*. Can any reader of N. AND Q. give the origin of this expression?
- I. We read in the papers much about English Earls, Dukes, Lords, Marquises, Viscounts, etc. What is the relative rank of those bearing these and other titles of nobility in England?

 DIAFAR.
- m. "Africa receives the Lion's share of explorations." Whence the term "Lion's share?" OBELOS.
 - n. Who first practised "Oyster-Farming?" OBELOS.
- o. Is similarity of language considered good evidence of consanguinity among peoples? GIMEL.

Jacob Cochran, said to have been born in Salisbury, N. H., sometime near 1800, founded a religious sect called Cochranites. He preached in Conway, N. H., and in Cumberland and York counties, Maine, where he had many converts in 1817-18-19. Will anyone furnish his parentage, birth, early life, early religious views, character, traits, anecdotes of him, and any other mementoes of him. Also, all that can be furnished of his death, place of death, date, etc.

S. P. MAYBERRY, Boston, Mass.

- Is the proverb that "blood is thicker than water," literally L. M. O., McConnellstown, Pa. true ?
- c. What is the origin of the national motto, E Pluribus Unum? If it is a quotation, who was the author, when written, and where may it be found? What was its primary meaning?

BERTRAM, R. A., Natick, R. I.

d. In Dante's "Inferno" is found the following quoted lines: "Yet in the abyss,
That Lucifer with Judge low in gulfs,
Lightly he placed us."

What is the meaning of the passage? Who are he and us? E. A. A., Natick, R. I.

- e. Will some one give the location and depth of the deepest gold mine in the world? Also, the deepest silver mine?
- f. Who was Madame Raspail, at whose funeral in Paris, France, on March 13, 1833 (or '53), forty thousand persons were said to have been in attendance?
- g. Suppose two railway trains, one fast and run on schedule express time, the other a slow train running twelve miles an hour drawn on the same track, by similar engines, each run one hundred miles and back, making the same number of stops. Which will consume the greater quantity of coal, and how much? Have experiments ever been made to determine this? If so, when, and where?
 - A. M. A., Natick, R. I.
- h. Are rattlesnakes, copperheads, and tarantulas found in Arkansas? A. M. A.
- i. When, where, and by whom was iron first found in the United When and where were the first furnaces and machine shops States? built? A. M. A.
- 1. Colloquialism. In some parts of Connecticut the word randan is used to denote a crowd, or rabble. This word does not occur in this sense in Webster's Dictionary. Can any reader of N. and Q. give the derivation of this word, and information as to its use elsewhere? As used, each syllable is pronounced with equal emphasis.

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AUGUST, 1885.

No. 38.

OLLA-PODRIDA. V.

In 1486 there was published "Bokys of Haukyng and Huntyng with other plesuris dyners as in the book apperis and also of Coatarmuris a nobull werke." This was the first printed book on field sports and heraldry, the first with engravings printed in colors, and the first printed book containing English popular rhymes, and the first printed with English armorials. It has been assigned to Dame Juliana Berners, sometimes called Barnes, the supposed Abbess of Sopwell, near St. Alban, (a sister of Richard, Lord Berners of Essex). been called "another Diana in her diversions, in short an ingenious Virago." From an abbess disposed to turn author, we should expect a religious work, did we not know that the diversions of the field were thought consistent with the character of a religious lady of that period. whose rank resembled an abbot's in respect of exercising an extensive manorial jurisdiction; and who hawked and hunted in common with other ladies of distinction, and with other religious rulers. marriage of James IV of Scotland, in 1503, his majesty sent his new queen " a grett tame hart, for to have a carse," and we find a Bishop of Ely excommunicated certain persons for stealing one of the hawkers from the cloisters of Bermondsey. The supposition of Dame Juliana's authorship is founded on the passage

"Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes in her boke of Huntyng,"

and in the sentences where a Dame addresses "my dere chylde,"

"my sonnys," "my lief chylde" and the phrase, "say, chylde, where ye, goo, youre dame taught ye so." Further evidence and study show quite conclusively, that there is a probability that no such lady ever lived. Dame Julians is simply a personification of *Domus Julaini* of St. Julian's Hospital, near St. Albans, where the book was printed. The book itself is simply a work of rhymed instructions from a supposed schoolmistress, Dame, to her Barns, and the word barns, barners, bairns, viz., children, occurs frequently in old English manuscripts, and is used as late as Shakespeare in England, and I have heard Scotchmen use it within a few years. Whoever wrote the work seems from the dialect to have belonged to Yorkshire or Northumberland.

The first lady known as a writer of invention in modern literature was Marie of France. The surname, " of France," only indicates her country, for she says she takes that name in order to prevent others from stealing the glory of her works. More unpretending authors of her time took merely for a sirname the town or village of their nativity. She was born (probably in the Isle of France) in the 13th century and lived in what was then called Armarica; Welch Ary-mar, on the upper sea, and called later Basse-Bretagne, and now known as Britany. She wrote fables for Henry III of England and William of Flanders about 1248. She had a knowledge of English and translated from that language the fables of Æsop, but what version she used is uncertain. Probably it was the Anglo-Saxon of Alfred, but the name of the writer is differently stated in different manuscripts, or Li reis Aiured, Li reis Henris, Li Roy Aunet, and Li rois Mires, but all the copies agree in making Marie declare that she translated her work de l' Anglois en Roman. At the same time she wrote a moralization of Æsop, turned from English into French, to gratify her lover, Guillaume, who probably did not understand both tongues. She called her work "L Ysopt," or Little Æsop, of which a Dutch translation was made in the 13th century. This title was given it by way of distinction from another collection of fables made by Adenez (author of several romances of chivalry). Some think that as the foundation of a part of her fables are not found in any part of Æsop or Phedre, there is reason to believe that they are of her own invention; but there were many stories going about in the dark ages, under the name of Æsop, and M. de la Rue says she only aspired to the character of translator. She wrote twelve lays; one containing 1184 verses, and a history or tale in French verse called "St. Patrick's Purgatory," a kind of devout story, which she translated from an old book written in a cavern in Ireland, and several rhymed fables either in imitation of, or translation from, Phedre. It is thought she had knowledge of a manuscript of the Latin fabulist, which has not come down to us. The scenes of several of her lays are laid in Bretagne, which sometimes means Britany in France and sometimes Great Britain. Chaucer's fable of "The Cock and The Fox," which form the groundwork of "The Nonnes Preester Tale," is borrowed from her, and he probably refers to her in the Prologue to the "Frankeleines Tale," when he says

"These olde gentil Bretons in hir dayes Of diverse adventures maden layes; And on of hem have I in remembrance Which I shall saye with good will as I can."

"The Flower and the Leaf," (written about 1450), and Chaucer's are Dream," first published in 1595, both wrongly attributed to Chaucer. simply translations from her lay of that name, and her "Lay of Lliduc." In 1479, Caxton published a poem called "Temple of Glass," said to have been written by Lydgate, which strongly resembles Chaucer's "House of Fame," in which the poet sees a vision of a glass temple, on the walls of which are engraved stories from Virgil's "Æneid" and Ovid's "Epistles." The images in both these are similar to Marie's "Sir Gugmer." Thomas Chertre, a writer of minstrels, in the time of Henry VI, left, as far as we know, only one poem called "Launfal Miles," and this simply a translation from Marie. Like many others, she has left her name behind her, and her works which she feared others would steal the glory of, have been stolen, but of her personal history we know but very little. her to have been a woman of excellent principles, and she somewhere declared that whoever received from heaven the talent of poetry ought to employ it to render men happy.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS PREFIGURED IN DREAMS. (p. 560, e.)
Amos Whittemore's card machine, for which he sold the patent in the
United States for \$150,000, was dreamed out. (See Am. Cyclopædia,
Article—Whittemore.

N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Va.

Famous Horses. (p. 479 f. 548.) The Horses of Fiction. My former paper treated of the horses of fable, and in the following I have attempted an alphabetical arrangement of such steeds as figure in the pages of poetry and romance:

Alfana—The name of Gradasso's horse in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso,"

Aligero Clavileno, in Cervantes' "Don Quixote," (Pt. 11 3, c. 4, 5), was the wooden horse on which his hero mounted, in order to disenchant the infanta Antonomasia and her husband, who were shut up in the tomb of queen Maguncia, of Candaya. It was this horse, constructed by Merlin, and controlled by a wooden pin fixed in its forehead, that Peter of Provence, employed to abduct the fair Magalona, and its prototype is to be found in the "The Arabian Nights." A somewhat similar legend is attached to Cambuscan's "steed of brass, which between sunrise and sunset, would carry its rider to any spot on earth." (See Chaucer, "The Squire's Tale.")

Aquiline was the steed of Raymond, in Tasso's "Gierusalemme Liberata." This horse was bred on the banks of the Togus, and its name signifies "like unto an eagle." In Book vII, its birth is thus described:

There the fair mother
With open mouth, against the breezes held,
Received the gale with warmth prolific filled:
And (strange to tell), inspired with genfal seed,
Her swelling womb produced this wondrous steed.

(See also Virgil's "Georgics," 111, 271-277.)

Arcos Barbs, the war-steeds of Arcos, in Andalusia. They figure extensively in Spanish ballads.

Arundel, the charger of Bevis of Southampton, where exploits are recounted in Drayton's "Polyolbion." The name signifies "swift as a swallow," from the French "hirondelle."

Bayard—The swift steed of the four sons of Aymon, whose adventures are recounted by Villeneuve, in his "Les Quatre - Fils Aymon." It grew larger or smaller according to the number of the sons which mounted it. Tradition states that one of its footprints may still be seen in the forest of Soignes, and another on a rock near Divant. The name, which is applied to any valuable or wonderful horse, signifies "a high boy."

Bayardo—The horse of Rinaldo, in "L'Orlando Furioso." It was once the property of Amodis of Gaul, and was found by Malagigi, the wizard, in a cave guarded by a dragon, which he destroyed. According to tradition, it is still alive, but nobody can hope to control it, as it flees at the approach of man.

There are three stones about thirty yards apart, near Sleford,

(Eng.,) called Bayardo's Leap. The story goes that Rinaldo was riding on his horse when the "local demon" mounted behind him, but the animal in its terror took three tremendous leaps and unhorsed the fiend.

Bevis is the horse of Lord Marmion, in Scott's poem of that name. The word is of Scandinavian origin, and signifies "swift."

Brigliadore, in Spencer's "Faerie Queene," is the steed of Sir Guyon. The word means "golden bridle." The name of Orlando's charger has a similar signification.

Bronyomarte, in Smollett's "Adventures," &c., was the sorrel horse of Sir Lancelot Groves. The name means "a mettlesome sorrel."

Capilet—The horse of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night (III, 4).

Comrade, in Grimm's "Goblins," was the fairy horse of Fortunis. It knew the past, present and future, had a human voice, and ate but once a week.

Curtal—The horse of Lord Lafew, in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well" (11, 3).

Dapple—The name of Sancho Panza's ass, in Cervantes' "Don Quixote."

Frontalletto, in "L'Orlando Furioso," is the steed of Sacripant, the king of Circassia. The name signifies "little head."

Frontino, in "L'Orlando Furioso," is the horse of Rogero and also of Bradamante. It was once called Balisarda. Cervantes, in "Don Quixote," refers to this animal, as "the renowned Frontins, which Bradamante purchased at so high a price," &c.

Grave, in the "Niebelungen-Cied," is the horse of Siegfried, whose swiftness exceeded the winds. The name signifies "gray-colored."

Grizzle, in Coombe's "Three Tours of Dr. Syntax," was the horse of the hero It was all skin and bones.

Haizum, in the "Koran," is the horse of the archangel Gabriel.

Hudibras' Horse. Butler describes it as follows:

The beast was sturdy, large, and tall, With mouth of meal and eyes of wall; I would say eye, for he had but one, As nost agree, though some say none. He was well stay'd, and in his gait, Preserved a grand majestic state. At spur or switch no more he skipt, Or wended pace though Spaniard whipt: And yet so flery, he would bound, As if he griev'd to touch the ground.

Kelpie—A spirit of the waters in the form of a horse, who in several respects corresponds with the Neck of the northern nations. It is found in the fairy mythology of Scotland. Graham, in his "Sketches

of Perthshire (p. 245) says, "Every lake has its Kelpie or Waterhorse, often seen by the shepherd, as he sat in a summer's evening upon the brow of a rock, dashing along the surface of the deep, or browsing on the pasture-ground upon its verge. Often did this malignant genius of the waters allure women and children to his subaqueous haunts, there to be immediately devoured. Often did he also swell the torrent or lake beyond its usual limits, to overwhelm the hapless traveler in the flood."

Nobbs-The steed of Dr. Dobbs, in Southey's "The Doctor."

Passe Brewell—The charger of Sir Tristram, one of the Knights of the Round Table.

Rabicano—The name of Astolpho's horse in "L'Orlando Furioso." Its sire was Wind, its dam Fire, and it fed on unearthly food. Argalio's steed in "L'Orlando Inamorato," has the same name.

Reksh, was the horse of Rustam, called the Persian Hercules. (See Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustam.")

Rosinante—The celebrated horse of Don Quixote, all skin and bones. (See Cervantes for extended description.)

Vegliantino-The steed of Orlando. The word signifies "the little vigilant one."

The next, and concluding paper on "Famous Horses," will embrace the horses of history.

CANTON, New York City.

ZODIAC: SYMBOLICAL MAN. (p. 416.) Like most talismanic symbols devised to conceal ignorance or excite fear, the origin and true import of the symbolical man is veiled in uncertainty, and its significance is interpreted in various ways. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the object in placing the signs of the zodiac around the man, was to add strength to the belief that all celestial and terrestrial phenomena were effected solely by the will of the gods, for the welfare and discomfiture of mankind.

This figure is said to have made its first appearance as a frontispiece in an early translation of the "Almagest," a celebrated book composed by Ptolemy, being a collection of the great number of the observations and problems of the ancients relating of astronomy and geometry, but especially the latter. Other authorities give the "homo signorum" a much later date, deriving him from Peter of Docia who flourished at the begining of the 14th century. Certain it is, however, that in a German almanac of 1502, printed by Johannes Froschauer, the figure is marked with points referring to the signs of the Zodiac, which are intended to indicate favorable or unfavorable times of letting blood. The figure is accompanied by the legend:

> Ix dieser Figur sehet man in welchem Zeichen gut, mittel oder bös lassen sey.

In a black-letter almanac of 1609, professedly written by T. Deckers, we find the following:

"At the beginning of everie almanacke it is the fashion to have the body of a man drawne as you see, and not only baited, but bitten and shot at by wilde beasts and monsters. And this fellow they that lye all the yeare long (that is to say those that deal in Kalendars) call the 'Man of the Moone' or the 'Moone's Man."

The figure was finally retained in almanacs after the significance had disappeared.

CANTON, New York City.

TRANSFORMATION OF WORDS. (p. 560, c.) The English modes of rendering foreign words have very generally been an inheritance from the Norman conquerors, who in more ways than one perverted our Saxon orthography. Finding that the Saxon and not the Norman-French would be the English language, they changed the spelling to accommodate their ways of sounding letters. So, accordingly, German-Italian, and other proper names underwent analogous transformations. Florence is from the Latin Florentina, thus "Frenchified." Leghorn seems to be an example of the old custom of using g as interchangeable with v, u, w, b, f, and h. "DJAFAR" should remember Voltaire's definition of etymology, as a science in which vowels signified nothing, and consonants very little. Vienna is the Latin orthography of Wien, and Cologne the Norman mode of rendering Colonia.

Such transformations have been common in all ages. The Sanskrit jna becomes gnoeo, noseo, kuno, ken, can; the old Aryan daeva, comes to us as devil and deity; the Latin filius appears in Spanish as hijo. Think of lady as bandhu, the binder and encloser.

More absurd, however, is the Greek, Latin, and modern fashion of changing proper names; as Zeus and Amon into Jupiter, Here into Juno, Artemis into Diana, Demeter into Ceres, Poseidon into Neptune, Asar and Asi into Osiris and Isis, also into Bacchus and Ceres. The newer names are caricatures of the old gods. What judgment shall we pass on the immodest fashion of using vulgar French nicknames, like Susie, Maggie, Nellie, etc., in place of proper names?

A. WILDER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

PALINDROMES. (p. 519, 539.) Here is a chapter containing some good examples of palindromes: The first is "A Doctor's Advice to a Dyspeptic."

Play with work blend, keep warmish feet, Away drive trouble, slowly est; Air pure breathe and early rise, Beware excess, take exercise. Exercise take, excess beware, Rise early and breathe pure air; Eat alowly, trouble drive away. Feet warmish keep, blend work with play.

Adam's introduction to Eve was :

Madam, I'm Adam.

Among others are the inscription on a font mentioned by Jeremy Taylor:

NIPHON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OPHIN.

In girum imus noctu, non ut, consumimur igni. Si bene te tua laus taxat sua, laute tenebis. Sole medere pede ede, perede melos. Subi dura a rudibus. Et uecat eger amor non Roma rege tacente.

Sum mus ore, sed is sum mus, si des ero summus.

Roma reges una non anus eger amor.

This inscription surrounds a figure of the sun in the mosaic pavement of Sa Maria del Fiari at Florence.)

En giro torte sol ciclos et rotor igne.

In the following line each word, as well as the entire sentence is a palindrome:

Odo tenet mulum, mappam madidam tenet Anna.

The following line, besides being a palindrome Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

can be arranged in a square, when it will be perceived that the first letters of each of its words, spells its first word, "Sator"; and the second letters, "arepo," and so on:

Sator arepo tener opera rotas.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, a noble lady who had been forbidden to appear at court in consequence of some suspicions against her, took for the device on her seal, the moon partly obscured by a cloud, with the palindromic motto:

Ablata at Alba-" Secluded, but pure."

John Taylor, the water-poet, wrote:

Lewd did I live & evil I did dwel,

Another English palindrome is:.

Snug & raw was I ere I saw war & guns.

The following was put into the mouth of Napoleon the Great:

Able was I ere I saw Elba.

The best California palindrome that I have seen is the following:
Yreka Bakery.

Here are some recent examples that I have observed:

Scandalous society and life make gossips frantic.

Badly governed and fearfully troubled now is Ireland
Carefully boiled eggs are good and palatable.

She sits lamenting sadly, often too much alone.

Man is noble and generous often, but sometimes vain and cowardly.

Bei Leid lieb stets Heil die Lieb.

Palindromes are sometimes called Sotadic verses, from Sotades, a Thracian poet, (250 B. C.,) their inventor, though a higher (or lower) authority is sometimes given; the first palindrome having been, according to one account, the impromptu of an unfortunate demon, while carrying, most unwillingly, a portly canon, of Combremer from Bayeux to Rome; it reads the same either backward or forward, which is the essential of a palindrome:

Signa te, signa temere me tangis et angıs, Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

Another legend refers this palindrome to Satan himself, while carrying St. Martin on his shoulders. Its translation is as follows:

"Cross yourself, cross yourself; you annoy and threaten me unnecessarily; for, owing to my exertions, you will soon reach Rome, your object."

Lyon verses are akin to, and often confounded with, palindromic verses, but they differ from the latter, as not only the letters but each entire word is reversed in its position, in the sentence; therefore, they have not the same meaning, forward and backward like the palindrome, but form a new sentence, which is generally an answer to the original one. The inventor of this style of verse was Sidonius Apollinaris, a native of Lyons, from whence, probably, the name is derived. The following, attributed to Politian, is a good example. It applies to Cain and Abel:

ABEL.—Sacrum pingue dabo, nec macrum sacrificabo. CAIN.—Sacrificabo macrum nec, dabo pingue sacrum.

The following epitaph in Cumwallow church-yard, Cornwall, is an example of Lyon verse:

Shall we all die? we shall die all ; All die shall we—die all we shall. Again:

Odo tenet mulum, madidam mappam tenet Abus.

Laus tua non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,
Scandere te faciunt hoc decus eximium.

I shall conclude with the following palindromic enigma, leaving the solution to your readers:

First find out a word that does silence proclaim, And that backwards and forward is always the same. Then next you inust find a feminine name, That backwards and forward is always the same. An act, or a writing, or parchment whose name Both backwards and forward is always the same. A fruit that is rare whose botanical name Read backwards and forward is always the same. A note used in music which time doth proclaim, and backwards and forward is always the same. Their initials connected a fitle will frame That is justly the due of the fair married dame, Which backwards and forward is always the same.

CAXTON

Compositions in Dreams: (p. 560 c.) While the following items are not directly called for by the propounder of the query on discoveries and inventions in dreams, yet I think they may be of interest to your readers on the subject of dreams:

Condocet is said to have attained the conclusion of some of his most abstruse, unfinished calculations in his dreams.

Franklin makes a similar admission concerning some of his political projects which, in his waking moments, sorely puzzled him.

Goethe says in his "Memoirs:" "The objects which had occupied my attention during the day often reappeared at night in connected dreams. On awaking, a new composition or a portion of one I had already commenced, presented itself to my mind. In the morning I was accustomed to record my ideas on paper."

Coleridge composed his poem of the "Abyssinian Maid" during a dream.

Something analogous to this is what Lord Cockburn says, in his "Life of Lord Jeffrey:"

"He had a fancy that though he went to bed with his head stuffed with the names, dates, and other detail of various causes, they were all in order in the morning; which he accounted for by saying that during sleep 'they all crystallized round their proper centers.'"

Sir John Herschel is said to have composed the following lines in a dream:

"Throw thyself on thy God. nor mock Him with feeble denial; Sure of His love, and, oh! sure of His mercy at last! Bitter and deep though the draught, yet drain thou the cup of the trial, And in its healing effect, smile at the bitterness past." OBSERVEB. SIBYLLINE BOOKS. (p. 448, m; 474.) The following additional in formation on this subject may be of interest. The name is applied to a collection of Greek poetry, made by Pagan, Jewish, and Christian sibyllists, and compiled A. D. 138-167. It is in eight books, relates to Jesus Christ, and is entitled *Oracula Sibyllinia*.

Martin Capella says there were but two sibyls, the Erythræan, i. e. the famons Cumæan sibyl, and the Phrygian. Jackson, in his "Chronologic Antiquities," maintains on the authority of Ælian that there were four—the Erythræan, the Samian, the Egyptian, and the Sardian. Later authorities usually give ten, and do not confound the Erythræan and the Cumæan as above. This seems to have been the number in Rabelais' time, for he says, in "Gargantua and Pantagruel," III, 16: "How know we but that she may be an eleventh sibyl or a second Cassandra?"

The monks of the Middle Ages reckon twelve sibyls, each having a distinct prophecy and emblem, as follows:

- The Lybian—"The day shall come when men shall see the King of all living things." Emblem, a lighted taper.
- The Samian—"The Rich One shall be born of a pure virgin." Emblem, a rose.
- The Cumæan—"God shall be born of a pure virgin and hold converse with sinners." Emblem, a cradle.
- Sibylla Cumana—"Jesus Christ shall come from heaven, and live and reign in poverty on earth." Emblem, a crown.
- The Erythræan--- 'Jesus Christ, son of God, the Savior." Emblem a horse.
- The Persian—"Satan shall be overcome by a true Prophet." Emblem, a dragon under her feet, and a lantern.
- The Tiburtine—"The Highest shall descend from heaven, and a virgin be shown in the valleys of the deserts." Emblem, a dove.
- The Delphic—"The Prophet born of the virgin shall be crowned with thorns." Emblem, a crown of thorns.
- The Phrygian—" Our Lord shall rise again." Emblem, a banner and a cross.
- The European—"A virgin and her son shall flee into Egypt." Emblem, a sword.

The Hellespontic—" Jesus Christ shall suffer shame upon the cross." Emblem, a T cross.

Sibylla Agrippina—" Jesus Christ shall be outraged and scourged."
Emblem, a whip.

Amalthæa, of Cumæ in Æolia, the most famous of the sibyls, according to Livy, offered her nine books to Tarquin the Proud. offer being rejected, she burnt three of them, and after a year offered the remainder at the same price. On being again refused she burnt three more, and after a similar interval asked the same price for the last three. The demanded price was paid, and she never made her appearance again. The three surviving books were preserved in a stone chest under ground in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and committed to the charge of custodians chosen in the same manner as the high priests. Their number was at first two, then ten, and ultimately fifteen. The books were destroyed by fire A. D. 670. When the sibylline books were destroyed all the floating verses of the several sibyls were carefully collected and deposited in the new temple of Jupiter. Varro informs us that the prophecies were written in Greek upon palm leaves. CAXTON, New York City.

THE CHALDEAN SAROS, (p. 590, m.) The period known as the "Chaldean Saros," Burritt's "Geography of the Heavens" p. 221, 5th edition, says, was discovered by the Chaldeans and used by them in calculating eclipses. The grand period consists of 224 lunations : or 48 years, 11 days, 7 hours, 42 minutes, 31 seconds. (If there are four leap years in this interval, add 11 days; but if there are five, add only ten.) The sun, moon, and earth, will return so nearly in the same position with respect to each other, that there will be a regular return of the same eclipses for many ages. If, therefore, to the mean time of any eclipse, either of the sun or moon, we add the Chaldean Saros of 18 years, 11 days, 7 hours, 42 minutes, 31 seconds, we shall have the return of the same eclipse. In this period there are usually 70 eclipses: 41 of the sun, and 29 of the moon. This mode of predicting eclipses will hold good for a thousand years. This same statement is made in the revised and corrected edition of Burritt's work by Prof. O. M. Mitchell, page 250.

ANDREW SMITH.

A PROTEST. (p. 565.) Allow me to protest, in the interest of truth, against an ilustration of antique speling in yur June No. Yu uze the letr Jj in representing 13th century orthografy when it is notorius that this new letr Jj was not introdust until Crommel's time, or the midle of the 17th century, being got by tailing Ii. To employ it as yu hav done is quite as great an anacronism as to imply that the telephone was in use 400 years ago.

Again, not until 1630, were U and V separated and assigned each its definit value as now, but they wer uzed interchangeably much as we stil uze Y for I, sometimes, as in *sympathy*, and I for Y, as in *spaniel*, with our other absurd transmutations. This use of U and V is illustrated by "Leaue vs not vnto ovrselves."

Again, at that early day, I believ it was not comon to have W as a separat letr. The V was simply dubld; thus, VV; whence our od name dubl-yu for it, V being then called yu. This use of two V's for W continued for a ful century after Caxton, or until about the close of the 17th century. Had yu made the changes indicated yu wud hav been following the original manuscript more closely and the difference in orthografy wud hav been even more striking, showing our slow but stedy advance.

I hav before me a copy of *Tristram* in French in which j, &c., ocur, but on inspection of a *fac-simile* of the manuscript, which is coëval with that yu copy, this is not waranted, but must be put down to the eror of modern copyists. I do not dout but that this wil be true of the manuscript yu copy, Locke and others being responsibl.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Port Hope, Ontario.

The "antique speling," which our correspondent protests against, is the Manuscript of Henry VI, or what is known among the fraternity as the Leland Manuscript, which was published in reply to "ALLEN P. WHEELER'S" question. We have seen but two prints of the document as mentioned on page 565, and those two varied in their orthography, showing that each was copied from a different source; yet of the two the one in The Amaranth is the most uniform in orthography. In both undoubtedly there may be clerical errors. There are doubts of its genuineness, even among "the brethren;" and that all may receive more light on the subject, we publish an article from McKenzie's "Masonic Cyclopædia," p. 448.

LELAND MANUSCRIPT. (p. 565.) "This manuscript has been rejected by the best authorities, although it has been repeatedly reprinted, and the original, after having been diligently sought for, is nowhere to be found in the Bodleian Library. It was first printed at Frankfort, together with a forged letter from John Locke in 1748, and republished in England in the Gentlemen's Magazine, 1753 (p. 417). It is now universally given up, although it excited a hot controversy among Masonic critics. Halliwell, Lessing, Keller, and Findel have opposed it; and also Mackey gives it up. Krause, Fessler, Lenning, Reghellini, Preston, Hutchinson, Calcott, and Oliver pronounce for it."—McKenzie's Masonic Cyclopædia.

THE SEVENTH SON. (p. 543, f.) The Akkadians and their successors attach divine powers to the number seven, because the planets were seven in number. Thus Saturn as the seventh planet had superior sanctity, and they also all hallowed the seventh day of the week. The Healing Art was always more or less blended with astrology, and was, as its followers still seek to make it, a kind of priestcraft and caste distinction. Hence the seventh son was regarded a divine genius for healing, and other sacred functions.

A. WILDER, M. D.

VALUABLE BIBLES. (p. 84.) A bookseller in Bristol, England, recently catalogued a Bible which is assumed to have belonged to John Milton. On the margin of a page, apparently in Milton's own handwriting, are the following lines:

When that day of death shall come,
Then shall nightly shades prevaile—
Soon shall love and music falle—
Soon ye fresh turf's tender blade
Shall flourish ore my sleeping shade.
J. MILITONIUS, M. A. C. Coll.

Underneath is a pen-and-ink portrait profile, and below is writen : "MYSELF, 1640,"

This old relic will probably bring a higher price than Milton in his life time could get for the whole of "Paradise Lost." J. Q. A.

FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. (p. 543, h.) The following have borne this distinguished honor:

Cicero, who broke up the Cataline conspiracy, B. C. 106-43. Julius Cæsar, after he had quelled the Spanish insurraction, 100-44 Augustus, *Pater atque Princeps*, 63-31 to A. D. 14 Cosmo de Medici, A. D. 1389-1464.

Andria Dorea, called so on his statue at Genoa, 1468-1560. Andronicus Palæologus, assumed the title, 1260-1332.

QUESTIONS.

- a. From what book or writings does Saint Paul get the names of Pharaoh's two magicians? He says, (2d Timothy III, 8,) "Now as Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses." We do not find the names in the Old Testament.

 Observer.
- b. In Bishop Berkeley's poem "On the Prospect of Planting the Arts and Learning in America," is the following line:

" The four first acts already past."

We are now taught to say and write "first four," "first three," and "first two," as there can be but one first. Will some one give some quotations from our literature to show if "two first," etc., has been as generally used as "first two?"

Observer.

c. Is the word "Aidenn" used for Eden at any time previous to Poe's use of that word in "The Raven:"

"Tell this soul, with sorrow laden, if, within the distant Aidenn."

Also has it been used by any writer since? OBSERVER.

- d. It is stated that Julia Ward Howe once awoke near midnight, and immediately became inspired to write a poem, and arising, she found her table and writing materials and wrote down the poem, all without any light, and then again returned to her couch. The poem was published. Will some one furnish it. X. Y. Z.
- e. Who is the author of the following lines, and to what do the words in Italic refer?

They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar Alike the Armada's pride and spoils of Trafalyar." J. Q. A.

- f. Will some one give the origin and meaning of the name Uglow.

 M. A. Uglow, Providence, R. I.
- g. If your reading for life was to be limited to ten volumes, what authors would you select! Of course a variety of selections would be made by persons of different literary tastes. Will some of your readers answer this query?

 Jennie Bess Parker, Providence, R. I.
- h. On page 586 of N. and Q. you publish the names of "the one hundred greatest men," which indeed is an interesting list; but when we see our great country represented by only three, yea, only three per cent, I am led to ask your readers to give "the hundred greatest men" in the United States of America—our country—has produced. I shall send you my list soon. Let there be ten names in ten classes, (instead of 108 names in eight classes, as per your correspondent's list.)

Art, Divinity, History, Journalism, Industry (inventors, discovers, philanthropists), Philosophy, Poetry (poets, dramatists, novelists), Science, Statesmen, and Warriors.

J. PAYSON SHIELDS.

- a. Can you give me the origin of the name of "Hooksett?" I understand that before the town was incorporated the "Falls" were called "Isle du Hooksett." S. H.
- b. What was Foucault's experiment for showing the rotation of the earth?

 I. O. A.
- c. What was Fizean's experiment for determining the velocity of light?

 D. R. A.
- d. What was Plateau's experiment for showing the rotation of fluids when relieved from the influence of terrestrial gravitation?

 J. M. NYE.
- e. Why are there two changes in the otherwise straight northern boundary line of Connecticut? MISS MYRA B. A.
- f. The old "American Preceptor" contains a piece entitled "Running for Life," taken from a work called "Bradbury's Travels." Evidently he traveled in the West. Who was Bradbury, and when did he travel in the West? Can the book be obtained? A. M. A.
- g. Can any authority for second marriage be found in the New Testament? In the Prologue to Chaucer's "Tale of the Wife of Bath" (modernized 1795) is the following:

"But one was told, not longe time agon is, That sithen Crist ne wen never but oneis To wedding, in Cana of Galilee, That by that ilke ensample taught he me, That I ne shulde wedded be but ones.

Dryden renders the passage as follows:

"Christ saw a wedding once, the Scripture says, And saw but one, 'tis thought, in all his days: Whence some inter whose conscience is too nice, No pious Christian ought to marry twice."

J. Q. A.

- h. Will some person give an account of the ceremony for the canonization of a saint?
 - i. What was the shape of the sacred shield of Mars, claimed by the ancients to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa? Plutarch says, according to Anthon's "Classical Dictionary," that "they are neither circular, nor yet, like the pelta, semicircular, but fashioned in two crooked indented lines, the extremities of which, meeting close, form a curve." Is this the form: (\(\times\)); or, should it be more longthened?

 G. S. CLARK.
 - j. Who is Jodelle the poet who is credited with having written these lines on Michael Nostradamus, a physician at Salon, 1563-1566:

"Nostra damus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est;
Et cum falsa damus, nil nisi nostra damus."

J. J

k. What is the English of the following line from Lucretius, found in Dr. Tayler Lewis's work, "Plato Against the Atheists, or the Tenth Book of the Dialogue on Laws," page 275:

De nihilo nihil, in nihilnm nil posse reverti.

J. J.



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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" Nothing is beautiful but the Truth."

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1885.

No. 39.

The Reason Why Father Adam Ate the Apple.

The following article is credited to an Hungarian newspaper, and translated into English by Sigismund Voyits, Esq., New York:

The reader will pardon me if my figures should cause him some little trouble. These may seem to you very dry at first, but only for a few moments, and then your imagination will have free scope.

It is the opinion of nearly all who believe the Bible, that mankind would have remained immortal if Father Adam had not been so weak as to yield to the entreaties of Eve, and bite the apple, thus showing to all the world who was the first to submit to petticoat government; hence death is in consequence of a bite, and if Father Adam had taken a more wholesome nourishment, he would still be living and could enjoy the society of his numerous family, as well as to note their wonderful progress. Now the question is, could he find sufficient room for himself and family to live comfortably? or, how would the earth look if Father Adam and Mother Eve's offspring were still living?

Now take a piece of paper and pencil and follow me attentively, because it is very easy to make mistakes in such figures as ours will be.

Suppose that each married couple from the time of Adam had only three children—which all will allow is not an exaggeration. Suppose also, that since the birth of Adam until now, that 6,000 years only have elapsed, and that a man did not enrich the world with a little citizen until 30 years of age,—which suppositions you will readily observe do not correspond at all with the reality.

If, therefore, the increase of generations since Adam be taken only

two hundrd times, proportioning 2 (a married couple) to 3 (three children), we receive a geometrical progression, the first of which is 2, the pointer $\frac{3}{2}$ and the number of members is 200.

To enable us to make the addition of this progression we will use the following formula:

$$S = A \cdot \frac{q-1}{q-1}$$

Which is according to the suppositions previously made in this case :

$$S_{\text{(Total)}}=4 {3 \choose 3}^{200}-1.$$

Now we must take the logarithmic tables, and then we shall discover that if since Adam's time all persons born were living, the population would be—a trifling matter—661,108 quintillions, according to English notation.

I can see an ironical smile on your face, and hear you say:

"And what of it? What is the use of annoying us with those dry
figures, telling us there would be in the world only 661,180 quintillions
of people?"

You will excuse me if I state openly, looking into your eyes, that you pronounce those figures mechanically, without having the least idea of what they mean.

661,180,000,000,000,000,000,000!

A few examples will show whether you have the idea. Let us see: The surface of the whole earth contains 9,000,000 geographical square miles, or, in smaller measure not quite 5,347 billions of geographical square feet. Supposing that since Adam not one person had died, and we wanted to place them, — how large a space can we give to each person? One square foot, perhaps? True, one foot is not much, and if it should be necessary to place mankind so that one person would stand on the shoulders of another, occupying that square foot, the position would hardly be the most agreeable; and, perhaps, you think there would be room enough if we include the surface of the oceans? I am sorry that I must state that you are very much mistaken; even if people could live in this manner (like herrings), there would not be room enough for more than 5,347 billions. What would we do with the rest of them?

You do not mean to say that one square foot is too much space for one person to occupy, or that we must be more economical? I answer, even this would not do. Admitting that 3, 5, or 10 persons could be placed or one square foot, although it exceeds all possibility, we would still be in a dilemma; for if the space be not sufficient for

that number, wher shall we put 123 trillions? You will admit that

such a thing would be impossible.

If this be impossible, let us place them one above the other. do not care now for the rest of the crowd but will occupy ourselves with that one person, who is in possession of that one best square foot; for example, the one who is sitting comfortably on your chair while you are reading these exciting lines. The place occupied by that person is claimed by 123 trillions more; and to enable us to satisfy partially those 123 trillons, we will commence to place them on the shoulders of each other; that is, the second on the shoulders of the first, the third on the shoulders of the second, and so on to the end of 123 trilllons. In this manner, each person placed as closely as we could pack flour bags would form a living column that would repeat itself 5,347 billions of times. But we do not care about the other columns; we will talk of the one that ascends from your chair, the lowest member of which you are. What do you think the height of such a column would be?

Suppose each person's height to be only four feet — the reader is probably taller — the reckoning is very simple; each living column would be 49z trillions of feet high, or 20,000 billions of geographical miles. The topmost member of this column (your youngest grand-child), would be 1,000 millions of times further from you than the sun is from the earth. Imagine now such a column to be each square foot of the earth and also on the ocean's surface, they would not only displace the sun and the moon, but also all the stars that we know.

It seems to me that your head begins to turn dizzy now, therefore, I shall only bring one more example to show you how much 661,180 quintillions are, the figures that made you shrug your shoulders at the

beginning.

Now, let us return to the column ascending from your chair. We will suppose you have just finished reading the newspaper, and feel that the column is heavier than before. This feeling induces you to ask your youngest grandchild, who is topmost on the column, why the pressure is so great. I suppose you to be a person progressing with the genius of the age, and that you have not neglected to establish a telegraph between yourself and your youngest grandchild, and, of course, can send and receive messages at any time. It is now, we will say, nine o'clock in the morning, and you have sent for an answer. About what time do you expect an answer?

The reply is very simple. Knowing that the electric spark is a very fast messenger and runs 60,000 miles in a second, how much time is required to make the jump of 20,000 billions of miles that exist between you and your youngest grandchild? Quick! It is hardly worth reflecting upon. Your grandchild will receive the message in 333,000 millions of seconds, which make 10,000 years. If your grandchild

answers immediately, you can easily ascertain in 20,000 years what your little grandchild was doing this morning. It is to be regretted that at that time he will not be the youngest grandchild, but an old man 20,000 years of age, and very likely he will be about one trillion times grandfather himself.

This is enough. It is sufficiently shown that you hardly understood the meaning of the figures—661,180 quintillions! It is also sufficiently shown how necessary it was for Father Adam and Mother Eve to bite the apple, otherwise they would have caused us an innumerable number of inconveniences.

PRIVATE FORTUNES OF GREAT PERSONAGES. Crossus possessed in landed property a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large amount of money, slaves, and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not a fortune sufficient to support an army, or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man.

Æsopus paid for one single repast £80,000.

Antony, at the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, was in debt to the amount of £300,000. He owed this sum on the Ides of March, and it was paid before the Kalends of April. He squandered £147,000,000 of the public treasury.

Appius squandered in debauchery £500,000, and finding, on examination of the state of his affairs, that he had only £80,000, he poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance.

Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,995,000. He had purchased the friendship of Curio for £500,000, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000.

Caligula spent for one supper £80,000.

Cleopatra, at an entertainment, gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar, a pearl worth £80,000, and he swallowed it.

Clodius, the son of Æsopus, the Comedian, swallowed one worth

£8,000

Heliogabalus paid for one supper £20,000.

Julius Cæsar gave Servilla, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of £40,000.

Lucullus paid for some of his usual repasts £20,000. The fish from his fish-pond were sold for £35,000.

Milo's debts amounted to £600,000.

Seneca, the philosopher, had a fortune of £3,500,000.

Tiberius left at his death £23,625,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months.

Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000.

OLLA - PODRIDA. VI.

The title "King of Ireland" was first given to an English king by the Pope who conferred it on Henry II, though it was not regularly added to the royal dignities until assumed by Henry VIII, in 1541; before that time the dominion of the English sovereigns over that island was usually expressed by the the title "Lord." The title of "Defender of the Faith" belonged anciently to the English kings, but not generally assumed by them. Writs in the time of Richard II are frequently found to have the expression, "We are and will be Defenders of the Catholic Faith." It was renewed 'by Pope Leo X, in 1521, and given to Henry VIII, for his "Assertio VII, Sacramentorum Adversus Lutherum," which he wrote against Luther's "Babylonish Captivity of the Church." Upon the suppression of the monasteries, the Pope issued a bull annulling the title, but the English Parliament confirmed the title, and Henry became acknowledged as the "Supreme Head of the Church." Before the reign of Henry VIII the sovereigns were addressed as "My Liege," except Henry IV, who was spoken to as "Your Grace;" Henry VI, as "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV, as "Most High and Mighty Prince;" and Henry VII, who was sometimes addressed as "Your Grace." In 1519, the emperor Charles V, of Spain, had assumed the high sounding title of "Majesty." The polished French monarch Francis I, in his interview with Henry, 1520, complimented the latter as "Your Majesty." Elizabeth was addressed as the "Queen's Highness," and "Queen's Majesty." James I completed the present style of "Most Excellent Majesty," or "Sacred Majesty," the latter being an allusion to the sanctity of the royal person. James I was the first to style himself "King of Great Britain." Before him Britain was in general used in the style of the sovereigns, to signify England and Wales-Alfred, however, had been called "Governor of the Christians of Great Britain;" Edgar, "Monarch of Britain;" Henry II, "King of Britain;" and John, about the same, "Rex Britonium," The title of Victoria is "Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, St. Patrick, St. Michael, St. George, and Empress of India."

In 1340, Edward III, a grandson of Philippe le Bel, considered

himself heir to the throne, and quartered the arms of France with those of England. The arms were many fleurs-de-lys dotted over a blue ground. In 1406, the number was reduced to three. The arms were borne by twenty-one successive sovereigns, but not by the Commonwealth. In 1801, George III, by royal proclamation, removed them from the English arms.

Geoffrey, Earl of Anjon, husband of Matilda, Empress of Germany, during a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, placed a sprig of broom on his helmet. This was the origin of the sirname of a Norman family, Plantagenet, from planta genista. Some popular stories call this the same as the plant from which our brooms are made. It is not so. The botanical name is Cytisus Scaporius, while our brooms are made from Sorghum Saccharatum.

In Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," the story is told of Franklin as having discovered a seed still adhering to an imported broom, and planted it, from which he raised a crop of seeds, and these he distributed about the country, from which have sprung all the broom corn since used. This is denied by Parton in his "Life of Franklin." The sage obtained the seed from Virginia, and besides planting the seeds in Pennsylvania, sent little packages of it to Boston and other In 1790, at Byberry township, now a part of Philadelphia, was commenced the first domestic manufacture of brooms, by Benjamin Atkinson. He raised the corn and made brooms for four years, when he assoicated his business with Bazeleel Croasdale. jointly supplied Philadelphia and the neighboring towns, and occasionally Baltimore and New York, until 1815 or 1816, when others began to engage in the business. The first they made were round and secured at the neck by horn instead of twine and retained in its place by a wooden plug. The handles were of oak, rough shaved with a drawing knife.

In 1619, an Iron-Works were set up at Fulling Creek, near Jamestown, Virginia, "where they made proof of good iron." This was for smelting ore and given up. The first adventurers who came to this country who were really skilled in the manufacture of iron and who were successful in their undertaking, were the two brothers James and Henry Leonard. Henry went to the Jerseys, but James settled in Raynham, Mass., where he lived, and in 1652 built the first forge in America. Part of the year King Philip lived near the house of Leon-

ard and was always friendly. When the war broke out in 1675, he gave strict orders to all his Indians never to hurt the Leonards, but the colonists during the war kept the place well garrisoned. When King Philip was killed, his head for a time was deposited in the cellar of Leonard's house.

The first meeting-house bells made in America were cast in Abington by Aaron Hobart, in 1769, under the supervision of a deserter from the British army named Gallimore, a bell-founder by trade. In 1770, the first cut-nails were made in the same town. The first cannon and cannon-balls were also made in Abington, chiefly from bogore dredged from the ponds in the vicinity. The first machines made for carding, spinning, and roping, were made in East Bridgewater, by Hugh Orr, a Scotchman, assisted by Alexander Barr, whom he invited from Scotland. They were allowed by the General Court of 1786, a gratuity of two hundred pounds for their enterprise, and a further compensation of six tickets in a land lottery.

(To be concluded in the October No.)

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

REVOLUTIONARY VERSES. The author of the rollowing revolutionary double entendre, which originally appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, is unknown. It may be read in three different ways.

- 1. Let the whole be read in the order in which it is written.
- 2. Next read out to each comma only, the left half of each line.
- 3. Then read the same on the right of each comma.

By the first reading it will be observed that the revolutionary cause is condemned, and by the others, it is encouraged and laudeed:

ed, and by the others, it is encourage and laudeed Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war's alarms, O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms; Who for King George doth stand, their honors soon shall shine. Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join. Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress fight; That stein cursed intent, who for the Congress fight; The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast, They soon will sneak away, who Independence boast; Who non-resistance hold, they have my hand and heart. May they for slaves be sold, who act a whiggish part; On Mansfield, North, and Bute, may daily blessings pour, Confusion and dispute, on Congress evermore; To North end British lord, may honors still be done, I wish a block or cord, to General Washington.

II. W. H.

SARCOGNOMY. This word was coined by Prof. Joseph Rodes Buchanan in 1842, to express in a word, the recognition of the relations existing between the body and the brain. (From "American Homeopathy," November, 1884.

J. Q. A.

Indian Method of Counting.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries :

Four correspondents have sent me four different versions of a method of counting, said to have been employed by the "Plymouth Indians" in New England. Dr. J. A. S., of Portland, Maine, gives the following, as learned in Claremont, N. H., thirty years ago:

I.

"Een, teen, tether, fether, fitz (or fips), sather, lather, gother, dather, dix, een-dix, teen-dix, tether-dix, fether-dix, bompey, een-bompey, teen-bompey, tether-bompey, fether-bompey, giget."

11,

Mr. G. P. K., of Indiana, gives a somewhat different version:

"Eeny, teeny, ether, fether, fip, satha, latha, ko, darthur, dick, eendick, teen-dick, ether-dick, fether-dick, bunkin, een-bunkin, teenbunkin, ether-bunkin, fether-bunkin, digit."

III.

H. W. H. gives another plan for counting one to fifteen:

"Ain, tain, feathery, fip, arte, slatur, debbery, dick, aintic, taintic, feathertic, bumpit, ainbumpit, tainbumpit, gee-kit."

IV.

Dr. F. M. W., of New York, tells me he learned the Indian method of counting in Coös County, N. H., many years ago, thus:

"Een, teen, tether, fether, pimp, **, **, **, **, tix, eentix, teentix, tetherix, fetherix, swampit."

The words for 6, 7, 8, and 9 have escaped his memory. This method of counting is peculiar in the designation of 16 as one-and-fifteen, 17 as two-and-fifteen, etc. Most of the differences are within phonetic bounds, as dick, dix, and tix for ten, and digit or giget for twenty; but the words for fifteen, bompey, bunkin, swampit, vary greatly. Apparently No. III is imperfect, and the bumpit should stand for fifteen instead of twelve as given.

Can any reader of NOTES AND QUERIES contribute another version, or indicate which of the above is more nearly correct? Is it correct to ascribe these to the "Plymouth Indians?" Any information relative to the subject will be welcome.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON, Hartford, Conn.

THE UNION DEAD. The following list, from the Niagara Journal' (N. Y.,) shows the whole number of national cemeteries, with the number of Union soldiers buried in each. Its accuracy may be relied on. Hundreds of your readers will be glad to have it in permanent form for preservation:

W.	-		
	(617	7)	
Alexandria, La	1,280	Fredericksburg, Va	6,603
Alexandria, Va	3,444	Gettysburg, Va	3,575
Andersonville, Ga	13,252	Glendale, Va	636
Annapolis, Md	3.474	Grafton, W. Va	1,226
Antietam, Md	4,670	Hampton, Va	4,184
Arlington, Va	9,045	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	640
Ball's Bluff, Va	25	Keokuk, Ia	590
Barancas, Fla	955	Knoxville, Tenn	3,061
Battle Ground, near Wash-	955	Laurel, Md	238
ington, D. C	40	Lebanon, Ky	
Baton Rouge, La	2,922	Lexington, Ky	920
Beaufort, S. C	8,219	Little Rock, Ark	2,802
Beverly, N. J	145	Logan's Cross Roads, Ky	694
Brownsville, Texas	2,967	London Park, Md	1,636
Camp Butler, near Spring-	2,907	Marietta, Ga	10,052
field, Ill	687	Memphis, Tenn	13,838
Camp Nelson, near Nichol-	007	Mexico, Mex	1,004
asville, Ky	3,526	Mobile, Ala	810
Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky	3.774	Mound City, Ill	5,090
Chalmette, near New Or-	31114	Nashville, Tenn	15,443
leans, La	11,938	Natchez, Miss	3,062
Chattanooga, Tenn	12,848	New Albany, Ind.	2,756
City Point, Va	3,828	Newberne, N. C	2,318
Cold Harbor, near Rich-	3,020	Philadelphia, Pa	1,819
mond, Va	1,941	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn	3,581
Corinth, Miss	5,670	Poplar Grove, Va	5,525
Crown Hill, near Indianap-	21-1-	Port Hudson	3,800
olis, Ind	708	Raleigh, N. C	1,159
Culpepper, Va	1,348	Richmond, Va	4,835
Custer's Battle Field, Mon.	259	Rock Island, Ill	289
Cypress Hill, L. I	3,113	Salisbury, N. C	12,120
Danville, Ky	359	San Antonio, Texas	483
Danville, Va	1,293	Seven Pines, Va	789
Fayetteville, Ark	1,210	Soldiers' Homes	5,238
Finn's Point, N. J	2,779	Springfield, Mo	1,518
Florence, N. C	2,958	Staunton, Va	637
Fort Donelson, Tenn	639	Stone River, Tenn	6,063
Fort Gibson, I. T	2,152	Vicksburg, Miss	16,516
Fort Harrison, Va	256	Whitehall, Pa	60
Fort Leavenworth, Kan	1,108	Wilmington, N. C	20,605
Fort McPherson, Nev	443	Winchester, Va	4,035
Fort Scott, Kan	409	Woodland, Elmira, N. Y	3,095
Fort Smith, Ark	1,604	Yorktown, Va	1,566
	11004	H. W. T., West Randolph	
		11. W. 1., West Kandolpi	1, V L.

"FOUR FIRST," OR "FIRST FOUR": WHICH? (p. 607, b.)-"The four first acts already past."-Berkeley. (See p. 101-246.)

"There cannot be more than one first" we frequently hear from individuals who endeavor to shape the construction of language. Greek philosopher said that if the greatest absurdity in the world should be repeated to a person every morning when he rises, he will in time come to believe it. But some absurdities are believed without the labor implied in the philosopher's remark. Among these is the statement that "there cannot be more than one first." Some infatuous individual with a high opinion of himself was probably the person intended by the following lines:

"Of all speculations the narket holds forth,
The best that I know for a lover of pelf
Is to buy this man up at the price he is worth
And then sell him at that which he sets on himself."

I hope the world will willingly let him die, if he still cumbers the earth, and inscribe on his monument:

"There cannot be more than one first !"

Malcom says to the thanes assembled after the birth of Macbeth :

"My thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls—the first that ever Scotland
In such an honor named."

If there can be only one first, it must have taken several of those thanes to make one; which would imply that each of the thanes, Macduff in the number, was only a fraction of a man. When Worcester, speaking of himself, Northumberland, and Hotspur, says to Henry VI:

"We were the first and dearest of your friends,"

the king might have annihilated them and prevented a battle by saying in the sternest tones :

Learn to speak English ere I treat with yon.

How could you be the first, when you were three?

Know that the first is followed by the second,

As that is by the third. So there can be

No more than one first. Hence and quit my sight!

Let the earth hide thee, aye, all three of thee."

In the following extracts, the usage is shown of those who have not been frightened from their propriety by the assertion that "there cannot be more than one first ":

"The two first and the four last." "The two first verses."-Scott.

"The three first monarchies of the world."-Raleigh.

"The two first Georges."—Jeffrey.
"The seven first centuries." "The three first years of his reign."-Gibbon.

"A breach of the four first commandments of the decalogue." - William Cullen Bryant.

"The three first stanzas." "The twelve last are to my purpose."-Joseph Addison.

"The four first acts."-Sheridan.

"The two last groups."-Prof. Whitney.

"The two first requisitions."-Thomas Hughes.

"The two first parliaments of William." "Her six first French kings."-Macaulay.

"The five last scenes."-Moore.

- "The two first sheets of his poem."-Sidney Smith.
- "The three first days of their sitting."-Swift. "The two last housekeepers."-Thackeray.

"The three first acts of his Hamlet."-Dirkens.

"The four greatest names in English poetry are almost the four first we come to."—Hazlitt,
"The two first years."—Charles Kingsley.

"The four first."-Izaak Walton.

"The first lines of the Iliad."-Fielding.

"The two last may enter Carleton or any other house, and the two first are limited to the opera."—Byron.

"The three first generations."-Edward Everett

"The two next lines in that ode." "Procure a transcript of the ten or twenty last lines,"-Johnson.

"The two first days."-Irving.

- "The two first years."-Bancroft. "The four first centuries."-Prescott.
- "The three first of his longer poems."-Southey.

Prof. March says Forma (first) and other (second, other) are sometimes used in the plural describing a class, and are then arranged as descriptives, (qualifying adjectives following limiting adjectives): tha theo forman gebedu, the three first players; twegenothre wanfulle, two other malefactors. So in other languages: hepta tas eschatas, Latin, septem novissimus, the seven last [plagues], (English Bible, Rev. xv, 1.; xx1, 9); I read to Albert the three first cantos of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," ("Queen Victoria, Life in the Highlands," p. 46); our two eldest children, same, pp. 76, 234); two other keepers (same, p. 70); in den sechs ersten Conjugationen, in the six first conjugations (J. Grimm, D. G. I., 1038); les onze premiers chapitres, the eleven first chapters (Renan, Hist. Sem. Lang, 1, 27); las dos primeras partes, the two first parts (Don Carlos, quoted in Motley, R. D. R. III. 193); las cuatro primeras, the four first, (Don Quixote, 352); i dieci primi libri, the ten first books (Diez 3, 436).

MIRACULOUS CROSSES SEEN IN THE SKY. (pp. 397, 527, j.) The query relative to Crosses, other than that claimed to have been seen by Constantine, A. D. 312, not having been answered as yet, I will submit for your readers the following record, taken from Brewer's new work, "Dictionary of Miracles":

Achius, king of the Scots, and Hungus, king of the Picts, saw a cross in the sky the night before their engagement with Athelstane. As they won the victory they went barefoot to the kirk of St. Andrew, and vowed to adopt the cross as the national emblem. See Leslie's "History of Scotland."

Alonzo saw a cross in the sky before the battle of Ourique, A. D. 1139. Christ, suspended on the cross, promised the Christian king a complete victory over the infidels. After the battle, Alonzo assumed for the royal device, on a field argent five escutcheons azure, charged with five bezants, in memory of the five wounds of Christ. See Butler's "Lives of the Saints."

A cross was seen in the sky soon after the inauguration of St. Cyril, A. D. 386. St. Cyril wrote a description of this phenomenon to the emperor Constantine, and his letter is inserted in the works of Sozomenês. Theophanês, Eutychius, John of Nice, Glycas, and others. See Cave's "Life of Cyril."

A cross was seen in the sky when Julian attempted to rebuild the temple. We are told that the work was arrested by earthquakes, lightnings, and fire from the ground. Then we are told that crosses were miraculously attached to the garments of the Jews, engaged in the building, and a luminous cross, enclosed in a circle, appeared in the clouds. See St. Gregory of Nazianzen, "Oration IV, against Julian."

A cross was seen in the sky at Migne, the diocese of Portiers, at the close of the Jubilee, while a cross was being planted in the cemetery, Dec. 17, 1826. It was luminous and seen in the clouds by some three thousand persons, appearing to be in length about forty feet, and the cross-bar about four feet. Mgr. de Bouillé, Bishop of Portiers, published an account of it, and received two briefs from Pope Leo XII on the subject. The Bishop fixed the third Sunday of Advent for the annual celebration of the phenomenon. See Guerin's "Lives of the Saints."

When St. Ouen on his return to a journey from Spain, was in the midst of the country not far from Louviers, his horse stopped and refused to move. Astonished at his unusual behavior, St. Ouen lifted his eyes to heaven, and there saw above his head, a luminous cross, very brilliant, the light of which shone all around. God told St. Ouen, at the same time, that He had destined that spot for His service, and wished to be honored there. St. Ouen traced a cross on the ground, and left some relics there, and then continued his journey, meeting with no further resistance. A church and monastery were afterwards built upon the spot, which went by the name of "La Croix St. Ouen." See L'abbé Pécheur's "Annales du Diocese Soissons."

A cross was seen in the sky by Waldemar II of Denmark, betokening his victory over the Esthonians, A. D. 1219. The king, like Constantine, adopted the cross as a standard, which was called the Danebrog or Danish Cloth, and instituted the Order of Danebrog in commemoration of this vision. This legend is differently told in some Scandinavian chronicles. Some say the Danes lost the fight and another immediately dropped from the sky to supply its place. See Drs. Chrichton and Wheaton, "Scandinavia."

EAVES-DROPPER. The following account is given of the origin of the term "eaves-dropper." At the revival of masonry, in 1717, a curious punishment was inflicted upon a man who listened at the door of a masonic meeting, in order to hear its secrets. He was summarily sentenced "to be placed under the eaves of a building while it was raining hard, till the water ran in under the collar of his coat and out at his shoes." The penalty was inflicted on the spot, and the name has continued ever since.

J. H. H. DEM.

Speed of Man and his Instruments. The following table gives the various ways of going a mile and the time required. The bicycle stands fourth as regards the time taken to cover a mile:

	M	S.		M	S.
Locomotives			Running man		
Running horse	1	393/4	Rowing		
Trotting horse	2	091/4	Snow shoes	5	393/4
Bicycle	2	39	Walking	6	23
Skating			Swimming	12	421/4
Tricycle	3	03 2-5	1		1.4

A REMARKABLE Number. Attention was drawn in the newspapers, two or three years ago, to some of the singular qualities of the number 142,857. It was then pointed out that this number, when multiplied by any number up to 6, reproduces it own digits: the results being successively:

(2) 285,714; (3) 428,571; (4) 571,428; (5) 714,285; (6) 857,142.

When 7 is the multiplier the result is 999,999. This is as far, I think, as the investigation went at the time. It has since occurred to me to experiment further, and I multiplied by all the numbers up to 45, and then by various higher numbers. This led to the following observations:

If the digits of any multiple of 142,857 be separated into sets of six, measured from the right hand, and these sets of six be added together, the final result will always reproduce the original digits, unless 7 be a factor, in which case the final result will always be 999,999. An example will illustrate this: Let us multiply 142,857 by 1,373,625. The result is 196, 231,946,625. Separating into sets of six, and adding 196,231 to 946,625, we have 1,142,856, which by the same operation becomes 142,857. But if we multiply 1, 371,624, which has 7 as a factor, the result is 196,231,803,768; and the addition of the two sets of six digits produces 999,999. I have raised the original number as high as the twelfth power, producing a row of sixty-two figures. The observation is uniformly true up to this point, and presumably sq ad infinitum.

The factors of the number 142,857 are $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 \times 13 \times 37$. They may be re-arranged, for convenience of multiplying, as 11×111 $\times 117$. The six digits themselves can be placed at the points of a hexagon, and it will be found that the "results" already spoken of always preserve the hexagonal order, though one of the other digits may take the lead.

There is probably a number of eight digits that can be arranged at the points of an octagon, with similar or more surprising results. Has such a number been discovered? Perhaps some of our mathematicians can pursue the inquiry.—RICHARD H. THORNTON in New York Evening Post.

J. H. H. DEM., Rochester, N. Y.

"Too Thin." The phrase, "too thin," is generally thought to be American "slang." It has been stated in an English publication that it was an "Americanism." Yet it has a most reputable English paternity. Lord Eldon used it in an opinion delivered in the case of Peacock vs. Peacock (16 Ves. 49, etc.) where he says: "I cannot agree that reasonable notice is a subject too thin for a jury." (Quid in N. Y. Evening Post.)

J. H. H. DeM.

THIRTEEN AT DINNER. (p. 49, q. 125.) Some one in France has taken the trouble to compute the statistical probability of the supposition that if "thirteen sit down to table" one of them will die within the following year. From this computation it appears that if the average of the company is 10 years there ought to be 134 persons present instead of 13 to make death probable; that if the average age is 15 there ought to be 131 present; and the following figures follow as a mathematical sequence: for 20 years, 129 persons; for 25 years, 124 persons; for 30 years, 119 persons; for 35 years, 112 persons; for 40 years, 103 persons; for 45 years, 90 persons; for 50 years, 73 persons; for 55 years, 54 persons; for 60 years, 35 persons; for 65 years, 25 persons; for 70 years, 17 persons; for 721/2 years for the average age, there would be a probability that one of the "13 at a table" I. H. H. DEM. would die within a year.

EDELWEISS. (p. 101, p. 244; p. 189.) Lovers of the Edelweiss who may in late years have noticed that it is no longer so common as it was among the mountains of Switzerland will be glad to hear that specimens of it have recently been found on mount Tacoma — or, as it is otherwise called, Mount Ranier, in Washington Territory, at the height of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; and, near at hand, flourishes another Alpine favorite, the vanilla-scented männertreu. A quarter of a century ago the edelweiss grew plentifully but a few hundred feet above Zermatt; now, owing to the thoughtless greed of the Swiss peasantry and the rapacity of cockney tourists, it is only to be seen upon the higher and more inexcessible summits of the Alps.

G. H. B., Boston, Mass.

Relative Height and Weight of Men in Good Health. The late Dr. John Hutchinson, during his practice, obtained the weight and height of upwards of five thousand men, and prepared a tabular statement, of which the following is an extract, showing the relative height and weight of sound, healthy men:

A man 5 feet 1 inch in, height should weigh 120 fb	A man 5 feet 7 inches in height, s. should weigh 148 lbs.
5 feet 2 inches 126	5 feet 8 inches 155
5 feet 3 inches 133	5 feet 9 inches 162
5 feet 4 inches 139	5 feet 10 inches 169
5 feet 5 inches 142	5 feet 11 inches 174
5 feet 6 inches 145	6 feet 178

The above table may be taken as the standard of mean healthy weight, being the result of 2,650 observations, and the individuals observed upon were men in the prime of vigorous life, accustomed to use great muscular exertion, such as sailors, soldiers, firemen, policemen, watermen, cricketers, Oxford and Cambridge rowers, and the like.

QUESTIONS.

a. Where can be found the additional verses made to "Home, Sweet Home," by its author, John Howard Payne, some years after the song became popular?

R. ROBINSON,

b. Why is one of the well known trunk-line railroads called the "Pan-Handle" Route? GEO.

c. One of the Presidents of the United States is known as the "O. P. F. President." What do the letters indicate? GEO.

d. Where in Homer's "Iliad," or "Odyssey," is the following line, "They pour along like a fire that sweeps the whole earth before it,"

which in the preface of Pope's translation is quoted to illustrate the course of his verses as resembling that of the army he describes? Z.

e. What idea is to be understood by the word "meanest," in the follow couplet from Pope's "Essay on Man," Epistle IV, lines 281-2:

"If parts allore thee, think how Bacon shined,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

What figure of rhetoric applies to the latter half of the latter line? Which of the Bacons is referred to?

In Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," Section xvII, is the following sentence, complete in itself, though he is writing on chance:

"I like the victory of '88. the better for that one occurrence which our enemies imputed to our dishonour and the partiality of fortune, to wit, the tempests and contrariety of winds."

What does the "88." refer to? ANDREW SMITH.

- g. What was the ancient and original name of the city of Rome, and why was the words Nameless City applied to it? O. P.
- h. Webster in defining Astrology makes two divisions of it, viz: Judicial and Natural. Why is one division known as "Judicial" Astrology? Was it practised originally in Judea, and from hence the word Judicial; or does it come from the Romans, from the word Judex, a judge?

 Andreas Bayne.
- i. The New York Sun replies to an esteemed cotemporary that "Secretary Whitney is merely exercising the right of infangthef."
 What is "the right of infangthef?" "Sun" READER.
- j. Why has the northern boundary of the State of Delaware a circular form?

 SARAH E. BURNS.
- k. The Boston Fournal contains the following quotation from James Russell Lowell. Where can the whole poem be found?

"New occasions teach new duties. Time makes ancient good uncouth, They must upward still and onward Who would keep abreast of truth."

L. Iatromathematicians are those who belong to the school of physicians founded by Borelli (1608-1679) an Itallian. Is there anywork published giving the principles of practice?" NEOPHYTE.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES & QUERIES

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OCTOBER, 1885.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"Truth is established by scrutiny and deliberation."-TACITUS.

VOL. II.

OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 40.

OLLA-PODRIDA. VII.

The art of making glass was known to the Romans when they conquered Britain, and was introduced into that island by them in 674. We find that the Anglo-Saxons had glass mead cups, but whether they made them or imported them is not certain. These cups were made with a round narrow bottom, and it was impossible to stand them upright. When the cup-bearer gave out the wine in the vessels, the guests drank it off at a draught and turned the glass upside down on the table. Previous to the 14th century, the poets, who are generally very minute of festive scenes, make no mention of glass. The earliest mention of it in English literature is in the "Romance of Alexander:"

> "Alexander he old the days, He deede serve Olympias, In golde and selver, in bras, in glas."

Utensils of rock crystal somewhat supplied the place of glass among the treasures of the table. Glass bottles were introduced into England in the 15th century and were sold at Ipswich at sixpence apiece, a large sum for those times when a pound bought more than at the present time. In the reign of Henry VIII we find that candlesticks of colored, gilded, and white glass, were among his possessions, but these were made abroad expressly for him, being elaborately painted with his arms and initials, and described as of Venetian manufacture. As late as the time of James I, the cellaret was invented for the preservation of bottles, and he issued a warrant in 1613 for the delivery of

"a seller of bottles coured wh Spanish leather and gilt," for the service of Prince Charles.

In the reign of Elizabeth we read of two men being allowed to come to England from the Low Countries to make glass, on condition that they instruct the English in the art. For looking-glasses our English ladies used a piece of polished steel, beryl, marble, or silver, and when we read of

'The maydenes lokyn in the glas, For to tyffen heare fas,"

we must remember they did not look into our present mirrors, which were not introduced until the 16th century. Gascoigne tells us that

"The days are past and gone,
That Berral glass, with foyles of lovely brown
Might seem to show a seemly favored face.
That age is dead and vanisht long ago,
Which thoughte that steele, both trusty, was, and true."

They called these glasses, no matter from what they were made, Gal (to shine), using the derivative word. They were framed with metal, and often a holy-water stoop was fastened to the bottom, from which they who looked into the mirror might sprinkle themselves, to guard against the temptation of vanity. It was an old superstition that those who lingered unblessed at the mirror would see the face of the wicked one. This idea remained long in the minds of the people, for Stubbs, in "Anatomie of Abuses," 1585, says:

"The devill never could have found out a more pestilent evill than this, for hereby man beholding his face, and being naturally given to flatter hymself too muche, is easely drawn to thinke well of hymself; yet no man seeth the true portion of his face, but a countefaite effigie, and false image thereof in the glasse, whiche the Devill suffereth him to see, that thereby he maie rise into Pride, and so offende the Divine Majestie. Therefore maie these lookyng glasses be called the devill's bellowes, wherewith he bloweth the blast of Pride into our hartes."

When Ben Jonson wrote "Cynthia's Revels," men and women wore looking-glasses for convenience and ornament; the men, as brooches or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or at their breasts, and in their fans. Lovelace wrote a poem on his mistress's fan with a looking-glass in the fan.

It is difficult to fix the exact period when glass was first used in English houses. As early as the 13th century it was used in the churches and palaces. In 1238 the king's treasurer was ordered to provide a window of white glass, to be placed in the Queen's chamber at Winchester, "so that the chamber may not be so windy as it used

to be." An old romance by Sir Degrevant, called "Myldore Bryzt," 1450, says:

"Square windows of glass, The richest that ever was, The moynelus of brass Made with mane handus.

The Normans in the 12th century adorned their chamber windows with flowers and vines over a lattice. In the 15th century we find flower-pots introduced as a window decoration, and for perfuming the room. Henry VII, who was always liberal in rewarding those who brought him gifts of potted herb, basil and thyme, gave as a present, four pounds and eight shillings, equivalent to about forty pounds at present. The window glass of the 13th century was imported by the Flemings as an article of trade, and sold at about fourpence-half-penny a foot, or six shillings present money. But the greater trouble was the cutting of it, as glaziers were few and wages were high, and the people were afraid to handle the brittle material. It was cut by the divining rod, and in the minds of the poorer classes there was something semi-magical in the operation.

Windows to houses, partly glazed, with the lower parts protected with lattice, were used. In the time of Elizabeth windows were considered movable furniture. It was many years before glass windows became general, and as late as 1661, country houses in Scotland had none. Plate glass was first made in England in 1673, by Venetians. In 1673 a patent was granted to Sir Robert Mansell "for a method of making glass with sea-coal, pit-coal, or any other fuel not wood or timber." which was the first patent granted in England for glass-making. The same patent granted him, also, a monopoly of importing the fine Venetian drinking glasses, which is evidence that they were not then made in England; articles always held in high repute as "banket gear." In 1600, and again in 1621, attempts were made to make glass in Virginia, but owing to the scarcity of labor, was unsuccessful. The first attempt at glass-making in New England was about 1639, in which year there was granted to "the glass men several acres of land adjoining to their houses in Salem," for the manufacture of glass.

Pressed-glass tumblers and other drinking vessels, in imitation of cut-glass, were first made in England in 1834. This was an-American invention, but not used until 1837.

Epsilon, New Bedford, Mass.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CLEANTHES' HYMN TO JUPITER. I was especially pleased to find the two poetic translations of "Cleanthes' Hymn to Jupiter" in the July number of N. AND Q. (page 582). This grand Hymn is credited by some commentators on the New Testament as being the one from which St. Paul quoted "For we are also his offspring," (Acts xvii, 28). It will be observed how nearly parallel Rev. James Freeman Clarke makes his version. "For we are thy offspring;" while Rev. Edward Beecher makes his version: "We [are] thy sons."

Cleanthes died at the age of 90 years, B. C. 240, according to Anthon's, and Lempriere's Classical Dictionaries. Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary," containing "A Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 Names of Noteworthy Persons," compiled and arranged by Loomis J. Campbell, makes the date of Cleanthes "B. C. 300?—220?" and also doubtful. I mention this because some commentators also credit St. Paul's quotation to the Greek poet Aratus, who flourished, according to the former authorities, "about" the same time (Anthon, B. C. 270;) (Lempriere, B C. 277.) Aratus' work was called "Phenomena," and gave a general description of the constellations of the heavens. It contains the same declaration at the beginning of the fifth line, and is translated as follows:

"Jove's presence fills all space, upholds this ball, All need his aid, his power supports us all; For we his offsprings are, and he in love, Points out to man, his labor, from above."

The subject of this poem was grand and interesting, and we find it referred to in the writings of Clement, Jerome, Chrysostom, Œcumenius, and others. Dr. Philip Dodridge says of the above quotation of St. Paul:

"These words are well known to be found in Aratus, a poet of St. Paul's own country, who lived almost 300 years before the apostle's time; and that the same words, with the alteration of only one letter, are to be found in the Hymn of Cleanthes to Jupiter, the Supreme God, which is, beyond comparison, the purest and finest piece of natural religion, of its length, which I know of in the whole world of Pagan antiquity; and which so far as I can recollect, contains nothing unworthy of a Christian, or, I had almost said, of an inspired pen. The

apostle might perhaps refer to Cleanthes, as well as to his countryman Aratus."

I would like to see the prose translation of Cleanthes' Hymn mentioned in the July number, so we can have the three versions in this volume for reference.

R. K. D.

We here print the prose version referred to, found in "The Progress of Religious Ideas, Through Successive Ages," by L. Maria Child, Vol. I, p. 309.

"Hail! Great King, and Father of the Gods! Thou, who hast many names, but who art One, sole, omnipotent Virtue! Jupiter, Author of Nature, who governest all things by thy wisdom! allow mortals to call upon thee; for all things that exist are thy offspring, images of thy being, echoes of thy voice. I will sing to thee, and exalt thy power without end. The whole universe moves by thy in-The infinite variety of souls that inhabit earth, sea, and the ethereal spheres, are subject to thy wise control. The lightnings are thy ministers. They flash from thy powerful hand, and all nature trembles. Thus thunder-armed, thou guidest creation by an unerring law, and through the present admixture of evil thou guidest all to good. Thou curbest all excess, and wilt cause al! confusion to result in universal and eternal order. Unhappy are mortals ignorant of thy law, which, if they obeyed, would lead them into a virtuous and happy life. In blind frenzy they stray from the chief good, tempted by thirst of glory, or shameless avarice, or voluptuous pleasures. But Oh, Great Jupiter, giver of all good, who dwellest with lightnings in the clouds of heavens, save mankind from these dreadful errors! Remove all shadows from our minds, and enable us to understand thy pure and righteous laws. Thus honored with a knowledge of thee, we shall be fitted to return the gift in praises of thy mighty works; and neither mortal nor immortal beings can be more blest than in singing thy immutable, universal law with everlasting hymns."

WORDS WITH THRIBBLE LETTERS. Are there any words containing thribble letters consecutively? Are there any words containing four vowels consecutively? Observer.

We can only call to mind what Rabelais says of the "canine letter" R. The letter R is called the canine letter because it seems to be pronounced by a dog when he snarls, or as Rabelais says, "Grr, Grrr." Webster has "Shell-lac," Skill-less," etc. We say, an artless person; a skill-less person. Webster hyphenizes the thribbled-lettered words.

There are words contianing four consecutive vowels, but they seem to be of a foreign kind. See Webster's Dictionary, the word Queue;

J. W. Powell's Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, the frequent word Iroquoian. William F. Warren's recent work, "Paradise Found," has the word, Aiaiè.

THE DECIMAL POINT. Is the method of writing the decimal point the same in different countries?

H. A. WOOD.

This query was proposed several months ago by an anonymous correspondent in different words. "What is the decimal point?" It is a query on which we need information. Webster says nothing in the body of the "Unabridged" of a word Separatrix; but in the Supplement of the edition of 1880, is the following under that word:

"SEPARATRIX. [Lat. separare.] (Arith.) The decimal point; the dot placed at the left of a decimal fraction, to separate it from the whole number which it follows. The term is sometimes also applied to other marks of separation."

Under DECIMAL he says "Decimal point, a dot or full stop at the left of a decimal fraction to separate it from the whole number which it follows, as 1.05."

Daniel Adams, in his "Scholar's Arithmetic," published in 1801, and all editions down to 1827, says: "We place a point (,) called a Decimal point or Separatrix, on the left of tenths to separate the fraction from units, or whole numbers." In his edition of 1827, and subsequent editions, he inverts the comma (') and continues to call it the Decimal point, or Separatrix, and so uses it in his works.

Greenleaf says: "the point (.) is called the *Decimal point* or *Separatrix*." Now nearly all American mathematical authors, it will be observed, employ the period (.) for the decimal point. We do not observe the technical word *Separatrix* in any dictionary but Webster's Supplement, 1880, though in use 79 years earlier by Daniel Adams. Let us hear from our readers on "the method of writing the decimal point in different countries."

"These are the times that tries men's souls." Who was the author of this quotation?

J., Zaleski, O.

This quotation is from a political pamphlet entitled "The Crisis," written by Thomas Paine (1737-1809). From Drake we take the following:

"Dec. 19, 1776, — a most gloomy period of the war, — Paine published his first 'Crisis.' opening with the since familiar phrase:

'These are the times that tries men's souls.'"

THE VALUE OF PI (π). To how many places of decimals has the value of π , the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, been computed? Please give the decimals.

H. A. W., New York City.

Peter Barlow's " New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary" says, under CIRCLE, that Vieta by means of the inscribed and circumscribed polygons of 393,216 sides carried the ratio to 10 decimal places; Van Cœulen, by the same process, carried it to 36 places; Abraham Sharp extended it to 72 places; Machin went to 100 places; De Lagny extended them to 128 places. Dr. William Rutherford of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in a "Paper on Determining the Value of π ," sent to the Royal Society of London, calculated its value to 441 decimal places. William Shanks of London cooperated with Rutherford in verifying the 441 decimals, and extended the same to 607 places. These results are published in a royal octavo volume by William Shanks entitled "Contributions to Mathematics, comprising chiefly the Rectification of the Circle to 607 Places of Decimals," 1853. The value of the Base of Napier's Logrithms, the Modulus of the Common System, the 721st power of 2, and several other numbers are also given in the same work; We also print some of them here as they are of frequent use and reference.

VALUE OF π TO 607 DECIMAL PLACES.

It may be stated here that there is a variation in the 113th decimal by several mathematicians. J. E. Montucla, Oliver Byrne, William Rutherford, and William Shanks make it an "8," designated above by an Italic δ , in the third column, third line, first figure. Peter

Barlow, Thomas F. De Lagny, Olinthus Gregory, Edmond Halley, Charles Hutton, and several other authors make the 113th decimal a "7." The works of Benjamin Greenleaf, Uriah Parke, and several others vary in several other decimals. We believe the decimals as given directly from Mr. Shanks's work are correct.

Here are 607 decimals; there is one interesting feature that attracted the attention of Prof. Augustus DeMorgan. It might be expected that in so many figures, the nine digits and the cipher would occur each about the same number of times, that is, each about 61 times. But the figures stand as follows:

1	occurs	1		64	times	which	multiplie	d gives	64
2	"			67	re	**	66	4.6	134
3	44	10.		67	46	4.6	64.	66	201
4	**		- 1	64	64	16	44	4.4	256
5	44			56		66		46	280
6	**			62		**	46	44	372
7	**	0	2	44	44	66	4.6	66	308
8	46	10	-47	59	16	66	66	66	472
9	66	1		66	46	46	44	66	594
0	50			58					271

Total number of figures, 607

Sum of the decimals, 2681

It will be observed that 2 and 3 are equally found, 67 times; and 1 and 4 are equally found, 64 times. "One digit," Prof. DeMorgan says, "is treated with an unfairness that is incredible as an accident; and that number is the mystic number seven!"

Now, if all the digits were equally likely to appear, and 607 drawings were to be made, it is 45 to 1 against the number of 7's as being as distant from the probable average (say 61) as 44 on one side or 78 on the other. There is probably some reason why the digit 7 is thus deprived of its representation in the number. Yet, in twice the number of decimal places 7 might receive a proper representation. Here is a field of speculation in which two branches of inquiries might unite-

The value of π to 36 places of decimals which was carried out by Ludolph Van Cœulen agrees with the first 36 decimals of the above, although it is erroneously printed in several works, and also on page 386 of this magazine, our attention being called to the error by a subscriber (Mrs. E. D. Slenker, Snowville, Va.) On Van Cœulen's tombstone undoubtedly it is as follows, and correct to 36 decimals:

3,141592653589793238462643383279502884+

NAPERIAN BASE TO 205 DECIMAL PLACES.

e=2.718281 828459 045235 360287 471352 662497 757247 093699 959574 966967 627724 076630 353547 594571 382178 525166 427427 466391 932003 059921 817413 596629 043572 900334 295260 595630 738132 328627 943490 763233 829880 748207 076730 493949 2+ (205 decimals totalize 958.)

MODULUS OF COMMON SYSTEM TO 205 DECIMAL PLACES.

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{M} = .434294 \ \, 481903 \ \, 251827 \ \, 651128 \ \, 918916 \ \, 605082 \ \, 294397 \ \, 005803 \\ 666566 \ \, 114454 \ \, 084295 \ \, 210320 \ \, 561389 \ \, 388912 \ \, 264709 \ \, 669534 \\ 911420 \ \, 043393 \ \, 805647 \ \, 056134 \ \, 312230 \ \, 230604 \ \, 429277 \ \, 441521 \\ 725473 \ \, 726681 \ \, 842901 \ \, 672329 \ \, 470756 \ \, 458650 \ \, 612932 \ \, 297550 \\ 246842 \ \, 915649 \ \, 9\pm \qquad (205 \ \, \text{decimals totalize 865.}) \end{array}$

2 RAISED TO THE 721ST POWER.

11 031304 526203 974597 457456 414861 827591 216226 218170 224705 794538 792432 397774 848431 640257 320003 887617 175667 569787 102671 861633 294128 382337 464639 166223 001902 133228 245297 232354 359845 986844 033174 623155 170927 185464 197384 241152. (218 figures totalize 929.)

SQUARE ROOT OF 2 CARRIED TO 486 DECIMAL PLACES.

√2 = 1.414213562373
095048
801688
724209
698078
569671
875376
948073
176679
737990
732478
462107
038850
387534
327641
572735
013846
230912
297024
924836
055850
737212
644121
497099
935831
413222
665927
505592
755799
950501
152782
060571
470109
559971
605970
274534
596862
014728
517418
640889
198609
552329
230484
308714
321450
839762
603627
995251
407989
687253
396546
331667
408283
959041
684760
297667
684273
862638
670905
164606
038203
518674
278823
457716
756598
936147
683830
428020
835398
973351
758630
743182
214425
593909
415560
306506
208077
018188
034610
622246

(486 decimals totalize
2111.)

(This number was computed and verified by Mr. J. M. Boorman of New York, and is found in *The Mathematical Magazine* (published by Artemas Martin, M. A., Erie, Pa.,) No. 10, page 164. Mr. Boorman computed the square root of 2 to 34 more decimal places, or 520 in all, which is only 87 less than the extent to which the received value

of π was computed by Mr. Shanks.)

In a work entitled "The Square Root of Two, or the Common Measure of the Side and Diagonal of the Square; also, the Square Root of Two, by Division alone, to 144 Decimal Places," by William A. Myers, 1874, the square root of 2 coincides with the above to the 96th decimal place inclusive; from the 97th to the 144th inclusive, he gives the following figures, which are probably wrong:

563643 977195 724018 929160 771077 122365 330384 600627

INTEGER 1 WITH FIRST 333 DECIMALS OF THE V 2, SQUARED.

The integer 1 with the first 333 decimals of the $\sqrt{2}$, squared produces the following, which contains 667 figures, and Mr. Boorman says, is "undoubtedly the largest square number ever computed:"

1.999999 (and 324 more 9's inserted here, in 54 periods, six in each,)
997849 553453 840534 947811 584454 819326 925014 318295
914544 801818 976523 919014 733545 342539 155429 965387
461306 426495 155193 487390 836452 559388 759965 846607
768752 313845 826516 448345 426858 870864 082136 258680
639474 906311 646204 546628 773418 189094 922517 782767
761054 697553 522368 472093 420695 554590 621177 140096
690265 912807 512270 189629 675625 207498 095649 555856
(667 figures totalize 4575).

Mr. Boorman also computed the square root of 3 to 246 decimal places, and verified the first 98 decimals. The figure are as follows:

SQUARE ROOT OF 3 TO 246 DECIMAL PLACES.

 $\sqrt{3}$ = 1.732050 807568 877293 527446 341505 872366 942805 253810 380628 055806 979451 933016 908800 037081 146186 757248 575675 626141 415406 703029 969945 094998 952478 993520 846889 105764 348475 097760 422180 593969 224053 405731 716104 909309 807129 140548 504914 094494 944077 202209 398943 \pm (247 figures totalize 1118).

ASHER B. EVANS'S VALUE OF x AND y FOR $x^2-940751y^2=1$.

In 1860, Prof. Asher B. Evans, of Lockport, N. Y., solved the equation: $x^2-940751y^2=1$, and published the value of x and y as follows, and asked, ,, has any larger numbers than these ever been found in solving independent equations of the second degree ":

- x = 1052 442265 723679 403769 386042 332565 332655 403940 191478 220799. (58 figures totalize 244).
 - y = 1 085077 945859 876434 650947 825813 724885 761762 667300 102720, (55 figures totalize 255).

artemas martin's least value of x and y for $x^2-9817y^2=1$.

In 1876, Artemas Martin, M. A., of Erie, Penn., solved the equation: $x^2-9817y^2=1$, and published the value of x and y as follows the least numbers that satisfy the equations:

x = 1 087319 469877 070045 654171 500019 972689 878078 955845 851165 794522 041819 432604 428846 808167 197337 118849. (97 figures totalize 460).

y = 10974 071089 678774 410161 078963 233070 156422 894010 351506 814076 536718 633072 745503 799243 013892 140880. (95 figures totalize 387).

DR. JOHN WALLIS'S EQUATION: $x^2-2x=5$.

The well-known equation, "x³-2x=5," proposed by Wallis, has been one of interest to mathematicians. Fourier in 1831 carried the decimals by his method to 33 places; others by different methods have carried it still further. Wm. H. Johnston of Dundalk, England, in 1848, on Christmas, carried it to 101 decimal places. In 1851, J. Powers Hicks carried the result to 152 decimal places as follows:

x=2.094551 481542 326591 482386 540579 302963 857306 105628 239180 304128 529045 312189 983483 667146 267281 777157 757860 839521 189062 963459 845140 398420 812823 700843 722349 91. (153 figures totalize 68o).

After Christmas in 1851, Prof. DeMorgan, took Mr. Johnston's solution, and retained it, and gave him this equation to solve by the same method that he solved the "Wallis equation," and asked him to bring him the result: $y^3-90y^2+2500y-16000=0$. Mr. Johnston in due time returned with the following value of y correct to the last decimal,—the same number of places as his value of x in the former equation—101 places:

y=9.054485 184576 734085 176134 594206 970361 426938 943717 608196 958714 709546 878100 165163 328537 327182 228422 42139. (102 figures totalize 461).

Mr. Johnston was next shown the two results, the value of x and y, side by side, and at first could see no relation. But he was informed that the relation between the roots of these equations is y=30-10x. Accordingly, each place of y is the difference from y of the following place of x; or, one-tenth of y is the difference of the decimals of x subtracted from y. Had Mr. Johnston known this he could have produced his result at once from Mr. Hicks's value of x, and carried his own value of y to 50 decimals further, or 152 places. The additional 50 decimals are as follows:

160478 810937 036540 154859 601579 187176 299156 277650 08. (50 figures totalize 229. 461+229=680).

THE REPETEND OF 1:337.

The last example suggests one more decimal, which, though easily calculated, illustrates a peculiar property of certain numbers, whose

reciprocals are repeating, after one less number of decimals than the number. Let us take 337. Then 1÷337 and carried to 336 decimals will produce the following repetend:

The first 168 decimals subtracted from 9's leave the last 168 decimals, which is a property of these peculiar numbers. When the first half of the repeating decimal is obtained, the last half can be immediately set down by subtracting the first half from 9's, leaving, in this example, the above italic figures. Therefore, each vertical single-figured column is a constant number of 9's,—that is 4 9's, and hence each sum up 36; and 42 columns (6 columns in 7 periods) multiplied by 36 gives a product of 1512, verifying the actual addition, horizontally.

The above numbers are each summed for the purpose of detecting any typographical errors. This is done in Knight's "Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences," in the columns, horizontally, in the value of π there given from Mr. Shanks's "Contributions," and agrees with that of π as given on page 631.

COINCIDENTAL LOGARITHMS.

The following numbers are peculiar, inasmuch as the logarithms of the numbers on the left side are the numbers on the right side, and the figures are the same in each respectively, the decimal point only being changed to separate the index or characteristic:

ANSWERS.

E PLURIBUS UNUM. (p. 592, c.) The circumstances attending the adoption of this legend I cannot give. It was used for the first time in 1786, on a New Jersey copper cent, and in the same year on a national token known among collectors as one of the thirteen "confederatios," which bore on one side 13 stars within a blazing sun, the latter surrounded by the legend "confederatio," and on the other side with various devices. The legend is undoubtedly taken from the poem of Virgil entitled "Moretus," a poem devoted to a description of preparing a salad, and its praises. He instructs the reader to put the usual herbs in a mortar, and after adding the proper condiments, to triturate them gently; and out of the various colors first presented to the eye before the trituration, one color is the result, after this process: "color est e pluribus unus."-(Line 103). This origin, of course, shows the shallowness of rendering the national motto as "one (i. e. state) of many," that is, being one in a confederation of many. Our fathers builded better than that. Their patriotic idea was, following the idea of the Roman poet, out of many (independent) states the braying in the mortar of the revolution has made one homogeneous nation. GEO. R. HOWELL, Albany, N. Y.

"LION'S SHARE." (p. 591, m.) "Æsop's Fables" says several beasts joined the lion in a hunt, and when the spoil was divided, the lion claimed one quarter in right of his prerogative, one for his superior courage, one for his dam and cubs, and the fourth, "let who will dispute it with me." Awed by his frown the other beasts retired.

DAVID M. DRURY, New York City.

"He" and "Us" in Danté's "Inferno." (p. 592, d.) He is the giant Antæus: us is Danté and Virgil his guide in his tour through "Inferno." Danté wished to see Briareus the hundred-armed giant who was in a pit or abyss below them, and Antæus takes the two in his arms and places them in that abyss where lay also Judas and Lucifer fitly associated in their punishment. Geo. R. Howell.

A PRESIDENT AN ADOPTED SON. (p. 590, g.) There was no President of the U. S., the adopted son of Robert Morris.

GEO R. HOWELL.

MADAME RASPAIL. (p. 592, f.) Madame Raspail, who died in 1853, was the wife of that celebrated chemist, journalist, and revolutionist of 1830; and in 1848 when he led the people in the establishment of the republic, he was the idol of the populace, and while the people loved his wife for her constancy, he himself characterizing her as a model of maternal love and conjugal devotion, it was doubtless their sympathy for M. Raspail that led them to attend her funeral in such numbers. He witnessed the passing of the multitude at the funeral from the window of the prison where he was confined.

GEO. R. HOWELL.

Pronunciation of Ægyptus, Œdipus, etc. (p. 590, d.) It is impossible to tell to-day how Chaucer pronounced the words of the poem he wrote; or, perhaps, even to read Shakespeare's plays as he read them; how much more impossible to presume to state with accuracy the method of pronouncing the Greek language of 3,000 years ago, or the Latin of 2,000 years since. The best method under the circumstances is for each nation to pronounce a dead language according to the laws of its own, as the continental nations of Europe do.

GEO. R. HOWELL.

RANDAN. (p. 592, j.) Dictionaries of English provincialisms say that the word, in Norfolk and Suffolk counties in England, means: 1st, the product of a second sifting of meal; and 2d, in Gloucester. shire, a noise or uproar. It would seem easy to suppose the word in its transfer to America might in time be used to designate those who make the uproar. It has a striking resemblance in its history to eanaille, the French word for rabble in its transfer to the English language, where it is used to designate the coarse siftings of wheat flour, and is pronounced canéll, accent on the second syllable.

GEO. R. HOWELL.

NORTHWEST WIND. (p. 591, c.) The northwest wind is a current of air blowing from the poles to the equator, and its temperature is on account of its source in the arctic regions. Its western deflection is due to another cause.

GEO. R. HOWELL,

TITLES OF RANK. (p. 591, L) The established order of rank from higher to lower is as follows: Duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. Lord is a generic word including all of these.

GEO. R. HOWELL.

QUESTIONS.

- Jowl. 2. Dead as a door-nail. 3. Mad as a hatter. 4. When my ship comes home. David M. Drury, New York City.
- b. What is the origin of the historical association connected with the words, sub rosa, as meaning a matter to be kept in confidence?

 HAZEL SHEPARD, New York City.
- c. What is the meaning of the word Cœur as connected with such names as Cœur de Lion, Jacques Cœur? Also, of Sieur as connected with Sieur Champlain; as history says that in 1604, Sieur Champlain sailed up the Penobscot River twenty-two leagues in search of the Northen Eldorado.

 ANDREW SMITH,
 - d. What is the value of a pound of gold? also, a pound of silver?

 H. A. W.
- E. Can any one tell what kind of mail route is a "Star Route?" In what way does it differ from one not a Star Route?

 L. C. L., New London, Conn.
- f. Which works have passed through the more editions of the two following authors: "The Imitation of Christ" of Thomas a Kempis, or the works of Shakespeare? I have heard it stated the former, which seems incredible.

 Want to Know.
- g. Who has the credit of discovering the "properties of the number 9?"

 WILLIAM JOHNS.
- h. Why were Cilicia, Cappadocia, and Crete called by the Greeks the "three bad Kappas?" WILLIAM JOHNS.
- i. Are there any rivers, excepting the Mississippi and the Nile, which have deltas?

 WILLIAM JOHNS.
- j. The author of "Homo Sum;" "Urda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt," and some other works, writes his first name without the final letter "e"—Georg Ebers. Why is it so written?
- &. What is the minimum number of inhabitants, or basis, required for a town to become a city? Is it the same in all the States? Also, what in foreign countries?

 Townsman.
- We read of Queen Elizabeth's "Oone Gospell Booke." What book was this?

 THOMAS.
 - m. From what do we get the expression a "Sardonic Smile?"
- n. What are we to understand by the linguist terms, "High German," and "Low German?" Also, by the denominational terms, "High Churchman," and "Low Churchman?" LAURA.

- a. What is considered to be the official date and the event for the closing of our late civil war?

 OBELOS.
- b. Allowing the same premises as stated by the Hungarian, on page 609 of Notes and Queries, for "the reason why Father Adam ate the apple," at what date in the world's history would the earth have been covered by humanity, giving one square foot to each person? No allowance for water on the surface of the earth is to be considered. The surface of the earth is considered in the case to have 200,000,000 square miles.

 C. F. L.
- c. To what does the following impatiently spoken quotation allude? "Come! don't stand there like a Stoughton bottle!" OBELOS.
 - d. When and by whom was the first English translation of Euclid? H. A. Wood, New York City.
 - e. What was the first book printed in England? H. A. Wood.
 - f. Who first computed the circumference of the earth? H. A. Wood.
 - g. What was the first daily paper printed in America?

 H. A. Woop.
- h. When were the Arabic or Hindoo numbers introduced into Europe?

 H. A. Wood.
 - i. Who made the first sun-dial with a gnomon? H. A. Wood.
- j. After the sun arrives at the winter solstice, and the days begin to lengthen, why is the increase in the length of the day nearly all in the evening, instead of an equal increase in the morning and evening?

 H. A. Wood.
- k. Who made the first prediction of an eclipse? H. A. WOOD.
- I. What is the strongest material known? H. A. Wood.
- m. What is the Goloid dollar? H. A. Wood,
- n. Why was the beginning of the year changed from March 25th, to January 1st?

 J., Zaleski, O.
 - o. How did the expression "Gone up Salt River" originate? J.
- p. Are all women and children who are natives of the United States considered citizens? The Constitution says:
- "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States," etc. Does not persons include women and children?

 J.
- q. By what rule of change of letter, is the word know, and all its derivatives, as knowledge, knowing, etc., spelled with a k, rather than with a g, as gnow, gnowledge, gnowing, etc., when the root of the word is the Greek gnosis; Latin, gnostere; etc.? We are reminded that gnarl, gnaw, etc., are preferable to knarl, knaw, etc. PRO VERB.

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AG 305 467 MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" The mathematical intellect is the criterion of Truth."-PHILOLAUS.

VOL. II.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 41.

ANSWERS.

LITERATURE AND WRITING IN GREECE AND ROME. (p. 590, a.) It is generally conceded that Cadmus, the Phoenician, introduced letters into Greece about 1500 B. C., and that they were then only sixteen in number, to which four were afterwards added by Palamedes, and four by Simonides, the poet. Homer is supposed to have flourished about 1000 B. C.; if this is true, the statement that "Greece had a literature before she had a means of recording it" is not true.

On the other hand it is true that Rome was acquainted with the art of writing before any master mind gave utterance to his thought.

J. H. W. Schmidt, Ansonia, O.

Who was Jodelle? (p. 608, j.) Etienne Jodelle was born in Paris in 1532. He was a dramatic poet, distinguished for his efforts to substitute the institutions of the Greek drama and choruses for the mysteries and moralities then in vogue among the patronage of the church. His tragedies "Cleopatra Captive," and "Didon," and his comedy, "Eugène ou Rencontre," were very successful. He excelled also as an orator, painter, and sculptor. He died in 1573.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

COUNT CAGLIOSTRO. (p. 590, k.) Carlyle, in his "Miscellaneous Essays," calls him an impostor, and describes him when a boy as being "brass-faced, vociferous, voracious." J. H. W. Schmidt.

HOMER'S BIRTHPLACE. (p. 48-116; 63, 69.) Godfrey Higgins, in his work entitled "Anacalypsis," Vol. I, page 516, says Homer was born either in

"Cyprus, Egypt, Lydia, Italy, Lucania, Rome, Troy."

These "seven countries and cities" are quite different from those given on page 48 in N. AND Q.:

"Chios, Athens, Rhodes, Colophon, Argos, Smyrna, Salamis,"

Where is the historical authority for either of these seven?

THOMAS.

Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary" says, under HOMERUS, that "no less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the poet, as is well expressed in these lines:"

⁶⁴ Smyrna, Chioa, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, Athenæ, Orbis de patria certat, Homere, tua."

Thomas Heyward wrote the following couplet in his "Hierarchie of the Blesséd Angels," published in 1635:

"Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead, Who living had no roofe to shrowd his head."

Rev. Thomas Seward (1708-1790) wrote the following couplet:

"Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead, Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

Undoubtedly each of these writers bases his statement upon the Latin quotation above.

There is a wide opinion as to the origin of the name Homer.. The general one is that he was so called from 'Omerus, which means blind; and that the poet was born blind, or became blind. His real name was Melesigenes, being born near the river Meles. Another derivation, which is earnestly supported by the late Dr. F. V. Kenealy, is that the name comes from 'o meros, which means the thigh, because he had some mark on his thigh at his birth; that he never told his real name, nor his family, nor his country, but those who knew of this mark upon his body, took occasion from it to give him the name of Homer ('Omeros—meros, in Greek, signifies a thigh).

Paterculus says, that "whoever thinks Homer was born blind must needs be blind himself in all his senses."

Godfrey Higgins says, that the epithet given to the poem may mean the poems of *Om-heri* the savior 'Om.

"They pour along like a fire that sweeps the whole earth before it." (p. 624, d.) This correspondent will find the Greek, Oi d' ár' 'isan, 'osei te pyrì chthòn pâsa némoito.

from which this line is translated in Homer's "Iliad," Bk. 1, 1, 780.

The quotation above is a very literal rendering of the Greek, and is quoted in the preface of Alenander Pope's translation of the "Iliad," where it is remarked of Homer that "the course of his verses resemble that of the army he describes." Pope himself renders the Greek as follows:

"Like a deluge, covering all around,
The shining armies swept along the ground,
Swift as a flood of fire, when storms arise,
Floats the wide field, and blazes to the skies."
(Iliad, Book I, Lines 945-950),

Neither Bryant, Buckley, Chapman, Cowper, nor Derby, translate the Greek in the exact words as quoted in the preface to Pope's translation, yet Buckley, in his prose translation, renders the Greek the nearest to the line in question:

"They went along as if the whole earth was being fed by fire."—Buckley's translation.

"The army swept the earth as when a fire devours the herbage of the plains."—Bryant's translation.

"What is, that ought to be." (p. 479, a.) This correspondent will find this quotation from Homer in the "Iliad," Book I, Line 732, Alexander Pope's translation. It is there stated to be Jove's "immutable decree no force can shake."

"TRUTH MUST BE SOUGHT FOR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL."-Plato. (p. 305.) I find in the notes to Pope's "The Dunciad" (Bk. IV, l. 641) that this saying in nearly the same works is credited to Democritus, "The Laughing Philosopher." There it is given as follows:

"Truth lay at the bottom of a deep well, from whence he had drawn it."

Butler has a remark on this saying, and observes that "he first put her in, before he pulled her out." Andreas Bayne.

In George Oliver's "History of Initiaion" (Lecture v, Note 35) Faber says that Plato was wont to say:

" Truth must be sought for at the bottom of the well."

Loomis J. Campbell, in Webster's Dictionary puts these two philosophers down:

"Democritus, B. C. 460?-361?" "Plato, B. C. 429?-348?"

VANDERWEYDE'S ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM. (pp. 552, 584.) "Two divisions have been made, of which some of the figures, by accident, have been obliterated:

The obliterated figures are to be found, knowing that the figure covered by \triangle is one more than that covered by \square , and that the two dividends are the same."

By trial, I find that the figure covered by \triangle should be a 7; therefore the figure covered by \square should be a 6. The work will stand thus:

Now let us reverse the "knowing," and say that the figure covered by \triangle is one *less* than that covered by \square . The work will stand thus:

There may be other digits that will satisfy the conditions of the question.

J. J. J.

JEWISH MONTHS. What are the names of the Jewish months, and how do they compare to our own?

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

The names of the Hebrew months, and the corresponding dates are here taken from the "Hebrew Almanac for the Year 1884: From September 20, 1884, to September 9, 1884;" published by Bloch & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Tishri, Mar. 17, to Apr. 15. Sept. 20, to Oct. 19. Nisan, Oct. 20, to Nov. 18. Heshvan. Iyar, Apr. 16, to May 14. Kislev. Nov. 19, to Dec. 18. Sivan, May 15, to June 13. Tebeth, Dec. 19, to Jan. 16. Tamuz, June 14, to July 12. Shebat, Jan. 17, to Feb. 15. July 13, to Aug. 11. Ab, Adar, Feb. 16, to Mar. 16. Ellul. Aug. 12, to Sept. 9.

"LIKE THE ARMADA'S PRIDE AND SPOILS OF TRAFALGAR." (p. 607, c.)
The lines quoted are from Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."
The line above doubtless refers to the scattering of the Invincible
Armada by a storm, and the naval battle off Trafalgar in which the
English admiral Nelson was killed.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

PITCHER THROWING A BALL. (p. 590, f.) It is true that an expert pitcher can throw a ball in a horizontal curve, either to the right or left. I have seen the ball deviate from a horizontal straight line sometimes more than a foot.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

"Home, Sweet Home." Additional Verses. (p. 624, a.) The additional verses, called for by the correspondent, are as follows: In the winter of 1833, John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," called upon an American lady, the wife of an eminent banker living in London, and presented to her a copy of the original, set to music, with the two additional verses addressed to her:

To us, in dispite of the absence of years,
How sweet the remembrance of home still appears!
From allurements abroad, which but flatter the eye,
The unsatisfied heart turns, and says, with a sigh,
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

Your exile is blest with all fate can bestow,
But mine has been checkered with many a woe!
Yet, though different our fortuses, our thoughts are the same,
And both, as we think of Columbia, exclaim,
Home, home, eweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

"The O. P. F. President." (p. 624, .c) Old Public Functionary. A sobriquet sometimes given to James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. He first applied the expression to himself in his Annual Message to Congress in 1859, as follows:

"This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful."

THE NAMELESS CITY. (p. 624, g.) Ancient Rome was called the "Nameless City" because it was considered a death penalty to any one who should pronounce its most ancient and mysterious name.

The Greek form of the ancient name is ROME, and is first mentioned, some say by Aristotle, others say Theophrastus. The mysterious name is said to have been Valentia. Dr. Doran says:

"They [certain local names and nicknames] are all inferior to the one sacred and proverbial name, which belonged to Rome. They take many words to convey one idea. The secret qualifying name of the ancient city, many ideas found expression in one word, — Valentia."

SELECTION OF READING. (p. 607, g.) If my reading for life was limited to ten volumes, I think I would be content with the following: The Bible; Shakespeare; Milton; Longfellow; Ivanhoe; Sketch Book; History of the United States, of England, of Rome, and of Greece.

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY-FIRST PSALM. In a work I am reading is this quotation, - "I was small among my brethren,"with reference to Psalm CIL, I. I do not find but 150 Psalms in the Bible. Is the reference an error? Where is it found?

The reference is correct, and the quotation is found in Psalm CLI, which is not found in the Hebrew Bible, but it is found in the Greek, the Septuaginta. It is headed "A Psalm of David when he had slain Goliath." Athanasius mentions it with praise, in his address to Marcellinus on the interpretation of the Psalms, and in his Synopsis of Holy Scripture. It was versified in Greek by Apollinarius Alexandrinus, A. D. 360; a Latin translation is found in the works of Fabricus, Vol. II, pp. 995-907: also, it is inserted in some psalters. following is the translation of S. Baring-Gould:

PSALM CLI.

1. I was swall among my brethren; and growing up in my father's house, I kept my father's sheep.

2. My hands made the organ, and my fingers shaped the psaltery.

3. And who declared unto my Lord! He, the Lord, He heard all things.

4. He sent His angels, and He took me from my father's sheep;

He anointed me in mercy with his unction.

5. Great and goodly are my brethren: but with them the Lord was not well pleased.

6. I went to meet the stranger: and he cursed me by all his idols.

7. But I smote off his head with his own drawn sword: and I blotted out the reproach of Israel,

SIXES AND SEVENS. What is the origin of the phrase "at sixes and sevens?" DAVID M. DRURY. New York City.

The Antiquary has the following on this question:

Many explanations have been attempted of the expression "sixes and sevens," but none of them so good as to make a new guess un-necessary. In the first place it may be noted that the present form is a corruption of "at six and seven." So it appears in the "Townley Mysteries," in Taylor the Water Poet's works, and in Shakespeare. We read in Richard II, (Act II, Sc. 2, lines 121-122):

"All is uneven And everything is set at six and seven."

One earlier explanation of a still earlier form "set on seven," is that God appointed everything in seven days, and that the expression was originally used to indicate order, but afterwards came to express disorder. This is not very satisfactory. Nares explains "sixes and sevens" by a reference to the game of backgammon; but no explanation that has come under his observation is so good as one suggested to him by an ingenious friend. He remarks that if we write down the ordinary Arabic numerals, we shall find that all run evenly (12345) until we come to six (6), when the upper stroke runs above the line, and to seven (7), when the stroke runs below the line; so that it may be said "at six and seven" irregularity begins. Of course this is a mere conjecture, and no explanation can be considered as thoroughly satisfactory until historical evidence corroborates conjecture, but he thinks it is a suggestion well worthy of consideration.

J. H. H. DEM.

THE LETTER M AND THE NAPOLEONS. The Frankforter Journal, of September 21, 1870, remarked that among other superstitions peculiar to the Napoleons, is that of regarding the letter M as ominous, either of good or of evil, and the editor was interested sufficiently in the subject to make the following compilation of men, things, and events, beginning with M, with a view of showing that the emperors of France had cause for considering the letter a red or a black one, according to circumstances:

"Marbœuf was the first to recognize the genius of Napoleon I, at the military college. Marengo was the first great battle won by General Bonaparte, and Melas made room for him in Italy. Mortier was one of his best generals. Moreau betrayed him, and Marat was the first Martyr to his cause. Marie Louise shared his highest fortunes. Moscow was the abyss of ruin into which he fell. Metternich vanquished him in the field of diplomacy. Six of his Meréchals, (Massena, Mortier, Marmont, Macdonald, Murat, and Moncey), and twenty-six generals of divisions under Napoleon I, began with M.

Murat, Duke of Bassano, was his most trusted counsellor. His first battle was that of Montenotte; his last battle, Mont St. Jean, as the French term Waterloo. He won the battles of Milesimo, Mondovi, Montmirail, and Montereau; then came the storming of Montmartre. Milan was the first enemy's capital, and Moscow the last, into which he entered victorious. He lost Egypt through Menou, and employed Miellis to take Pius VIII prisoner. Mallet conspired against him, Murat was the first to desert him, then Marmont. Three of his Ministers were Maret, Montalivet, and Mallieu; his first chamberlain was Montesquieu. His last halting place in France was Malmaison. He surrendered to Captain Maitland, and his companions at St. Helena were Montholon and his valet Marchand."

If we turn to the career of his nephew, Napoleon III, we find the same letter no less prominent, and it is said that he attached even greater importance to its mystic influence than his uncle did. "PAINT THE TOWN RED." (p. 591, j.) The New York Sun has the following account of this expression;

The origin of the term "painting the town red," which has been used extensively throughout the State during the last campaign, is attributed to Gov. Thomas M. Waller. Again, it is claimed by Billy Welsh, the minstrel manager, as having been first used by his advance man out West, after having literally besmeared a city with big hand-bills printed in red. When called to an account for wasting the post-

ers, the agent said he was bound to "paint the town red."

Residents of old Stratford remember Uncle Elnathan Wheeler, who formerly lived up the ferry road. When he was a boy, nearly every other house in town was painted with the old-fashioned mineral red paint, more durable than any that is made nowadays. Having bought a large quantity of the paint at what was considered a low price, Uucle Elnathan tried to induce Harvey Hammond, who lived nearly opposite, to enter into partnership, the two to "paint the town red," meaning that at the very low figure nearly every one in town could be induced to "paint up."

Aborigines of America Called Indians. (p. 591, a.) They were so called by Columbus because he supposed the islands he discovered to be the easternmost of the East Indies. So the name was transferred to all the inhabitants of the western continent.

GEO. R. HOWELL.

LITERATURE OF GREECE. (p. 590, a.) The poems of Homer, and it is believed others, were rehearsed from memory and handed down for years and generations before they were committed to writing. There is probably no truth in the latter statement of the query if it refers to Roman literature, the phrase being added as a glittering antithesis.

GEO, R. HOWELL.

DEEPEST GOLD AND SILVER MINE. (p. 592, e.) The deepest gold mine known is the Eureka in California, which is down 2,290 feet.

The deepest silver mine is the Mexican on the Comstock Lode in Nevada, which is down 3,300 feet. H. W. PORTER, Paulding, O.

THE LOST. (p. 534.) Allow an admirer of you welcome monthly visitor to add to the "Lost Articles" a few more subjects that should be included in the list.

THE LOST CAUSE, which refers to the unsuccessful attempt to establish the Southern Confederacy.

THE LOST TEN TRIBES OF ISRAEL, which of late there is a real

searching for, and which the English claim at present to be.

THE LOST WORD which Masonry has to deal with according to their literature.

ANCIENT—ANTIENT. I have been a constant reader of your NOTES AND QUERIES from the first number, and have submitted but very few questions. I admire the fullness of some of the articles published. The system of Masonic degrees in the July number (page 577) is the only such complete arrangement I have observed. I desire to ask why in the "Antient and Primitive Rite," the word "Antient" is spelled with a t, while in the "Ancient and Scottish Rite," the same word is spelled with a c?

Damon.

The "Primitive Rite," according McKenzie's "Masonic Cyclopædia,"

"was founded at Narbonne, in France, April 19, 1780."

The "Accepted and Scottish Rite," according to the same authority, "in point of date, is not very old, and dates from about the year 1802."

The more antiquated spelling of the word is Antient. Webster says: "Ancient, Latin antianus, anteanus, from antea, ante, before. French, ancien; Provençal, ancian; Spanish, anciano; Italian, anziano.

Hence, it is obvious that the "Antient and Primitive Rite" is the more Antient Rite of the two; and Masons are very exact for Rites, Rituals, Regulations, and Rules.

"MATHEMATICAL TRIUMVIRATE." (pp. 97, 384,) This query by "HUPHANTES," and the suggestive answer by "OBSERVER," presents as a sequence, these two questions: "Who gave the trio — Lagrange, Laplace, and Legendre — the title of "Mathematical Triumvirate?" "Have they done more for the progress of mathematical science than Lacroix, Lalande, and Leverrier?"

If these questions have not been answered allow me to suggest that neither of those mathematicians, named in the trio "Triumvirate," have done much to advance, but on the contrary, have done much to confuse the study of geometry, by wiping out the distinction between mensuration and geometry, and at least retarded the progress of mathematical science 100 years by declaring that geometric proportion cannot be expressed by numerical proportion. Had they known that the apparent geometric incommensurability was probably the result of ignorance in not knowing what notation to use to make geometric proportion translatable into exact and finite numbers, they would never have made the above illogical statement, and the science of geometry would long ere now have been made perfect by commensuration.

C. DEM., New York City.

QUESTIONS.

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Who can give us the interpretation of this lineation? K. T.

b. Why was the "Julian Period" named from the Christian, or first name of Julius Scaliger, rather than from the surname, and called "Scaligerian Period?"

Observer.

Also, why do we say "Cartesian Method," instead of "Descartesian Method," named from Rene Descartes? OBSERVER.

- c. Is the character ¶ a symbol or a letter? if a letter is it the initial of "Paragraph" for which it is used? why is the curve on the left?

 OBSERVER.
 - d. Which is the earlist sea-fight on record? J. H. W. SCHMIDT,
 - e. Who was the Mad Poet? J. H. W. SCHMIDT.
 - f. What is the origin of All Saints' Day? J. H. W. SCHMIDT.
 - g. What is the Angelus spoken of in Longfellow's "Evangeline?"

 І. Н. W. Schmidt.
 - h. Was Christmas ever abolished by act of Parliament?
 J. H. W. SCHMIDT.
- i. There was a Scotch colony established on the Isthmus of Darien previous to 1700, during the reign of King William II, of England. What became of this colony?

 R. ROACH.
- j. I have read that musicians and manufacturers of musical instruments are making an effort to obtain a fixed standard of pitch. At a meeting of the New England Conservatory of Music held in Boston, in 1882, a resolution was offered in which it was suggested the prevailing pitch should be lowered, and that 260.2 vibrations per second for middle C would be satisfactory. Has any action since been taken? What was the standard of tone in Handel's time? Is it higher or lower in Europe than America?

 I. W. A., Natick, R. I.
- k. The magnifying power of telescopic and other glasses depend upon their size and strength. How do opticians determine that power, and how is it expressed?

 R. HOYLE, Apponaug, R. I.
- I. Who can give a chronological list of African explorers, showing nationality, results, etc. W. V. Slocum, Phenix, R. I.

Famous Horses. III. (pp. 479, f; 548, 596.) The Horses of History. This concluding paper of our series presents more difficulties than the preceding ones, owing to the fact that an entire volume might be filled with the relations of the wonderful steeds of past and present times. The reader must be indulgent, as only the principal ones can be mentioned; but at some subsequent time

we promise him a supplementary chapter.

The horse has been traced to the cave period, "and the reason we know so much about him during that time," says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, is simply and solely because the man of the period ate them. Hippophagy has always been popular in France; it was practiced by pre-glacial men in the caves of Périgord, and revived with immense enthusiasm by the gourmets of the boulevards after the siege of Paris and the hunger of the commune. The cave men hunted and killed the wild horse of their own times, and one of the best of their remaining works of art represents a naked hunter attacking two horses, while a huge snake winds itself unperceived behind close to Some archeologists even believe that the horse was domesticated by the cave men as a source of food, and argue that the familiarity with its form shown in the drawings could only have been acquired by people who knew the animal in its domesticated state, and they declare that the cave men were obviously horsy. But all the indications seem to me to show that tame animals were quite unknown in the age of the cave men."

The Egyptian monuments anterior to the date of Amosis (about B. C. 1500), of the eighteenth dynasty, contain no representations of horses, but it is not safe to concluded from this negative evidence that this animal was not introduced into Egypt anterior to that date. Presuming that the papyrus Salier is said to relate to events contemporary with the Exodus,* we find such allusions as "The horses of my Lord are well," "The horses die through the labor of ploughing," etc., etc.

It is in this place that we must insert the sublime description of the war-horse found in the Book of Job xxxix, 20-25, to wit.:

"The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting."

If we turn to the pages of Grecian and Roman history our labors are more definitely rewarded, as allusions and descriptions of the horse are very frequent in them. First in order, and requiring simply

^{*} Goodwin, Cambridge Essays, 1858.

incidental mention, is the famous wooden horse employed at the siege of Troy. Epeius, the constructor of the Trojan horse, subsequently settled at Logaria, near Sybaris, on the coast of Italy; and the very tools which he had employed in that remarkable fabric were, according to Strabo and others, exhibited down to a late date in the temple

of Athene at Metapontum.

To the same period belong the horses of Rhesus, the Thracian king, celebrated for their grace and speed. They were so famous that, when Priam was engaged in contest with the Greeks, the arrival of Rhesus, who was expected to assist in the defence of Troy, was looked for with great anxiety, as the Trojans believed that if his horses should once drink the waters of the Xanthus and feed on the grass of the Trojan plains, they would never be taken. This oracle was so well known to the Greeks that Diomedes and Ulysses entered the camp of Rhesus by night, slew him, and, what was more disastrous to the Trojans, carried away his horses to their own camp.

Bucephalus was the celebrated charger of Alexander the Great, and cost the emperor a sum equal to about \$17,500. He was the only person who could mount him, and the horse always knelt to take up his master. Bucephalus was thirty years old at the time of his death, and Alexander built a city for his mausoleum, which he named Bucephala. Apelles is said to have painted this steed with such skill,

that a living horse neighed at it, thinking it to be alive.

Phallas, the property of Heraclios, and Phrenicos, were also celebrated horses. The latter belonged to Hiero of Syracuse, and won the prize for single horses in the 73d Olympiad. The famous mares of

Cymon conquered thrice in these same games.

When Antiochus was slain in battle by Centaretrius the Galatian, the victor exultingly leaped on the back of the fallen king's horse; however, he had no sooner done so, than the animal, as if sensible that it was bestrode by the slayer of his master, instantly exhibited signs of the greatest fury, and bounding to the top of a lofty rock, with a speed that defied every attempt of Centaretrius to disengage himself, leaped with him over the precipice, at the foot of which both were found dashed to pieces.

Caligula, the Roman tyrant, had a favorite horse, called Irritatus, (i. e. "spurred on,") whom he had fed upon gilt oats from an ivory manger, in a marble stable, and his drink was wine out of a golden pail. He is even said to have appointed the horse high priest and consul, and to have assigned him a house and establishment that he might

entertain company.

Similarly, Celer, the swift steed (as its name implies), of the R man emperor Verus, was fed on almonds and raisins, covered wi purple, and had its stable in its master's palace.

Julius Cæsar had a horse whose hoofs were divided like toes. In

the statue of the animal, which was placed before the temple of Venus Genetrix, the sculptor divided the hoofs of the fore feet like the toes of men. Vid. Lycosthenes, De Prodigiis, (214); Montfauçon, Antiquites, (11, 58), et al.

Leaving now the ancients and glancing at the celebrated horses of the Middle Ages and modern times, we must accord the first place to those noble Arabian animals whose progeny is not yet extinct. The origin of the Arabian horse is thus described by Abd-el-Kader:

"With us it is admitted that God created the horse out of the wind, and Adam out of the mud of the earth; and this doctrine cannot be discussed. Many prophets (saefty to them) have proclaimed that when God contemplated the creation of the horse, he said to the south wind: 'I am about to make a creature of you; condense thyself!' and the wind became condensed. Then came the angel Gabriel and took a handful of that condensed wind and presented it to God, who formed a brown bay or brown chestnut, (Koummite red, mixed with black.) saying: 'I have called thee Horse! (Frass). I have created thee Arab! I have given thee the Koummite color! I have attached happiness to the hair that falls between thy eyes! Thou shalt be lord of all animals. Man shall follow you wherever you go! Good for pursuit as for fight, you shall fly without wings! Wealth shall rest upon your back, and good ever wait upon you!' God then marked him with the sign of glory and happiness—the ghora a pelote—on the head, and a star in the middle of the forehead. God created the horse before the man, and this is proved by man being the superior creature; therefore, God created all that man could want before he created him. For the wisdom of God indicates that everything on the earth was created for Adam and his posterity; and when he had created him he called him Adam, and said to him, 'Choose between the horse and the borak,' (the creature on which Mohammed rode across the heavens, an animal neither male nor female, and something like the Adam answered, 'The most beautiful of the two is the horse.' God said, 'It is well: you have chosen that which is a glory to you, and will be to your children; as long as they exist my blessing shall be upon them, for I have created nothing more dear to me than the man and the horse.' God also created the horse before the mare; the male is more noble than the female.

The first man, after Adam, that mounted the horse, was Ismail, the Father of the Arabs (Ishmael), who was the son of our Lord Abraham, the cherished of God, who taught him to call the horses, and they all ran to him. He took then the most beautiful and spirited among them and tamed them. Afterwards a great many of them lost their purity, and only one single race of them was gathered in all their original nobility, by Solomon, the son of David; he called them the Zadel-Rak-eb, the gift of horsemen (cavaliers). To this all the Arabian

It is said that Arabs of the tribe of Azed horses owe their origin. went to Jerusalem the Noble, to compliment Solomon on his marriage with the Queen of Sheba, and that Solomon ordered out of his stables a magnificent stallion, of the issue of the race of Ismail, and gave it to them, saying: 'Behold the provisions I give you for your journey When hunger seizes you, take some wood, light a fire, put your best horseman on this horse, armed with a good lance, and you will hardly have your wood gathered and burning, before you will see your cavalier return with abundance of game from the chase; go, and may God cover you with his protection. The men of Azed took the road, and at their first halt, did as Solomon had directed; and neither zebra, nor gazelle, nor ostrich could escape from him. In gratitude they called that race of horses Zad-el-Rakeb. It was spread to the East and to the West. We divide into four epochs the history of this horse: First-From Adam to Ismail. Second-From Ismail to Solo-Third-From Solomon to Mohammed. Fourth-From Mohammed to us. It is, however, thought that the Solomon race, having been forcibly divided into many branches, has like races of men, become varied in the color of its robe, etc. It is admitted now, that in stony districts, his robe becomes gray, and also where the lands have a light complexion. I have often seen evidences of this fact.

You ask me how the Arabs know the noble horse, the 'Drinker of the Air?' I answer, by the firmness of his lips, and the cartilage of the lower parts of the nose; by the dilation of his nostrils; by the leanness of the flesh about the veins of his head; by the elegance of his neck and shoulders; by the softness of his hair, mane, and skin; by the fullness of his breast; by the large size of his joints, and by the dryness of his extremities. But by tradition we learn from our ancestors, that we must discover his nobility more by moral indications

than by his physical properties,

The horse has no malice in him; he loves his master, and usually will not suffer another to mount him; he will not do the prompted necessaries while his master is on his back, and he will not eat the food left by another horse. He loves to splash limpid water whenever he meets it. By the smell, sight, and hearing, and by his intelligence and address, he preserves his master from a thousand accidents in the chase, or in battle. He will fight for his master, and make common cause with him in everything. It is said that when Mohammed went out of his tent to receive the horses sent to him, he carressed them with his hands, and said, 'May you be blessed, Oh daughters of the wind!'"

Dumas, in his work, "The Horses of Sahara," states that the Arabs

are very particular as to the color of their horses:

"White is the color for Princes, but does not stand heat. The black brings good fortune, but fears rocky ground. The chestnut is the most active. If one tells you he has seen a horse fly in the air, ask of what color it was; if he replies 'Chestnut,' believe him. In a combat against a chestnut you must have a chestnut. The bay is the hardiest and most sober. If one tells you a horse has leaped to the bottom of a precipice without hurting himself, ask of what color he was, and if he replies 'Bay,' believe him. Ben Dyab, a renowned chief of the desert, happening one day to be pursued by Saad-el Zenaty, turned to his son and asked, 'What horses are in front of the enemy?' 'White horses,' replied his son, 'It is well; let us make for the sunny side, and they will melt away like butter.' afterwards Ben Dyab again turned to his son and said, 'What horses are in front of the enemy?' 'Black horses,' cried the son. well; let us make for stony ground, and we shall have nothing to fear; they are the negroes of the Soudan, who cannot walk with bare feet upon the flints.' He changed his course, and the black horses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked, 'And now what horses are in front of the enemy?' 'Dark chestnuts and dark bays,' was the reply. 'In that case,' said Ben Dyab, 'strike out, my children, strike out, and give your horses the heel, for these might perchance overtake us had we not given barley to ours all the summer through.'

The Arabian horse was introduced into England at an early date. The celebrated Markham Arabian purchased for racing purposes by

James I, cost that monarch £500.

The well-known breed of horses from Galloway in Scotland, though rarely met with now, were also introduced into England as early as the reign of Edward I; and perhaps Agnes, the black palfrey of Mary Stuart,—Roan Barbary the property of Richard II, that ate from his hand, and White Surrey the favorite of King Richard III, both of whom have been described by Shakespeare,*—were descendants of the Galloway stock.

This brings us to those horses whose interest lies in the fact of their having been the property of celebrated individuals. Of these Babieca, the Cid's horse is the most famous. This animal survived the death of its master by two years and a half, during which time no one was allowed to mount him, and when he died he was buried at Valentia before the gateway of the monastery there, and two elm trees were

planted to mark the spot.

Ferrant d' Espagne and Orelio are also well known. The former was the property of Olivier, the favorite paladin of Charlemagne, and the latter belonging to Roderick, the last of the Goths, has been immortalized by Southey.

Who can separate Oliver Goldsmith and his unfortunate Fiddleback? Or the Duke of Wellington and Copenhagen? This gallant charger carried his master for fourteen hours at Waterloo. He was a horse of

* King Richard, 11 (v. 5). King Richard, 111, (v. 3).

great endurance and the Duke was very fond of him. Wellington got him in Spain, and rode him through all his Spanish campaigns. For years before he died he was kept in the Strathfieldsaye Park as a pet.

"When he died," states Wellington's son, "he was buried here very early in the morning. All the servants turned out, and to their surprise the Duke, who was very old and failing, got up and appeared at the funeral. When the horse was brought out he immediately noticed that one hoof was off. He was very angry, but could not discover the robber. Some months afterwards he thought he should like a hoof and had Copenhagen dug up, but his three remaining hoofs had rotted away. A farm laborer hearing of this asked to see my father, and told him he knew the man who had done the deed, for he had himself bought the hoof for 3s, 6d. In this way the Duke recovered Copenhagen's hoof, which he had set (I think he said,) as an inkstand."

In Queen Elizabeth's reign, one Banks owned a learned horse called Marocco, or Morocco. Its shoes were of silver, and one of its feats was to mount to the steeple of St. Paul's cathedral. Among the entries of Stationer's Hall, (Nov. 14, 1595,) is "A Ballad shewing the strange qualities of a young nagg called Marocco." Banks and his horse were burnt to death for magicians, by order of the Pope, while

they were exhibiting at Rome.

The last horses we shall mention here are Cinncinnatus, Egypt, and Jeff Davis, all the property of General Grant. The former one was as gentle as a lamb, and he obeyed the General at all times. Cincinnatus was a good saddle horse, in addition to being a first-class horse in harness. Grant could ride him to any point, jump off his back, leave him unhitched for any length of time, and the horse would

wait patiently for him.

These few irregularly arranged and brief notes may serve at a future period to assist some compiler who may be collecting material on this interesting subject. Of course, much more could be said. omitted any mention of those famous animals which the Greeks harnessed to their chariots, and the sly Tartar breed described by Byron. We have related nothing of the horse in modern poetry; and we have left out those of the race-course entirely. Our space is limited, and as we said at the beginning of the present paper, we can only promise more at some future time. In conclusion, however, we wish to inform the reader that the subject of horses has its humorous So let the future historian of the horse not omit in his book the remark of the facetious Lord Barrymore, who, at the Newmarket races, among a vast crowd of the sporting world, mounted upon a chair, and having made a signal for silence, cried out: "Who wants a horse that can gallop twenty miles an hour, trot seventeen, and walk six?" Of course, vociferations of "I do," "I do," were not wanting; to which the nobleman replied: "Well, gentlemen, when I meet with such a one I will let you know." CAXTON, New York City.

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This number closes the second volume of this monthly magazine, and terminates the subscription of a majority of our subscribers. There are between one and two hundred subscribers who are now indebted to us \$1.00 each for Nos. 31 to 42, for the year 1885, which one dollar we request each to forward by registered letter, Post Office moneyorder, at our risk; or by postal note, or stamps, or in currency, at each subscriber's risk. Also, there are about fifty subscribers who are indebted for all of Vol. II. Nos. 21 to 42; these we request to forward \$2.00 each. If these subscriptions are not paid on or before January, 1886, the first number of Vol. III for Fanuary, 1886, will not be sent to delinquents. We have not heretofore been obliged to thus draw the line, but our experience is that of many other publishers, that we cannot afford to publish a magazine to distribute to delinquents.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

" One Truth is clear, Whatever is, is right."—POPE.

Vol. II. DECEMBER, 1885. No. 42.

LONGEVITY.

(p. 591, f.) I copy the following from a work in my library copyrighted in 1864:

"Haller has noted 1,000 cases of centenarians: 62 of from 110 to 120 years; 29 of from 120 to 130 years; and 15 who had attained from 130 to 140 years. Beyond this advanced age, well-authenticated examples of longevity are very rare. The case of Henry Jenkins, the Yorkshire fisherman, who died in December, 1670, at the age of 169 years, is one of the most remarkable. He is buried in the church of Bolton-upon Swale-where may be found a long inscription, chiefly referring to his humble position in life and his patriarchal age. That of Thomas Parr is well known. He was first married at the age of 80, and afterwards at 122, and died in 1635, aged 152. He was a farmer, and up to the age 130 was able to dig, plough, and thresh. Had he continued his simple and abstemious habits, his life would probably have been prolonged a considerable period; but the luxurious living of the court of Charles I, at which his latter years were spent, occasioned a plethoric condition which hastened his end. famous Harvey dissected him after death, and found no appearance of any decay in any organ. The following list of instances of advanced age is given on the authority of Pritchard, Whitehurst, Bailey, and others:

Name.									Died.	Age,
Appollonius, of Tayna,	4		0.0				A.	D.	99	130
St. Patrick,		30		100					491	122
Attila,	281		v.		160				500	124
Lly warch Hên, .				3		14			500	150
St. Coemgene, ,	,								618	120
St. Mougah, or Keutigern	, .			15.		1		1.2	781	185
Piastus, King of Poland,	4		4.		9.5				861	120
Countess of Desmond,				9					1612	145
Thomas Parr, .									1635	152
Thomas Damme, .									1648	154
Dr. Mead, Hertfortshire,	ò								1652	148
James Bowles, Kenilworth	h,							16	1656	152
Henry Jenkins, .					4				1670	169
William Edwards, .									1688	168
Petrarch Czartan,			90		Q.		16		1724	185
Margaret Patten .						35		14	1739	137
John Roven,	4						13		1741	172
Mrs. John Roven, .				4		141		4		164
John Effingham, Cornwall	,				1,2					144
Thomas Winslow, a capta		of Cr	rom	well		4			1766	146
Draakenburg, a Dane,									1772	146
Jonas Warren, Ballydale,									1787	167
Jonas Surington, Bergen,	No	rway							1797	159
Demetrius Grabowsky, Po								00	1830	169
Bridget Divine, .									1845	147
The state of the s										

Czartan's biographer says of him: He was born in the year 1539, and died January 5, 1724, at Kofrosch, a village four miles from Temeswar. A few days before his death, being nearly 185 years old, he had walked, with the aid of a stick, to the post-house at Kofrosch, to ask charity from the travelers. His eyes were much inflamed; but he still enjoyed a little sight. His hair and beard were of a greenish white color, like mouldy bread; and he had a few of his teeth remaining. His son, 97 years of age, declared that his father had once been a head taller; that at a great age he married for a third time, and that he was born in this last marriage. He was accustomed, agreeably to the rules of his religion (Greek church), to observe fast-days with great strictness, and never to use any other food than milk, and certain cakes, called by the Hungarians collatschen, together with a good glass of brandy such as is made in the country.

The Hungarian family of Roven affords an extraordinary example of long life. The father attained the age of 172, the wife, 164. They had been married 142 years, and their youngest child was 115; and such was the influence of habit and filial affection that this child with

all the severity of parental rigidity, did not dare to act without his papa's and mamma's permission.

Examples of great longevity are frequent in Russia. According to an official report, there were, in 1828, in the empire, 828 centenarians, of whom forty had exceeded 120 years; fifteen, 130 years; nine, 136 years; and three, 138 years. In the government of Moscow, there died, in 1830, a man aged 150. In the government of Kieff, an old soldier died in 1844, at the age of 153. There lately died on an estate in the government of Viatka, a peasant named Michael Kuiarvelkis, who had attained the age of 137 years, 10 months, and 11 He was born in a village of the same district, married at the age of 19, and he had had by several wives 32 children, one of whom, a daughter is still living, at the age of 100 years. He never had any serious illness; and some years before his death he complained that he could not read without glasses, but to the last day he retained the use of all his faculties, and was very cheerful. He frequently said that he thought death had forgotten him.

In China, on the contrary, such instances are rare. From a census made a few years ago, we learn that out of a population of 369,000,000 there were but four centenarians.

According to the census of the United States, taken in 1830, there were 2,556 persons 100 years of age, or upwards. The census of 1850 exhibits nearly the same number. This gives one centenarian to a population of 9,000. From this census we also learn that the oldest person then living in the United States was of the age of 140. This person was an Indian woman residing in North Carolina. In the same State was an Indian aged 125; a negro woman, 111; two black slaves, 110 each; one mulatto male, 120; and several white males and females from 106 to 114. In the parish of Lafyaette, La., was a female, black, aged 120. In several of the States there were found persons, white and black, aged from 110 to 115.

There was in 1864, living in Murray county, Georgia, on the waters of Holy Creek, a revolutionary veteran, who had attained the age o 135 years. His name was John Hames. He was known throughou the region in which he lived by the appellative 'Gran'sir Hames.' He was born in Micklenburg county, Virginia, and was a lad ten years of age when Washington was in his cradle. He was 32 when Braddock met his disastrous defeat on the Monongahela. He, with a number of his neighbors, set forth to join the ill-fated commander, but after several days' march were turned back by the news of his overthrow. He migrated to South Carolina nearly 100 years ago. He was in 13 considerable conflicts during the war of Independence, and in skirmishes and encounters with Indians, with Tories, and with British, times beyond memory. He was with Gates at Camden, with Morgan at Cowpens, with Greene at Hillsboro' and Eutaw, and with Marion

in many a bold rush into a tory camp or red-coat quarter.

There were, in 1864, about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. They must necessarily have been more than 80 years old, in order to have lived at that time. The French census of 1851 shows only 100 persons over 100 years old, though the total population was nearly 36,000,000. Old age is therefore attained among us more fre-

quently than in France.

At Cordova, in South America, in the year 1780, a judicial inquiry was instituted by the authorities to determine the age of a negress by the name of Louisa Truxo. She testified that she perfectly remembered Fernando Truxo, the bishop, who gave her as his contribution toward a university fund; he died in 1614. Another negress, who was known to be 129, testified that Louisa was an elderly woman when she was a child. On this evidence the authorities of Cordova concluded

that Louisa was, as she asserted, 175 years old.

Two cases are recorded by Mr. Bailey, in his 'Annals of Longevity,' which throw all these into the shade; but the evidence furnished is inadequate and unsatisfactory. One is that of an Englishman, Thomas Cam, whom the Parish register of Shoreditch affirms to have died in 1588, at the age of 207, having paid allegiance to 12 monarchs. The other is that of a Russian, name not given, whom the St. Petersburg Gazette mentioned as having died in 1812, at an age exceeding J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Ansonia, O. 200 years."

QUEEN VICTORIA. The auspicious date of the "Year of Jubilee" of Her Majesty Queen Victoria is on the 20th day of June, 1886. The half century of her reign will be completed on the 20th of June, 1887, but the precedents are in favor of the Jubilee being held at the beginning and not the end of the 50th year. The London Globe says:

"The most direct is that of 1809, upon the 25th of October, when rejoicings were held throughout the empire because of the entrance of George III upon the Jubilee Year; and in this the original institution of the jubilee itself was obviously followed. The Mosaic law says:

'And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years Then shalt thou cause the shall be unto thee forty and nine years. * * * * trumpet of the jubilee to sound throughout all your And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you.'-Leviticus xxv, 8-10.

Only three sovereigns in the whole tale of English history have been suffered to see the opening of such a year, namely: Henry III,

Edward III, and George III."

CURIOSITIES OF DEFINITIONS. There is a fiction that crocodiles wept over their prey; hence the tears of a hypocrite were named. Bullokar, in 1616, made an English dictionary, in which under this word, he says:

" A crocodile will weepe over a man's head, when he hath devoured

the body, and then will eate up the head too."

Bullokar was followed by Minsheu, who issued in 1617, (second edition 1626,) a polyglot, but yet true English dictionary, remarkable as the first effort at English etymology, as the first book giving a printed list of subscribers to it, and also giving an amusing account of the origin of the word "Cockney," as follows:

"A Cockney, or Cockny, applied only to one born within the sound of Bow-bell, that is, within the city of London, which tearme came

first out of the following tale:

That a citizen's sonne riding with his father out of London into the country, and being a novice, and merely ignorant how corne or cattle increased, asked when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did? His father answered, the horse doth neigh; riding farther, he heard a cock crow, and said, doth the cock neigh too? and therefore Cockney, or, Cocknie, by inversion thus: incock q., incoctus, i. e., raw or unripe in countrey-mens affaires."

But the dictionary of this period is what its author, Henry Cocke-

ram, when publishing it in 1623, was pleased to call:

"The English Dictionarie; or an Interpreter of hard English words. Enabling as well Ladies and Gentlewomen, young schoolers, clarkes, merchants; as also strangers of any nation, to the understanding of the more difficult authors, already printed in our Language, and the more speedy attaining of an elegant perfection of the English tongue, both in reading, speaking, and writing."

It is divided into books, the first, giving "choice" words; the second, giving "vulgar" words; the third, giving a singular jumble of natural history, mythology, and biography. Among the "choice" words is found bubulcitate, with the meaning, "to cry like a cow-boy." The word actress is defined as a "woman-doer"; the third part being published before the practice of women appearing on the stage sprang up. In the third book it is stated of a little beast called the "ignarus," whatever that may be, that "in the night it singeth six kinds of notes, one after another, as la-sol-fa-mi-re-ut." "The Barble," the author assures us "is a fish that will not meddle with the baite until with her taile shee have unhooked it from the hooke."

L. M. G.

DULL TIMES. A singular circumstance occurred the other week, at Canterbury (England) Cathedral, morning service having been commenced without a single worshipper, beyond those officially engaged. At the close the congregation numbered two persons!— The Occult Magazine, Glasgow, Scotland, April, 1885.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FIFTY-TWO OF THE SYMBOLS OF PYTHAGORAS. What are the symbols of Pythagoras?

B. W. G.

The Pythagorean Symbols are certain precepts or doctrines taught by that ancient philosopher Pythagoras, who flourished about 500 B. C. We note 52 Symbols in number according to three authorities. Jamblichus (who wrote a life of Pythagoras) gives 39, according to Wm. Bridgman's work entitled, "Translations from the Greek, containing:

1. Aristotle's Synopsis of the Virtues and Vices. 2. The Similitudes of Demophilus. 3. The Golden Sentences of Democrates, 4. The Pythagoric Symbols, with the explanations of Jamblichus.

5. The Pythagoric Sentences of Demophilus, from Thomas Taylor,"

The Pythagoric Symbols are expressions which cover some esoteric doctines taught by Pythagoras to his disciples. Several explanations have been put forth to some of them, though Jamblichus is considered good authority. Here followeth the Symbols as per Jamblichus:

1. When going to the temple to adore Divinity, neither say nor do

anything in the interim pertaining to common affairs of life,

2. Neither enter into a temple negligently, nor, in short, adore carelessly, not even though you should stand at the very doors themselevs.

Sacrifice and adore unshod.

- Disbelieve nothing wonderful concerning the gods, nor concerning divine dogmas.
- Declining from the public ways, walk in unfrequented paths.
 Abstain from Melanurus; * for it belongs to the terresrial gods.
- Govern your tongue before all other things, following the gods.
 The wind blowing, adore the sound.

The wind blowing, adore the sound.
 Cut not fire with a sword.

10. Remove from yourself every vinegar bottle.

 Assist a man in raising a burden; but do not assist him in laying it down.

- 12. When stretching forth your feet to have your sandals put on first extend your right foot; but when about to use a footbath, first extend your left foot.
- 13. Discourse not on Pythagorean doctrines without light.

14. Step not beyond the beam of the balance.

- Having departed from your house, turn not back; for the furies will be your attendants.
- 16. Philosophize, looking to the heavens and the sun.

- Certain kind of fish.

17. Wipe not a seat with a torch.

 Nourish a cock, but sacrifice it not, for it is sacred to the sun and moon.

19. Sit not upon a bushel.

20. Nourish not that which has crooked nails.

21. Cut not in the way.

22. Receive not a swallow into your house.

23. Wear not a ring.

24. Inscribe not the image of God in a ring.

25. Behold not yourself in a mirror by the light of a candle.

26. Be not addicted to immoderate laughter.

27. Cut not your nails at a sacrifice.

28. Offer not your right hand easily to every one.

29. When rising from the bed-clothes, roll them together, and obliterate the impression of the body.

30. Eat not the heart.

- 31. Eat not the brain.
- 32. Despise things which are connascent with you.

33. Receive not Erythinus. *

34. Obliterate the mark of the pot from the ashes.

35. Draw not near to that which is gold, in order to produce children.

56. Honor a figure and a step before a figure and a triobolus.

37. Abstain from beans.

38. Transplant mallows indeed in your garden; but eat them not.

Abstain from animals.

William Enfield, LL.D., in his "History of Philosophy," (p. 231) gives 12 Pythagoric Symbols, not included in the code above from Mr. Bridgman's "Translations"; and says "the Symbols are recited by Jamblichus and others." The additional 13 are as follows:

1. Taste not that which has fallen from the table.

2. Break not bread.

Sleep not at noon.
 When it thunders, touch the earth.

5. Pluck not a crown.

6. Roast not that which has been boiled.

7. Sail not on the ground.

8. Plant not a palm.

9. Turn aside from an edged tool.

to. Above all things, govern your tongue.

11. Quit not your station without the command of your general.

12. Remember, the paths of virtue and vice resemble the letter Y.

According to a commentary on the Epistles, Paul quotes one in Ephesians IV, 26: 1. Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.

* Certain kind of fish.

-----Google

Wonders of Elora. I have read of the rock-cut temples at Elora, East Indies, excavated from a mountain of granite, and extending a mile and a quarter. Who performed this work? When, and why? What work treats of these wonders?

J. Q. A.

The following named work will give a full account of the excavations, objects, etc.:

"The Wonders of Elora; or, the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a mountain of granite, and extending upwards of a mile and a quarter, at Elora, in the East Indies, by the route of Poona, Ahmed-Nuggur, and Toka, returning by Dowlutabad and Aurungabad; with some general observations on the people and country. By John B. Seeley. Second edition, with considerable additions and improvements. London. Octavo; pp. 597. Chapters, xxv; Plates, 12. Appendix. 1825.

'Shall then this glory of the antique age,
The pride of men, be lost among mankind?'"—AKENSIDE.

NINE DRAMATIC LANGUAGES. What are the "nine dramatic languages" mentioned in literary circles?

BACKSWOODSMAN.

Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, in *The Voice* (published by E. S. Werner, New York), for August, 1885, gives the nine dramatic languages in a two-column article on the subject, as follows:

Form. 2. Attitudes. 3. Automatic movements. 4. Gestures.
 Facial expressions. 6. Inarticulate noises. 7. Inflected tones.
 Articulated words. 9. Deeds.

THE PAN-HANDLE. (p. 624, b.) This fanciful and cant name from its form is applied to the most northerly portion of the State of West-Virginia. It is a long narrow projection between the Ohio river and the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania. The "Pan-Handle Route" is applied to the railroad that passes up through this section, which road forms a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system.

Ohioan.

ARITHMETICAL EXAMPLES OF LARGE NUMBER OF FIGURES. (p. 631.) At the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in two diagrams of 7 ft. 2 in. × 6 ft. 6 in., is the digit 9 involved into the 912 power, and antecedent powers or involutions, containing upwards of 73,000 figures. Also, the proofs of the involutions, containing upwards of 146,000 figures, performed by Samuel Fancourt, of London, and completed by him in 1837, at the age of 16. The whole is performed by simple arithmetic. OBSERVER.

NAMES OF THE SEVENTY DISCIPLES - LUKE X, 1. (p. 590, j.) The following are the traditionary names of the "other seventy," according to Townsend's "New Testament," as given in McClintock & Strong's "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature." Vol. IX, p. 600:

1. Agabus the prophet.

2. Amphias of Odyssus, sometimes called Amphiatus.

3. Annias, who baptised Paul, bishop of Damuscus.

4. Andronicus of Pannonia, or

Spain.

- 5. Appelles of Smyrna, or of Her- 35. Lucius of Laodicea in Syria. aclea
- 6. Apollo of Cæsarea.

7. Aristarcus of Apamea.

8. Aristobulus of Britain. 9. Artemas of Lystra.

10. Asyncritus of Hyrcania.

11. Barnabas of Milan.

12. Barnabas of Heraclea.

13. Cæsar of Dyrrachium.

14. Caius of Ephesus.

15. Corpus of Berytus in Thrace.

19. Cephus, bishop of Konia. 17. Clemens of Sardinia.

18. Cleophas of Jerusalem.

19. Crescens of Chalcedon in Galatia.

20. Damus, a priest of idols.

21. Epenetus of Carthage. 22. Epaphroditus of Andriace.

23. Erastus of Paneas, or of the 47. Philemon of Gaza. Philippians.

24. Evodias of Antioch.

25. Hermas of Philippi, or Philippolis.

26. Hermes of Dalmatia.

27. Hermogenes, who followed Simon Magus.

28. Hermogenes, bishop of the Megarenes.

29. Herodion of Tarsus.

30. James, the brother of our Lord, at Jerusalem.

31. Jason of Tarsus.

32. Jesus Justus, bishop of Eleutheropolis.

33. Linus of Rome,

34. Luke the Evangelist.

36. Mark, who is called John, of Biblopolis, or Biblus.

37. Mark the Evangelist, bishop of Alexandria.

38. Mark the nephew of Barnabas, bishop of Apollonia.

39. Matthias, afterwards the apostle

40. Narcissus of Athens.

41. Nicanor, who died when Stephen suffered martyrdom.

42. Nicolaus of Samaria.

43. Olympius, a martyr of Rome. 44. Onesiphorus, bishop of Corone.

45. Parmenas of the Soli.

46. Patrobulus, the same with Patrobas (Rom. xvi, 14), of Puteoli, or according to others, of Naples.

48. Phitemon, called in the Acts Philip, who baptized the eunuch of Candace, of Trallium, in Asia.

49. Philogus of Sinope.

50. Phlegon, bishop of Marathon. 51. Phigellus of Ephesus, who fol-

lowed Simon Magus. 52. Prochorus of Nicomedia, in Bitoynia.

53. Pudens.

54. Quartus of Berytus.

55. Rhodion, a martyr at Rome.

56. Rufus of Thebes.

- 57. Silas of Corinth. 58. Sylvanus of Thessalonica.
- 59. Sosipater of Iconium.
- 60. Sosthenes of Colophon. 61. Stachys of Byzantium.
- 62. Stephen, the first martyr.
- 63. Tertius of Iconium.

- 64. Thaddeus, who carried the epistle of Jesus to Edessa, to Abgarus.
- 65. Timon of Bostra of the Arabians.
- 66. Trophimus, who suffered martyrdom with Paul.
- 67. Tychicus, bishop of Chaledon, of Bihhynia.
- 68. Tychicus of Colophon.
- 69. Urbanus of Macedonia.
- 70. Zenas of Diospolis.

"INDIAN MODE OF COUNTING." The Athenaum of November 24, 1877, contains a letter from Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford, containing two versions of the method of counting attributed to the Indians of North America, He shows that the numerals closely resemble those used in Yorkshire for "sheep scoring," and conclude they were learned by Indians from early English settlers in New England, and since then attributed to the Indians themselves. Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, vice-president of the Philological Society, has fully discussed this subject in a paper entitled " The Anglo-Cymric Score," published in the Transactions of the Society for 1877-9. Mr. Ellis gives no less than fifty-three varieties of this system of counting and shows that the numerals are "Angelicised Welsh with curious interpolations," whence he calls the system the "Anglo-Cymric Score," He makes their Welsh origin perfectly clear. Those seeking further particulars are referred to the papers named: DIAFAR.

PLAY UPON NAMES BY AN ENGLISH DIVINE. The literature of English political anecdote is well garnished with bright sayings of which the play upon names forms an essential feature. James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland (1623-1625) was not remarkable for vigor and steadiness. Having heard of a famous preacher (who was it?) who was very witty in his sermons, and peculiarly so in the choice of texts, he decreed this clergyman to preach before him. With all suitable gravity, the learned divine gave out his text in the following words: "James I and VI, in the latter part of the verse, 'He that now erreth is like a wave of the sea driven by the wind and tossed." H. T. Uglow, Providence, R. I.

MARCH BORROWING FROM APRIL. (p. 590, n.) The proverb runs:

March borrowed from April three days, and they were ill;

They killed three lambs, were playing on a hill.

Vid. Poor Robin's Almanac for 1731. In the old ballad of The Complaynt of Scotland we find:

The first it shall be wind and weet; The next it shall be snaw and sleet; The third it shall be sic a freeze Shall gar the birds stick to the trees.

Vid. also Hazlitt's Popular Antiquities, II, 27, (ed. of 1870).

CAXNON,

THE MAD POET. (p. 650, e.) Nathaniel Lee the dramatist was so called, he having been confined four years in an insane as ylum.

M' Donald Clarke is popularly known as the Mad Poet. He was an eccentric New Yorker, and in 1822 brought out a volume of poetry entitled *The Elixir of Moonshine*, in which he adopted the so briquet as a pseudonym. Clarke wrote many good poems, if I remember rightly he was the author of the beautiful lines:

Night drew her sable curtain down, And pinned it with a star.

CAXTON.

UP SALT RIVER. (p. 640, o.) Prof. Schele De Vere gives the origin of the phrase in his book called "Americanisms; The English of the New World." Before the day of steam, all navigation of the Ohio River was carried on by flat-boats and keel-boats. It was necessary to row the keel-boats up stream. The labor was painful and exhausting. There were slaves all along the Kentucky side of the river in those days. When a negro had been refractory or "sassy," it was the custom to punish him by hiring him out to row keel-boats up the river. This punishment was called "rowing up." In time it became the popular slave term for a scolding or punishment of any sort all over the country, much as the term to "blow up" is applied nowadays. Prof. De Vere quotes this sentence from the New York Herald of May 7, 1856. "We hope the president gave his secretary a good rowing up for his imbecility." Salt River was, and is, a little tributary of the Ohio, in Kentucky. It was so crooked and dangerous, that rowing a keel-boat up its waters was about the hardest labor a man could undertake. Hence, to row a man up Salt River was as severe a punishment as could be imposed on him. The expression became proverbial. One day, on the floor of Congress, a member from Kentucky made use of the phrase in a happy allusion. The expression was thence crystalized in the popular speech of the country. From that day to this, the person or party that has been badly defeated in an election is "sent up Salt River."

CAGLIOSTRO. (p. 390, k.) Cagliostro is generally regarded as a charlatan and imposter. Many, however, are of a different judgment and it may yet be ascertained that the truth lies in his case as in others, between the extremes. His fate would seem to ally him closely to Giordano Bruno. He seems to have had the power to exhibit the simulacra of the dead and to procure the knowledge of facts existing in other person's memories. Along with this, he seems to have done many tricks of legerdemain that would hardly belong to an occult science. He is judged nowadays according to the condition of the mind of the individual judging. The name Cagliostro seems to be from the Greek kalos and oster, meaning the beautiful star, the sun, His other designation Balsamo is evidently the same as Baal-samer, lord of the sky. It is said that he suggested to Lord Bulwer Lytton the idea of Ganoni—which name has the same meaning.

A. WILDER.

A SARDONIC SMILE. (p. 639, m.) This expression has a classical origin, it being employed by Homer to indicate a smile of contempt. The *Herba Sardonia*, deriving its name from Sardis, in Asia Minor, is so acrid that it produces convulsions of the nerves of the face, as if the person were grinning. See also Swift's poem, *The Pheasant and the Lark*.

CAXTON.

GEORG. (p. 639, j.) Prof. Ebers, the Orientalist, is a German, having been born the 1st of March, 1837, in Berlin. The German equivalent of "George" is "Georg," and when the publisher translated the professor's book *Die Schevestern*, as *The Sisters*, etc., it was also his duty to translate the author's name.

CAXTON.

INFANGTHEF. (p. 624, i.) Infangthef is an old English-Saxon law term, from the Saxon in-fangen-thef, and means the right of jurisdiction possessed and exercised by noblemen to judge and punish thieves taken on their estate. The word is obsolete, however. A. WILDER.

What Does the "88" Refer To?. (p. 624, f.) Sir Thomas Browne referred to by the number 88 to the year 1588, in which the Spanish Armada menaced England, but were driven off by adverse winds and finally destroyed by tempests. This event assured the naval supremacy of England and began the decadence of Spain.

A. WILDER.

THANKSGIVING Day. (11, 103.) The earliest Thanksgiving-day proclamation that is to be found in a printed form is the one issued by His Excellency Francis Bernard, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Vice Admiral of the same in 1767. It reads as follows:

A PROCLAMATION FOR A PUBLIC THANKSGIVING. As the Business of the Year is now drawing towards a Conclusion, we are reminded, according to the laudable Usage of this Province, to join together in a grateful Acknowledgement of the manifold Mercies of the Divine Providence conferred upon Us in the passing Year: Wherefore, I have thought fit to appoint, and do with the advice of His Majesty's Council appoint, Thursday, the Third Day of December next, to be a day of public Thanksgiving, that we may thereupon with one Heart and Voice return our most humble Thanks to Almighty God for the gracious Dispensations of His Providence since the last religious Anniversary of this kind; and especially for-that he has been pleased to preserve and maintain our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE in Health and Wealth, in Peace and Honor; and to extend the Blessings of his Government to the remotest Part of his Dominions;—that He hath been pleased to bless and preserve our gracious Queen CHARLOTTE, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of WALES, and all the Royal family, and by the frequent Encrease of the Royal Issue to assure to us the Continuation of the Blessings which we derive from that illustrious House;-that he hath been pleased to prosper the whole British Empire by the Preservation of Peace, the Encrease of Trade, and the opening of new Sources of National Wealth; and now particularly that he hath been pleased to favor the people of this province with healthy and kindly Seasons, and to bless the Labor of their Hands with a sufficiency of the Produce of the Earth and of the Sea.

And I do exhort all Ministers of the Gospel, with their several Congregations, within this Province, that they assemble on the said day in a Solemn manner to retarn their most humble thanks to Almighty God for these and all other of His Mercies vouchsafed unto us, and to beseech him, notwithstanding our Unworthiness, to continue His gracious Providence over us. And I command and enjoin all Magistrates and Civil Officers to see that the said day be observed as a Day set apart for religious worship, and that no servile labor be permitted thereon.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber at Boston, the Fourth Day of November, 1767, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By his Excellency's Command.

FRA. BERNARD. A. OLIVER, Sec y.

GOD SAVE THE KING,

CAXTON.

DEAD AS A DOOR NAIL. (p. 639, a.) This proverbial expression is taken from the door nail, that is the nail on which, in old doors, the knocker strikes. It is therefore, used as a comparison to any one irrecoverably dead.

Faistaff — What! Is the old King dead? Pistol — As nail in door.—Shakespeare. 2 King Henry IV., (V. 3.)

DEAD AS A HERRING has a similar origin. That fish, which when fat is called a "bloater," dies immediately upon its removal from the sea. It wants air and can live only in salt water; whereas an eel lives a long time after leaving its native element. Swimming so near the surface as it does, the herring requires much air, and the gills when dry can not perform their function—that of breathing.

By gar the herring is no dead so I will kill him.—Merry Wives of Windsor, (II, 3.) CAXTON.

WRITING THE DECIMAL POINT. (p. 630.) In France and Germany 1-4 reduced to a decimal is written 0,25; in England usually 0'25; in the United States, 0.25; that is, the first two countries use the comma for a decimal point, while [American writers use the period. For the purpose of indicating the units place Sir Isaac Newton proposed that the point be placed near the top to distinguish it from the punctuation mark, and this practice, says Dr. Peacock, is followed by all good mathematicians. English writers generally use the point as proposed by Newton, and the period as a sign of multiplication. W.

Brains. (432, 469.) The cranium of Descartes the Erench metaphysician and mathematician was 1700 centimetres cubic capacity.

CAXTON.

CHEEK BY JOWL. (p. 639, a.) Taken from The Midsummer Night's Dream, (111, 2,) implies a tête-á-tête. Jowl is either from the Irish gial, or from the Saxon ceol or cide a cheek. The proverb is sometimes pronounced "jig by jole."

CAXTON.

ANTAGONISTIC WOODS. Walnut and cypress, and cypress and cedar, will rot each other while joined together, but on separation the rot will cease.

J. Q. A.

JUDICIAL ASTROLOGY. (p. 624, h.) Derives its name from the Latin judex, or judge. But anciently this term had a wider meaning. The rulers of Carthage and Palestine were called suffetes or judges. These officials belonged to the caste of priests, who were the cohens, manter's or diviners of those days. As a technic it was long ages older than Judea, although practiced there as much as elsewhere. It is hardly prudent for one to speak candidly of astrology, now that every mention of it invites supercilious contempt and a villainous ribaldry. It seems based upon the idea that life and destiny are universal, and that every globe, planet and star, is their abode and avator. From Zarcastle to Kepler, a God, angel, or soul was believed to be in every star. modern science has sought to turn God, angels and souls out of the universe, it has still been recognized that polarity and magnetism exist in every heavenly body, and influence the motion, the telluric and atmospheric condition of every stellar world. It can be but a step farther to perceive that such influence will also affect the health. the mental and moral condition, and so the actions and destinies of men. Causation is eternal and from the region beyond time and Hence, after all consideration has been given, which is due to the charlatanic practices and utterances of those who profess the art of astrology, there is abundant room left for a teachable confidence in the truth which may underlie the whole matter. See Genesis, 1, 14-"let them be for signs"-Hebrew ATUT,-signs, symbols and A. WILDER. attests.

MAD AS A HATTER. (p. 639, a.) This is a corruption of "mad as an atter." Atter is the Saxon equivalent for our word adder. Conf. German, "natter."

PSEUDONYMS ETC. "A fictitious name is either a pseudonym, a geonym, a titlonym, a phraseonym, a phrenonym, a demonym, a prenonym, a cryptonym, a polynym, an aristonym, an ironym, a scenonym, a translationym, an allonym, a pharmaconym, a pseudonym, a pseudonym, an apocryph, an ananym, an anastroph, ana nagram, a telonysm, an alphabetism, initialism, an abbreviation, a pseudo-geonym, etc., etc." [See page 107, No. 17, Educational Notes and Quiries, when edited by W. D. Henkle.] We should like to see some of these terms explained.

H. A. Wood.

People who Live in Glass Houses, etc. (p. 590, e.) This oft-quoted saying originated at the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, when London was inundated with Scotchmen. Jealous of their invasion, the Duke of Buckingham organized a movement against them, and parties were formed for the purpose of breaking the windows of their abodes. By way of retaliation a number of Scotchmen smashed the windows of the Duke's mansion, known as the "Glass House," in St. Martin's Fields, and on his complaining to the King, his majesty replied: "Steenie, Steenie, those who live in glass houses should be carefu' how they fling stanes." Caxton.

ALL SAINTS' DAY. (p. 650, f.) The Pope of Rome A. D. 610, ordained that the pantheon should be converted into a Christian church and dedicated to the honor of all martyrs. On May 1st of that year the festival of All Saints, or All Hallows, was first held, but was changed to November 1st in A. D. 834.

CAXTON.

Translation of Lucretius. (p. 608, k.) I suppose this translation of Lucretius as good as any: De nihilo nihil, in nihilnm nil posse reverti;—from nothing comes nothing, into nothing can nothing return.

A. W.

Pan-Handle. (p. 624, b.) Pan-Handle is a designation of that district of country intersected by the railroad thence called Pan-Handle route. I never gave the matter attention, but rested content with the surmise that a little strip of Virginian territory between the Ohio river and Pennsylvanian line was so named in burlesque of the shape on the map.

A. W.

COEUR SIEUR. (p. 639, c.) The former word means "heart"; hence, "coeur-de-lion," lion-hearted, valiant, brave. Sieur is simply a contraction "Signeur," or "Signior."

CAXTON.

EUCLID, FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION. (p. 640, d.) This query has been answered on page 9 of vol. 1.

Book, First Printed in England. (p. 640, e.) This query has

been answered on page 8 of vol. 1.

FIRST DAILY PAPER IN AMERICA. (p. 640, f.) This query has been answered on page 9 of vol. 1.

GOLOID DOLLAR. (p. 640, m.) This query has been answered on page 218 of vol. 1. CAXTON.

ERRATA. On page 634, twelfth line from bottom, for "independent" read indeterminate.

A Dozen Prize Questions.

The publishers of Notes, Queries, and Answers here present their readers with twelve prize questions, with the following prizes:

1st. To the person who first answers correctly all the questions, a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, edition of 1885, with

1928 pp., retail price, \$12.00.

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T. What personages have been called "the ablest of all consciencestretchers," and by whom?

2. What poem has been characterized as "the brandy of genius

mixed with the water of absurdity," and by whom?

3. What are "the seven rules of Catwg the Wise," and where are they to be found?

4. Who wrote these lines, and what nation is referred to by them?

"From our inns a stranger might imagine that we are a nation of poets, machines at least containing poetry, which the motion of a journey emptied of their contents. Is it from the vanity of being thought geniusess, or a mere mechanical imitation of the custom of others, that we are tempted to scrawl rhyme upon such places?"

5. Of what celebrated author's poem was it said that-

Thou hast not missed one thought that could be fit, And all that was improper dos't omit; So that no room is here for writers left, But to detect their ignorance or theft.

6. Who wrote the following lines-

'Tis but a little space we have Betwixt the cradle and the grave; Yet are our cares and evils such, That even that little is teo much. Here's nothing real, we may seem To live, but then that Life's a dream. We talk as if we something were, And whilst we talk we disappear.

7. Who was Pélé?

8. What person had the reputation "to employ at the same time his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his mind to dictate;" and who said this of the person?

9. What man was known as "The Man of Truth;" and who gave

him this characteristic name?

10. What man ordered his body, when he died, to be thrown into the sea to prevent his wife from dancing over his grave which she had threatened to do if she survived him; and when and where did this take place?

11. What distinguished person wrote the following epitaph for his own tomb on which it is engraved, and when did he die, and where?

Mes amis, croyez vous que je dors.

12. Of what celebrated poem has it been said that "for majesty of style, it is, and ever will be, the standard of good writing," and what distinguished poet said this of it?

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History of Lake Bombazine and Neshobe Island, by John M.

Currier, M. D. In preparation.

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1885.



There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.



PREFACE.

-(-)-(-)-

To you, who are desirous of knowing why this bizarre production thrusts itself upon the public every few weeks, we reply in the words of Sir William Davenant, that

> We, for their knowledge, men inspir'd adore; Not for those truths they hide, but those they show, And vulgar reason finds, that none knows more Than that which he can make another know.

To you, who ask what these volumes contain, we shall simply say, as some one else has said before us:

Some odds and ends, With homely truths, too trite to be sublime;
And many a moral scattered here and there—
Not very new, nor yet the worse for wear.

To you, who seek for information, be the same in literature or art, in philosophy or history, in science or theology, we respond: "You are welcome, thrice welcome. We will endeavor to assist you to the best of our ability. We have much to spare, and are always well supplied." As Shakespeare has it, we have been

At a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps.

And to you, who have so faithfully assisted us in our undertaking by contributing to these pages, we return our sincerest thanks. The second volume of Notes and Queries, with Answers is now before you; we trust you are satisfied with it; but remember that it depends upon you whether the succeeding ones shall be equal to this and its predecessor, whether they shall be superior or inferior to them.

This volume reminds one of the quaint lines of Sir John Harrington, found in his Nugæ Antiquæ, as follows:

The wholesomest meats that are will breed satiety, Except we should admit of some variety. In music, notes must be some high, some hase, And this I say, these pages have intentment, Still kept within the lists of good sobriety, To work in men's ill manners good amendment, Wherefore if any think the book unreasonable. Their stoic minds are foes to good society, And men of reason may think them unreasonable. It is an act of virtue and of piety, To warn men of their sins in any sort, In prose, in verse, in earnest, or in aport.

Knowledge is that information which the mind receives, either by its own experience, or by the testimony of others. The beneficial use of knowledge is wisdom. That portion of knowledge the truth of which can be demonstrated is science. Hence how opportunely come the words of Cicero:

Amīcus Plato, amīcus Socrates, sed magis amīca veritas.

With regard to the use of books, it s indisputable that they make one of the chief instruments for acquiring knowledge; they are the repositories of law, and vehicles of learning of every kind; our very knowledge is more or less founded on books, which make us think, study, compare, and investigate. Bartholin says:

"Without books, God is silent, justice dormant, physic at a stand, philosophy lame, letters dumb, and all things involved in Cimmerian darkness."

It is well also to keep in mind the opinion of the learned Selden, who says that the characteristics of a useful book are "solidity, perspicuity, and brevity."

This volume has been under the editorial charge of the senior publisher, Mr. S. C. Gould, and contains a great variety of subjects in folk-lore, history, mysticism, philology, philosophy, politics, religion, and in miscellaneous literature, and some day the book will be prized as a "quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore."

The two volumes contain a large amount of information not readily accessible to the average reader, and it has been well enjoyed by our patrons.

We have deemed it for the advantage of all concerned to publish a very full index to all subject-matter which has thus far appeared in the two volumes, (July, 1882, to December, 1885). This index has been carefully prepared by Mr. A. R. Frey, Assistant Librarian of the Astor Library, of New York City, and is a work of patience and industry. It is an epitome of *Notes*, *Queries*, *Answers*, and suggestive of much which yet remains unanswered and unearthed.

We here express our hearty thanks to Mr. Frey for this exhaustive index, and every reader will do the same.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD.

Manchester, N. H., December, 1885,

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ASTRONOMY.
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BOTANY AND HORTIGULTURE.
CHEMISTRY.
ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, TELEGRAPHY.
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NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, PHYSICS, ETC.
NECKOLOGY.
NOMENCLATURE.
NUMISMATICS.
PHILOLOGY, ETYMOLOGY, ETC.
PROVERBS AND PHRASES.
QUOTATIONS.
SHAKESPEARIANA.
SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES.

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NOTES @ QUERIES

EX

HISTORY, FOLK-LORE, MATHEMATICS, MYSTICISM, ART, SCIENCE, Etc.

The inhabitants of earth have many tongues, those of heaven but one."

—Henry Carey.

VOL. III. JANUARY, 1886. NO. 1.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office, Manchester, N. H.

This January No. is sent to all whose scriptions expired with December, 1885. We ask all to send us their subscription for the year 1886. If it is not wanted, we ask that it be returned to us with the address of the person written on the wrapper.

Some of our patrons think the general selection of matter is too abstruse for the general reader. To those we say that we will endeavor to give a variety. All must be heard, although some of the questions, probably can never be answered. Yet it may be best to put them before our readers, for, while searching for information on some one subject we all frequently discover information on some other subject that has been brought before us.

Communications on interesting subjects have been received from Profs. H. C. Bolton, E. M. Epstein, M. D., J. H. W. Schmidt, H. A. Wood; M. O. Waggoner, John Yarker, A. Chase, A. Wilder, M. D.; "Mark Swords," "Caxton," "Priggles," and many others, which will appear in due time.

Several Books, 28 pamphlets, almanacs for 1886, and other printed matter, for want of room will be announced in the next number.

HAAVTED.

The following books and pamphlets are wanted by the editor of NOTES AND QUERIES. State price and condition. Books and pamphlets, in all departments of literature, to sell or exchange. Send list of wants.

Volume I, Notes and Queries, July, 1882 to February, 1884, 20 Nos, will be given to any person furnishing us with the pamphlet, entitled "Old Curiosity Shop," for 1878, published by The Inter-Ocean, Chicago. Also, the same will be given for the "Old Curiosity Shop," for 1879, published by the same paper. Or, Vol. II, March, 1884, to December, 1885, will be given if a person so desires.

Animal Portraits of Character, with the Analogies of Sound and Color. Industrial Organization and Passional Equilibra. Love vs. Marriage. Practical Education. Slavery. Four books by Marx Edgeworth Lazarus, M. D. New York.

Arithmetical and Algebraical Amusements. Also, Key to Charles Hutton's Course of Mathematics, published about 1840; both by John D. Williams, author of several works on mathematics.

Algebra. Calculus of Form. Both by Oliver Byrne. London.

Elements of Algebra, by Eugenius Nulty. Philadelphia, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

"'KNOW THYSELF' descended from Heaven."- JUVENAL.

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1886.

No. 1.

BIZARRE.

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AARON'S BREASTPLATE. Josephus and others maintain that the precious stones of Aaron's breastplate were the *Urim and Thummin*, and that they discovered the will of God by their extraordinary lustre, thereby producing the issue of events to those who consulted them.— *Vid.* Lev. VIII, 8; 1 Sam. XXVIII, 6.

Sorosis, 1775. Last night I was at a ball at the Ladies' Club. It was all goddesses, instead of being a resurrection of dancing matrons, as usual. The Duchess of Devonshire effaces all without being a beauty; but her youth, figure, flowing good-nature, sense, and lively modesty, and modest familiarity made her a phenomenon. Don't wonder that I was at a ball; I have discovered that I am a year younger than I thought, yet I shall not use this year yet, but come out with it a dozen years hence.—Walpole's Letter.

INHALING THE BREATH. In 1743 John Campbell published his "Hermippus Revived," a curious work founded on a French book with a similar title. "Its ostensible and apparently serious object was to prove the possibility of prolonging human life indefinitely by the inhalation of the breath of young girls; and great learning and ingenuity are expended upon the illustration of this thesis. But the

writer afterwards confessed that his real purpose was to rival the celebrated Boyle, by showing that neither the serio-comic style of writing, nor recondite and curious learning, was confined to the French side of the channel."

Anothting, an ancient and still prevalent custom throughout the East of pouring aromatic oils on persons as a token of honor, owes its origin to consideration of comfort and health, being regarded as a preventive of diseases, and a contributing to personal elegance. The anointing oil was often a very costly preparation. Olive oil, spikenard, and myrrh were the more common materials. It was a regular article of trade, and sold in alabaster boxes, which were well fitted to preserve the odor. Anointing oils were first used in England at the coronation of Alfred the Great, and Edgar was the first anointed King of Scotland.

A Christmas Pie of ve Olden Time. James, Earl of Lonsdale, sent a Christmas pie to King George III, which contained 9 geese, 2 tame ducks, 2 turkeys, 4 fowls, 6 pigeons, 6 wild ducks, 3 teals, 2 starlings, 12 partridges, 15 woodcocks, 2 Guinea fowls, 3 snipes, 6 plovers, 3 water-hens, 1 wild goose, 1 curlew, 46 yellow-hammers, 15 sparrows, 15 chaffinches, 2 larks, 4 thrushes, 12 fieldfares, 6 black-birds, 20 rabbits, 1 leg of veal, half a ham, 3 bushels flour, and 2 stones of butter. It weighed 22 stones, was carried to London fn a two horse wagon, and if it was not as dainty as the celebrated pie containing four-and-twenty blackbirds, which, when the pie was opened, began to sing, it was, at all events, a "dish to set before the king."

"In 1527," says the The Quarterly Review (1884) "Henry VIII first had recourse to what was then the common practice of Princes in coinage. Having once entered into the downward path he continued in it until, in 1546, 3s. were made out of the same amount of silver which at the beginning of the reign had been put into 1s. The most rapid rise in the prices that England has witnessed was the immediate consequence. The wheat average from 1509 to 1550 is 6s. a quarter; from 1550 to 1582, 14s. a quarter. The restoration of the coinage by Elizabeth, in 1560, failed entirely in bringing back prices to their old standard, partly because the flood of the New World silver, which had already overspread the continent, now began to penetrate into England; partly because Elizabeth's coinage, though pure, was very much lighter than it had been in times past. At one time a pound had really been but 20s., from 1560 forward, 60s. have been coined out of a pound of silver."

In the time of James II, i. e. at the Easter Sessions, 1688, the rates of wages allowed by the Justices of Bucks were entered in the records. A "Chiefe Bailiffe, or Hyne in Husbandry," was allowed to receive £6. a year "in the chilterne," and £5. 10s. "in the Vale."

Every other man servant in husbandry, if above 20 years of age, £4. 10s. in the chilterne, and £4. in the Vale. "Cooke-mayds and Dairymayds" were to have £2, 10s. a year; other maid-servants not more than £2. Mowers received 1s. 2d. for the day without meat or drink, or 5d, with meat and drink. Mowers of grass, by the acre, were paid 1s. 6d. Men haymakers had 10d. a day without meat or drink, or 5s. with meat and drink. Women hay-makers, 6d., or 3d. barley, peas, beans, or oats, had 1s. 4d., or 8d. Laborers at other times might be paid 8d., or 4d from Lady Day to Michelmas, 7s., or 3d. from Michelmas to Lady Day. Gardeners and thatchers if supplied with meat and drink were to have 8d. all the year round, but a tailor got only 6d a day with meat and drink, or 10d. without. These rates appear to have remained without material attention until the reign of George I.

MURDER-WOUNDS "BLEEDING AFRESH." The popular superstition that the wounds of a murdered body will "bleed afresh" when they are touched by the murderer, is thus referred to in Shakespeare's Richard III, 1, 2:

" Dead Henry's wounds Open their congealed mouths, and bleed afresh."

Drayton says the simple proximity will produce the effect:

"If the vile actors of the beinous deed Near the dead body happily be brought, Off hath been proved the deathless corpse will bleed."

The belief is shown to have been universally established in Scotland as late as 1668, when the Crown counsel, Sir George Mackenzie, in the trial of Philip Standsfield, thus alludes to a deposition sworn by several witness on that trial:

"God Almighty himself was pleased to bear a share in the testimonies which we produce. That divine power which makes the blood circulate during life his offlimes, in all nations, opened a passage to it after death upon such occasions, but most in this case; for after the wounds had been sewed up, and the body designedly shaken up and down, — and which is most wonderful, after the body has been buried for several days, which naturally occasions the bload to congeal,—upon Philip's touching it, the blood darted and sprang out, to the great astonishment of the chirurgeous themselves, who were desired to watch the event; whereupon Philip, astonished more than they, threw down the body, crying. 'O God. O God!' and cleansing his hands, grew so faint they were forced to give him a cordial."

The KILKENNY CATS. The story generally told is, that two of those animals fought in a sawpit with such ferocious determination, that, when the battle was over nothing could be found remaining of either combatant except his tail—the marvellous inference to be drawn therefrom being, of course, that they had devoured each other. This ludicrous anecdote has, no doubt, been generally looked upon as an absurdity of the Joe Miller class; but this, says a writer in Notes and Queries (Eng.), I conceive to be a mistake. I have not the least doubt that the story of the mutual destruction of the contending cats was an allegory designed to typify the utter ruin to which centuries of litigation and embroilment on the subject of conflicting rights and privileges tended to reduce the respective exchequers of the rival mu

nicipal bodies of Kilkenny and Irishtown-separate corporations, existing within the limit of one city, and the boundaries of whose respective jurisdictions had never been marked out or defined by an authority to which either was willing to bow. Their struggles for precedency, and for the maintenance of alleged rights invaded, commenced A. D. 1377, and were carried on with truly feline fierceness and implacability till the end of the 17th century, when it may be fairly considered that they had mutually devoured each other to the very tail, as we find their property all mortgaged, and see them each passing by-laws that their respective officers should be content with the dignity of their station, and forego all hope or salary until the suit at law with the other "pretended corporation" should be terminated, and the encumbrances thereby caused removed with the Those who have taken the story of the vanguishment of the enemy. Kilkenny cats in its literal sense have done grievous injustice to the character of the grimalkins of the "fair critic," who are really quite as demure and quietly disposed a race of tabbies as it is in the nature of any animal to be.

JUDICIAL DEFINITION OF RIOT. What constitutes a "riot" was defined in the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, vs. Schwenk, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, June 14, 1880. This was an action on a fire policy. A breaker at a coal mine was set on fire at night by a party of men, who fired several shots, drove the watchman away, and then burned down the breaker. Held, that this was a riot within the pro-

visions of the policy of insurance. The court said :

"We are decidedly of the opinion that in the foregoing testimony every element of the riot is found, whether at common law or under an act of 1705. There was the unlawful assemblage of three or more persons, combined together to perpetuate an outrageous and violent crime. The commission of the crime was immediately preceded by numerous discharges of fire-arms. Two peaceable citizens, engaged in watching, and protecting the premises, placed there for that purpose, were compelled to flee therefrom in terror of their lives. crime was arson, one of the most odious known to the criminal law, It was committed at a late hour of the night, when the great majority of persons are abed and asleep and least prepared to defend themselves or their property. It is an offence having a more natural and necessary tendency to put whole communities in fear and terror than almost any other. In this instance it was accompanied by the voices of men calling for wood and oil with which to apply the fire, by the loud and appalling noise of exploding weapons of destruction, and the criminals themselves were a band of men whose numbers could not be determind on account of the darkness of the night. For a court, in charging a jury, to speak of such an occurrence as anything less than a riot of a most marked and distinct character would be simply to mislead them." CAXTON, New York City.

What is the Shem-hammephorash?

This is a vocalized Hebrew word which was applied to the Tetragrammaton (four-lettered-name) of the Greeks, "because," says Mackenzie. "all other names of God are derived from His works, while this is derived from His substance, indicating his self-existent essence."

McClintock & Strong, in their "Cyclopædia," under this word give quite a full and technical resumé of this cabalistic word, from which a portion of this reply is prepared.

The Hebrew letters are equivalent to SH M-H MM PH R SH, which are vocalized as Shem-hammephorash-meaning the peculiar name of God. By this expression the name of God written IHVH, but since the time of the Reformation, i. e. from the time that Christians began to study Hebrew, it is pronounced according to its accompanying vowelpoints Jehovah. Before entering upon the explanation of the word it will be well to review what is said concerning that name of God.

Terome, who was not only acquainted with the language, but with

the tradition, of the Jews, says, in Prologus Galeatus:

"Nomen Domini tetragrammun (i. e. 1HVH) in quibusdam Græcis voluminibus usque hodie antiquis expressum literis invenimus."

And in the 136th letter to Marcellus, where he treats of the ten names of God, Jerome says:

"Nonum (sc. nomen Dei) est tetragrammaton, quod anekphoneton, i. e. ineffabile, putaverunt, quod his literis scribitur Iod, E, Vau, E. Quod quidam non intelligentes propter elementorum similitudinem, quum in Græcis libris repererint, Pi Pi legere consueverunt" (Opp. ed. Vallarsi, 1, 131; 111, 720).

Similar is the statement found in a fragment of Evagrius treating of the ten Hebrew names of God, that the ineffable Tetragram, which katachrestikos is pronounced by the Jews adonai, by the Greeks kúrios, according to Exodus xxvIII, 36, was written on the plate of the highpriest hagiasma kurio IIIIII [in some codices pi pi] toútois graphómenon tois stoichéivis ioth ep ouau iep IIIIII, ho Theós (cf. Cotelerius, Monum. Eccl. Græcæ, III, 216, by Vallarsi, III, 726; Lagarde, Onomastica Sacra, p. 205, sq.) Almost the same we find in Origen, Onomasticon (cf. Lagarde, loc. cit.). From these statements we see that at, or before, the time, of Jerome there were already Greek MSS. of the Old Testament in which the Tetragram was written with Hebrew letters which were regarded as the Greek uncial letters IIIIII. Such a mistake was only possible when the Hebrew square alphabet was used.

When, in the last quarter of the last century, the attention of many of the learned was again called to the Syriac translation of the Septuaginta by the Bishop Paul of Tela, they found in many places the Hebrew name of God, which otherwise is expressed by the Greek kúrios and the Syriac MRIA, represented by PHI PHI. It was, however, more surprising that in the main MS. of this version in the celebrated Codex Syro-Hexaplaris Ambrosianus at Milan, in the notes on Isaiah, the Hebrew word ihvh was found for the Syriac. The connection between the Greek IIIIII and this ihvh was soon perceived, but not in a correct manner, so that in 1835 Middeldorpf, in his edition of Codex Syro-Hexaplaris, could but explain it as:

"Ita ut inscius quidam librarius, Cod. Syr. Hexaplarem describens, sed sensum Græci illius IIIII haud perspicens Græcum characterem II loco Hebraici н positum esse opinaretur, quemadmodum I loco Hebr. I, ideoque Syriace інун scriberet."

Bernstein, in reviewing Middeldorpf's edition, quoted a scholium of Bar-Hebræus, which gives us the following interesting notice:

"The Hebrews call the glorious name of God SHMMPHRSH which is IHVH, and dare not to pronounce it with their lips, but read and speak instead, to those who listen, ADNI (AODNAI). Since the seventy translators retained the Hebrew nomenclature, the Greeks fell into an error and believed that these two letters were Greek, and read it from the left to the right, and hence the name IIIIII was formed, and thus IHVH, which designates the Eternal Being, was changed into IIIIII, which yields no sense at all. The Yod of the Hebrews is like the Iota of the Greeks, and the He of the Hebrews has the form of the Pi of the Greeks (II). Hence, in the Syriac copies of the Septuaginta, we find every where the name MRIA (i. e. where ADNI stands for ktirios—IHVH), with pi pi written above."

On this scholium Bernstein remarks that SHMPHRSH corresponds to the Rabbinic SHMHMPHRSH, Shem-hammephorash. Bernstein, in his lexicon, writes:

"PHRISH is one who discerns, or separates, hence SHMPHRSH is a discerning, or separating, or an especial name, nomen, separatum, secretum, occultum."

Schroeter, in his edition of Bar-Hebræus, explains SHMPHRSH by nomen, distinctum, singulare. But Bar-Hebræus tells us only what he found in Jacob of Edessa, who has a whole scholium entitled:

"Scholium on the Singular and Distinguished Name which is found in the Syriac Holy Writings translated from the Greek, and which is called among the Jews SHMPHRSH."

From this scholium, which Nestle published in the "Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft," 1878, xxxII, 465, sq., and

which purports to give what Jewish tradition believed concerning this name, we see that it means the separated, i. e. singular name of God—a view also adopted by Nestle himself. But a review of the different opinions will show that there is a great difference as to what the meaning of the word SHHMPHRSH is. Some translate it by nomen explicitum, others by nomen separatum (comp. Buxtorf, Lex. Talm. s. v.); Petrus Galatinus, De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis, 11, 18, by separatum i. e.:

"Sejunctum et distinctum ab aliis omnibus Dei nominibus, et soli Deo proprie conveniens."

Reuchlin in the third book of De Arte Cabalistica, explains it by nomen expositorium; Munk, le nom distinctement prononcé; Geiger, der ausdruckliche Name; Levy, der deutlich ausgesprochene Name.

In settling the question all must depend on the meaning of PHRSH, whether it means only "to separate," or whether it occurs also in the sense of "to pronounce distinctly." In the latter sense it occurs very often, especially in the Targum and Talmud, as Dr. Fürst has shown against Dr. Nestle in "Z. d. d. m. G.," 1879, XXXIII, 297, claiming that PHURSHATH HSHM is only the Aramaized form for the words HVCHIR ATHHSHM, "to pronounce distinctly the name of God."

In the Mishna (Yoma, vi, 2), we are told that both the priests and people, when they heard SHMHMPHRSH, on the Day of Atonement, they fell to the ground; and we are also told that the voice of the high-priest, when he pronounced the name, on the Day of Atonement, was heard as far as Jericho.

Whatever may be the meaning of this word in a philological point of view, Jewish tradition ascribed to it great power. By means of the Shem-hammephorash Christ is said to have performed his miracles; and Moses is said to have slain the Egyptians by the same means.

Practically, Shem-hammephorash is a cabalistic word among the Rabbinical Jews, who reckon it as of such importance that Moses spent forty days on Mount Sinai in learning it from the angel Saxael. It is not, however, the real word of power, but a representation of it. The rabbins differ as to whether the genuine word consisted of twelve, or forty-two, or seventy-two letters, and try by their gematria, or cabalistic arithmetic, to reconstruct it. They affirm that Jesus stole it from the Temple, and by its means was enabled to perform many wonderful works. It is now lost, and hence, according to the rabbins, is the reason of the lack of power in the prayers throughtout the house of Israel.. They declare if any one were able rightly and devoutly to

pronounce it, he would by this means be able to create a world. It is alleged, indeed, that two letters of the word inscribed by a cabalist on a tablet and thrown into the sea raised the storm which, A. D. 1542, destroyed the fleet of Charles V. They say, further, that if you write this name on the person of a prince, you are sure of his abiding favor. The rationale of its virtue is thus described by Mr. Alfred Vaughan in his "Hours with the Mystics":

"The Divine Being was supposed to have commenced the work of creation by concentrating on certain points the primal, universal Light. Within the origin of these was the appointed place of our world. Out of the remaining luminous points, or foci, he constructed certain letters—a heavenly alphabet. These characters he again combined into certain creative words, whose secret potency produced the forms of the material world. The word Shem-hammephorash contains the sum of these celestial letters, with all their inherent virtue, in its mightiest combination."

"There is a name of God the Father, says Nimrod, and of the Theanthorpe (God-Man) exprest in the three letters I, or Y, O, and the Vau, 10w, or yow yownis. The nominative does not occur unless in composition as IUPITER, but the genitive Jovis sometimes obtained the place of a nominative. This name the Greeks used to invoke in their distress, crying Iou, Iau, and Io, and from it the names Io, Ion, Ione, Iaon, Iao, and Ioo were formed, as probably was also that of Iauan or Iawhan (Vau-Han), son of Japhet. The virgins who preserved the fire of Vesta were admitted into the College by the High Priest, in the name of Ioo. Sacredotem vestalem quæ sacra faciat. This name was acknowledged for his own by the Divine Person who conversed with Moses; and soon after the Jews returned from their sojourn in Chaldæa, and had fallen into the heathenish errors of Rabbinism, they revered it with the most grovelling superstition. They accounted it a profane action to utter this word, by which means they unavoidably lost, and do not pretend to possess, the mode of pronouncing it. They superstitiously call it the Tetragramaton, that is, the four letters; yet in our characters it is written Jehovah. spelt with the four letters Iod, Hè, Vau, and Hè, which makes Ihèouhè, if the Hè is taken for an aspirated E; but if, as I suppose, it be no more than an aspirate, it will make Ihouh, a word susceptible of articulate pronunciation, although that pronunciation would probably be corrupted by substituting a short vowel for the final aspiration, Ihoua. The anointing of Jehu by Elijah seems to be a symbol of the baptism of the Lord by him who came in the power of Elijah, and that name seems to be the same as Jehovah."

"Lilith was said to have been created at the same time and in the same way as Adam; and when the two met they instantly quarrelled about the headship which both claimed. Adam began the first conversation by asserting that he was to be her master. Lilith replied that she had equal right to be chief. Adam insisting, Lilith uttered a certain spell called Shem-hammephorash—the result of which was that she obtained wings. Lilith then flew out of Eden and out of sight. Adam then cried in distress—'Master of the world, the woman whom thou didst give me has flown away.'"

"The astrological College of Egypt gave to the Jews their strange idea of the high school maintained among the devils, already referred to in connection with Asmodeus, who was one of its leading profes-The rabbinical legend was, that two eminent angels, Asa and Asael, remonstrated with the Creator on having formed man only to give trouble. The Creator said they would have done the same as man under similar circumstances; whereupon Asa and Asael proposed that the experiment should be tried. They went to earth, and the Creator's prediction was fulfilled: they were the first 'sons of God' who fell in love with the daughters of men (Gen. vi. 2). They were then embodied. In heaven they had been angels of especial knowledge in divine arts, and they now used their spells to reascend. But their sin rendered the spells powerless for that, so they repaired to the Dark Mountains, and there established a great College of Sorcery. Among the distinguished graduates of this College were Job, Jethro, and Bileam. It was believed that these three instructed the soothsayers who attempted to rival the miracles of Moses before Pharaoh. Job and Jethro were subsequently converted, but Bileam continued his hostility to Israel, and remains a teacher in the College. Through knowledge of the supreme spell - the Shem-hammephorash, or real name of God - Solomon was able to chain Professor Asmodeus, and wrest from him the secret of the worm Schamir, by whose aid the Temple was built."

"Traditions of the learning of the Egyptians, and of the marvels learned by Solomon from Asa and Asael by which he compelled demons to serve him, and the impressive story of the Witch of Endor. powerfully influenced the inquisitive minds of Europe. The fierce denunciations of all studies of these arts of sorcery by the early The wonderful Church would alone reveal how prevalent they were. story of Apollonius of Tyana, as told by Philostratus, was really a kind of gospel to the more worldly-minded scholars. Some rabbins, following the outcry against Jesus, 'He casteth out devils by Beelzebub,' circulated at an early date the story that Jesus had derived his power to work miracles from the spell Shem-hammephorash, which he found on one of the stones of the Temple where Solomon had left it. Though Eusebius cast doubt upon them, the Christians generally do not appear to have denied the miracles of Apollonius, which precisely copy those of Jesus from the miraculous birth to the ascension, but even to have quoted them as an evidence of the possibility of miracles."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RIDDLES. In the "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," by E. Cobham Brewer, 9th ed, p. 747, it says: "Plutarch states that Homer died of chagrin, because he could not solve a certain riddle." What was this riddle? Is Plutarch reliable for the assertion? What other ancient riddles or enigmas have come down to us?

PHILANDER.

This question, with many others, has been on file for several months, and a first chapter is here given on riddles. Similar questions in future will be answered more at length, or perhaps in chapters or compilations, so as to have them more compact rather than scattered on many pages.

HOMER'S RIDDLE. The riddle ascribed to Homer is not properly Homer's Riddle, but should be the Iosians' Riddle. According to the "Life of Homer," attributed to Herodotus, Homer sailed from Samos for Athens with some Samians, and as they neared the coast of Ios, Homer became ill and was carried on shore some distance off from the town. While there the people came to visit Homer and the Samian sailors; also, some fishermen's children ran their boat on shore, and came and talked with the visitors, and addressed these words to them:

"Hear us, strangers; explain our riddle, if ye can. We leave what we take, and we carry with us that which we cannot take."

None of them being able to solve it, they expounded it thus:

"Having had an unproductive fishery, we sat down on the sand, and being annoyed by the vermin, we left the few fish we had taken, on the shore, taking with us the vermin we could not catch."

Homer, on hearing this, is said to have made these verses:

"Children, your fathers possess neither ample heritage, Nor numerous flocks."

Homer died in Ios of the disease he had contracted on the voyage, and not from grief at not being able to solve the riddle of the fisher-boys, as some authors relate as stated in Plutarch's "Life of Homer," which is characterized by Pope as a story that "refutes itself by carrying superstition at one end, and folly at the other."

Buckley, in a note to Section xxxvi, of Herodotus's "Life of Homer," says that the enigma is founded on the distinction made by the ancients between having and possessing, which Plato causes Socrates to

"To possess, therefore, does not appear to me to be the same as to have: for instance, if any one having bought a garment, and having it in his power, should not wear it, we should not say that he has it but that he possesses it." (See's Plato's Theeatus, § 130, Cary's translation, Vol. 1, p. 438).

Similarly, Shakespeare makes Iago say: "They have it very oft,

that have it not."-Othello IV, I.

Lactantius has translated the so-called Homeric enigma into Latin. Somewhat akin to it is the riddle alluded to by Plato, Republic v, 22, which he calls the children's riddle.

HOMER'S EPITAPH. Homer was buried at Ios, and on his tomb were inscribed elegiacs, by the inhabitants of Ios, which were translated by Grotius as follows:

"Ista tegit teltum sacrum caput illud Homeri, Cantibus Heroum qui res collestibus æquat."

"The earth here covers the head of Divine Homer, whose poetry has immortalized heroes."

ADAM'S RIDDLE. There is an enigma known among the ancients as Adam's Riddle, invented, it is said to prefigure the Messiah. It is found in the works of Dr. F. V. Kenealy, Apocalypse of Adam-Oannes, Vol. 1, p. 321, as follows:

O patér mou eggénesan emè, kagò eggénesa tèn metera ton paidíon mou, kaì tà poidía mou eggénesan tèn metera tou patros mou.

"My Father (God) begat me, and I begat the Mother of my children, and my children begat the Mother of my Father."

SAMPSON'S RIDDLE. This Biblical riddle is familiar to nearly all, and is found in Judges xiv, 5-19: "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

The answer is given by the proposer: "What is sweeter than honey? and what is stronger than a lion?" The story is interesting in that part which gives to modern times the retort of Sampson who divined how the thirty men obtained the answer: "If ye had not plowed with my heifer, ye had not found out my riddle."

SPHINX'S RIDDLE. Anthon gives this riddle on page 916 of his "Classical Dictionary," Art. Edipus. The Sphinx propounds this to Edipus: "What is that which has one voice, is four-footed, two-footed, and at last three-footed?" Others give it: "What animal is that which goes on four feet in the morning, on two at noon, and on three at evening?" Another authority rhymes it as follows:

"What goes on four feet, on two feet, and three, But the more feet it goes on the weaker it be?"

The answer of Œdipus is given: "Man—who, when an infant, creeps on all-fours; when he has attained to manhood, goes on two feet; and when old, uses a staff, a third foot." The particulars and conditions of the answers are too long for insertion here.

CLEOBULUS' RIDDLE. Cleobulus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, whose motto was "The Golden Mean," or "Avoid Extremes," proposed a riddle to his friends: "There are twelve mothers, each mother has thirty children, and the children are white one side and plack on the other."

This riddle has been explained to be "the twelve months of the

year, each of which had thirty days, and each day being light on one side and dark on the other."

HERMES' RIDDLE. Mecurius Trismegistus, "the thrice illustrious" is recorded by that Rosicrucian, Paschal Beverly Randolph, to have left a riddle for succeeding generations to explain. We have never seen this answered. We do not find the riddle given in the Divine Pymander of Hermes, but reproduce it from the the broadside found attached to the works of Mr. Randolph. Can any of our readers furnish information of its authenticity, or answer it?

My joints are four. They compose my whole body and contain my entire soul; and all other souls were nonentities without my joints. I have fifteen limbs, and could not exist were one lopped off; and by that one I am the supreme bliss of Heaven, and the most poignant anguish of Hell. Angels bless me, and devils bitterly curse and revile me; the one as the summum bonum, the other as the King of curses; and what is still more strange, men are divided by millions about me, as a thing of dread, as a thing of joy, and as the thing to be desired and avoided. Virtuous millions would avoid me. Virtuous millions shrink in unutterable horror of me. Without my first joint very few things, even Deity, could not exist; in fact nothing could; and yet thousand of things are without me. I fill all space, yet occupy no room; albeit there is not an inch, nor a moment without I am there. me, and lo! all the activity and labor-worth of worlds are straightway marshalled before the seeing soul, and out thereof teeming civililizations have sprung; and when I am gone, empires topple into vast graves; but breathe into my nostrils once again and all is changed. Thus I am the bringer of two hundred and ninety-seven sorts of joy. Yet strange, whomsoever pursues me well, will triumph; and whomsoever pursues me well, comes to grief, and defeat, and pangs unutterable. My second joint is the foundation, crown, and sides of all that Without it, God is not, the universe a dream, man a shadow, eternity a fantasy, time a nonentity, experience a falsehood, and destiny a figment. I am all men, but all men are not me. soul of mathematics, the spirit of history; the loftiest flight of genius, and the lowest note in music. I am in a tree, the crowing of a cock; and under the tongue of flame; I am the spirit of the fire, and the skeleton in the closet of Kings. My third element points to the one above all others worshipped by mankind in all ages since the worship of the Titakas. Everybody sees that one-that I-and yet that one never saw me; though I have often been felt, and never was smelled nor tasted. Hundreds will vouch to having touched me, yet I am invisibility's self; although animals and men leave the path when I approach, for they behold me afar off. Aye, even ye who read this riddle of Hermes have known and loved, hated, blamed, and caressd me thrice, within eighty-four risings and settings of the sun; and I am an ænigma wholly insoluble, yet easily solved. My first is what people seldom care for till a crisis come and choice is next in order.

My two first joints are what would surprise us to find mankind, either blonde, ruddy, or black, and yet all white people are me, but I am not all white people. Fasten these joints to my last one, and you behold the master-key and main-spring of every genuine civilization, in men or States. My all is what I, Melchizedek, Hermes Trismegistus, declare to be "the Elixer of Life," "the Philosopher's Stone," "the Water of Perpetual Youth;" and what all philosophers who come after me will proclaim as the diamond of diamonds, because when and where I am, murder cannot be. Dissect my body, and lo ! three of my limbs embody the strangest and most pleasant fiction of poesy, which all refined people are familiar with; yet no one ever beheld, yet which thousands have plainly, and clearly seen. limbs symbolize the necessity of all intelligence beneath the stars. Three more what wrong-doers undergo, and also what many do med-dle with that I just have named. Take other three of my limbs and thou beholdest the cause of enormous power, wealth, and fame; and which yet is the reason of sorrow, weakness, poverty, disgrace, and dismay; but without which, no fair road of life and human experience can be travelled; and yet which life is best traveled without. Again, other three are what no genuine men ever do, but which is daily done by thousands who are false or shams. Other three, marshalled before my second joint is the only one thing needful, because therein only, can the deepest joy be found, especially by females, actors, children, and generally such as try to make things balance and off-set each other in the experience of lives, not less than fifty and three years in duration. When my last joint prevails, the times are unjointed; wars follow, carnage reddens earth's fair fields, love dies out, hatred reigns, discord rules and myriad of ills affect the world, and Chaos comes again. And yet, when I do prevail, war ends, discord ceases, concord rules, peace comes to man, and the glad age of golden thought and silver purity begins.

SOLOMON'S RIDDLES. Flavius Josephus says, in his "Antiquities of the Jews," Bk. VII, Chap. 5, that Abdemon, a very youth in age, always conquered the difficult problems which Solomon, Kink of Jerusalem, caused him to explain. Josephus also says that Dius states:

"Solomon, who was then King of Jerusalem, sent riddles to Hiram, and desired to receive the like from him, but that he who could not solve them should pay money to him that did solve them, and that Hiram accepted the conditions, and when he was not able to solve the riddles [proposed by Solomon] he paid a great deal of money for his fine; but afterwards he did solve the proposed riddles by means of Abdemon, a man of Tyre; and that Hiram proposed other riddles, which, when Solomon could not solve, he paid back a great deal of money to Hiram."

THE COVA, OR "LINEATION" OF FOHI. (Vol. II, p. 650.) A Jesuit at Pekin communicated to Leibnitz the following Chinese symbol, called by them the Cova, or "lineation," and attributed to Fohi, the founder of the Empire. It is suspended in their temples. Who can give us the interpretation of this lineation?

K. T.

A correspondent "K. T." asks for the interpretation of the Chinese symbol printed in his communication on page 650 (N. AND Q., Novem-In the Sacred Book of the East, edited by Max Müller, ber, 1885). Volume xvi contains a translation of the Yi-King translated by James Legge. On page 32d is found Fu-hsi's Trigrams, and in Appendix v, page 422 and ff, is found an interesting discussion. The eight trigrams attributed to Fu-hsi or Pao-hsi (B. C. 3322) are called collectively khien, tui, li, kan, sun, khan, kan, and khwan. ("K. T." has inverted the order of these sacred signs, and to refer to his list as printed, I give his numbers in parentheses.) Their signification is as follows: khwan (8th in Fu-hsi's list and 1st in "K. T's." list) means the earth; kan (2d in "K. T's." list) means a mountain; khan (3d) means water in a stream or in rain; sun (4th) means the wind; kan (5th) means the thunder; li (6th) means fire; tui (7th) means water collected in a lake; khien (8th) means sky or heaven. For interesting critical remarks on these symbols see Hegel's "History of Philosophy," Vol. 1, pp. 139 and 140 of the second German edition. ume here referred to-Legge's-gives an immense mass of commentary on the part of Chinese wise men who have taught this philosophy. WM. T. HARRIS, Concord, Mass.

THE SHAPIRA MANUSCRIPTS. Will some one furnish a translation of the so-called "Shapira Manuscripts," said to have been obtained from an Arab of the tribe of Ajayah by Mr. Shapira.

H. Langdon Larkin.

These manuscripts, it is claimed, form an earlier text of the Book of Deuteronomy than any before discovered. They are said to contain about one-third of the Book of Deuteronomy. The following is one part of the manuscripts which appeared in the London News, and is sufficient to give the general character of all that has thus far been deciphered:

The Shapira Manuscripts.

AND GOD SAID UNTO ME, SEND MEN TO SPY OUT JAAZER; AND WE TOOK JAAZER AND DWELT IN THE CITIES OF THE AMORITES. AND OG. THE KING OF BASHAN, WENT OUT AGAINST US TO THE BATTLE, AND WE SMOTE HIM UNTIL NONE WAS LEFT TO HIM REMAINING, AND WE TOOK FROM THEM THREE SCORE CITIES, ALL THE REGION OF ARGOR, CITIES FENCED WITH WALLS, GATES, AND BARS, BESIDES UNWALLED TOWNS A GREAT MANY. AND ALL THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN, AND ALL GILEAD, AND ALL BASHAN UNTO SALCHAR AND EDERI [WHICH WAS CALLED] * * * THE LAND OF GIANTS, FOR OG, KING OF BASHAN, REMAINED OF THE REMNANT OF THE GIANTS. AND WE TURNED AND JOURNEYED AND ABODE OVER AGAINST BETH-PEOR. AND AT THAT TIME THE DAUGH-TERS OF MOAB AND THE WIVES OF THE MIDIANITES CAME OUT AGAINST YOU. AND THEY CALLED UNTO YOU TO EAT OF THEIR ACRIFICES, AND WE DID EAT OF THEIR SACRIFICES AND DRANK OF THEIR DRINK-OFFER-INGS, AND YE BOWED DOWN TO THEIR GODS AND COMMITTED WHOREDOM WITH THE WIVES OF THE MIDIANITES, AND YE JOINED YOURSELVES UNTO BAAL-PEOR ON THAT DAY. AND THE ANGER OF GOD WAS KINDLED AGAINST YOU, AND HE SMOTE YOU AT THAT TIME WITH A GREAT PLAGUE. AND I SENT FROM AMONG YOU MEN TO FIGHT THE MIDIANITES, AND YE SMOTE THEM WITH THE EDGE OF THE SWORD, AND YE TOOK FROM THEM CAPTIVES VERY MANY, AND THE PLAGUE WAS STAYED. AND GOD COM-MANDED ME AT THAT TIME TO TEACH YOU STATUTES AND JUDGMENTS THAT YE MIGHT DO THEM IN THE LAND WHITHER YE GO OVER TO POS-TAKE HEED TO YOURSELVES, YE SHALL NOT ADD TO MY STAT-UTES NOR DIMINISH THEREFROM. TAKE HEED UNTO YOURSELVES, LEST YE FORGET, AND MAKE YOU A GRAVEN IMAGE AND SIMILITUDE, THE LIKE-NESS OF ANY FIGURE WHICH IS IN HEAVEN ABOVE OR ON THE EARTH BE-NEATH OR IN THE WATERS UNDER THE EARTH, AND HIS ANGER BE KINDLED AGAINST YOU, AND HE DESTROY YOU SPEEDILY FROM THIS GOOD LAND. KNOW, THEREFORE, THIS DAY, AND SEEK HIS STATUTES AND HIS COMMANDMENTS THAT IT MAY GO WELL WITH YOU [AND THAT] YE MAY PROLONG YOUR DAYS UPON THE EARTH THAT THY GOD GIVETH UNTO YOU. HEAR, O ISRAEL, GOD OUR GOD IS ONE GOD [AND THOU SHALT LOVE GOD THY GOD WITH ALL THINE HEART AND WITH ALL THY SOUL EXCEEDINGLY. AND THESE WORDS WHICH I COMMAND THEE THIS DAY SHALL BE IN THY HEART, AND THOU SHALT TEACH THEM DIL-IGENTLY UNTO THY CHILDREN, AND THOU SHALT TALK WITH THEM WHEN THOU SITTEST IN THINE HOUSE, AND WHEN THOU WALKEST BY THE WAY, AND WHEN THOU LIEST DOWN, AND WHEN THOU RISEST UP. AND THOU SHALT BIND [THEM] FOR A SIGN UPON THINE HAND, AND THEY SHALL BE FOR * * * BETWEEN THINE EYES, AND THOU SHALT WRITE [THEM] UPON THE POSTS OF THY HOUSE AND ON THY GATES. FOR GOD MADE A COVENANT WITH THEE IN HOREB IN THE DAY OF THE ASSEM-BLY, AND I STOOD BETWEEN GOD AND YOU * * * AT THAT TIME, FOR YE WERE AFRAID BY REASON OF THE FIRE, AND [WENT] NOT [UP] * * * TO SHOW YOU THE WAY OF YOUR GOD.

Indian Counting. (Vol. II. p. 616.) This subject is worth more than a hasty enquiry. My astonishment was great when I found that one of the Indian forms was identical with what my mother had taught me as Welsh, and which she said that she had learnt from a serving man when a child. I have sent to one of my tradesmen for the true Welsh system and though there is a resemblance, yet not identity. Welsh, up to twenty, is as follows:

Un, dan, tri, pedwar, pump, chuech, saith, wyth, naw, deg, unardeg, dauddeg, triarddeg, pedwarddeg, pymtheg, unarbymtheg, dauarbymtheg, triarbymtheg, pedwarbymtheg, ugain.

Now the Scandinavians claim, on the authority of one of their Sagas, to have discovered America in the 9th century A. D., but the Bardic annals of the Welsh assert that Scandinavia was peopled from Britain before the Christain era, by a drain of 100,000 men, who never returned. The Rev. Mr. Morgan asserts, on, apparently some national characteristics, that the Celts discovered America before any other nation. The Celtic language has very considerable affinity with the Semitic, and both people claim to have been diluvian races. I do not assert that there is an ancient similarity between Celtic, Semitic, and Indian, but it would be curious if it should turn out that there is such. The probable historical deluge is that mentioned by Plato as occurring about 11,000 years ago, when Atlantis sank into the ocean, and D. le Plongern has recently shown some confirmation of the state of the Egyptian priests, by showing that the hieroglpyhics of Yucatan are in all respects identical with those of early Egypt. It is possible that in modern times a few Welsh settlers may have taught the Indians their method of counting, but it is singular they should have adopted it in preference to the more widely known English. Is it not therefore worth while to enquire whether there is not some ancient race affinity between Indian and Welsh. May I ask what the numerals are resembling "sheep scoring," mentioned by "DJAFAR" in Vol. II, page 666?

JOHN YARKER, (Withington,) Manchester, Eng.

MISSOURIUM. (Vol. II, p. 447.) Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his "Representative Men," page 104, mentions the *Missourium*. Is the State-name "Missouri" the plural form of the word "Missourium?"

"Missouri" is not the plural form of "Missourium," but is an Indian word. "Missourium" is a name which was given to a real or supposed fossil animal found in Missouri.

PRIGGLES.

ORIGIN OF SUB ROSA. (Vol. II p. 639.) What is the origin or the historical association connected with the words sub rosa, as meaning a matter to be kept in confidence?

HAZEL SHEPARD,

New York City.

"But when we with caution a secret disclose,
We cry, 'be it spoken,' sir, 'under the rose.'
Since 'tis known that the rose was an emblem of old,
Whose leaves by their closeness taught secrets to hold;
And 'twas thence it was painted on tables so oft
As a warning, lest, when with a frankness men scoft
At their neighbor, their lord, their fat priest, or their nation,
Some among 'em next day should betray conversation."
—British Apollo, 1708.

The origin of the phrase, "under the rose," implies secrecy, and had its origin during the year B. C. 477, at which time Pausanias, the commander of the confederate fleet of the Spartans and Athenians, was in an intrigue with Xerxes for the subjugation of Greece to the Persian rule, and for the hand of the monarch's daughter in marriage. Their negotiations were carried on in a building attached to the temple of Minerva, called the Brazen House, the roof of which was a garden forming a bower of roses; so that the plot, which was conducted with the utmost secrecy, was literally matured under the rose. Pausainas, however, was betrayed by one of his emissaries, who, by a preconcerted plan with the spliori (the overseers and counselors of state, five in number), gave them a secret opportunity to hear from the lips of Pausanias himself the acknowledgment of his treason. To escape arrest, he fled to the temple of Minerva, and, as the sanctity of the place forbade intrusion for violence or harm of any kind, the people walled up the edifice with stones and left him to die of starva-His own mother laid the first stone. It afterwards became a custom among the Athenians to wear roses in their hair whenever they wished to communicate to another a secret they wished to be kept inviolate. Hence, the saying sub rosa among them, and since among Christian nations. J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Ansonia, O.

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS. (Vol. II, p. 544.) Why are commencement sermons at colleges called *Baccalaureates?* ANDREW SMITH.

Commencement sermons were called baccalaureate, because they were preached when graduates received their degree of "B. A.," or Bachelor of Arts, in mediæval Latin Baccalaureus Artium. The last three syllables came to pass in the making up of this low-Latin equivalent for "bachelor"; but "baccalaureus" has no connection excep mere coincidence with the good Latin words "bacca," and "laurea, nor with "laureate."

PRIGGLES, San Francisco, Cal.

HIGH AND LOW GERMAN, AND CHURCHMAN. (Vol. II, p. 639.) What are we to understand by the linguistic terms, "High German," and "Low German"? Also, by the denominational terms, "High Churchman," and "Low Churchman"? LAURA.

The Low German dialects are those dialects spoken by the people inhabiting the low-lying lands of North Germany, towards the Baltic and the German ocean, or North Sea. Old and modern High German was spoken originally by people inhabiting the high lands of Southern Germany.

High Church and Low Church are two ecclesiastical parties or sects, which became distinct after the Revolution of 1680. The High Church was supposed to favor the Papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogatives which were maintained by the Stuarts. The Low Chuch entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to Popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked than formerly, but not wholly obliterated.

J. H. W. Schmidt.

"IMITATION OF CHRIST," OR SHAKESPEARE. (Vol. II, p. 639.)
Which works have passed through the more editions of the two following authors: "The Imitation of Christ" by Thomas à Kempis, or the works of Shakespeare? I have heard it stated the former, which seems incredible.

WANT TO KNOW.

Dean Milman, in his "Latin Christianity," says of the "Imitation of Christ:"

"In its pages is gathered and concentrated all that is elevating, passionate, profoundly pious in all the elder mystics. No book, after the Holy Scriptures, has been so often reprinted; none translated into so many languages, ancient and modern, extending even to Greek and Hebrew, or so often retranslated."

J. H. W. Schmidt.

NEW YORK CITY? OR NEW YORK CITY? (Vol. I, p. 220) Which is correct, New York city, or New York City? ARTEMAS MARTIN.

The best usage avoids capitals; so that the word "city" should begin with a lower case c.

Priggles.

LETTERS OF "JOB SASS." (Vol. I, p. 151.) Have the letters of "Job Sass" (George A. Foxcroft), published in the Boston Herald thirty years ago, ever been collected and printed in book form?

FRANK, Concord, N. H.

Foxcroft's "Letters of Job Sass" were never published in book form. They did very well for newspaper writing, but were rather thin for a book. PRIGGLES. THE KORAN. (Vol. II, p. 520.) Are there any lines for the memorization of the books or contents of the Korân similar to those of the Bible, published in Vol. II, p. 487?

F. K. G.

The following is a metrical account of the verses, etc., of the Korân, taken from a very beautiful copy, once the property of the unfortunate Tippoo Sultan, but preserved in the public library at Cambridge, Eng. It was copied by Godfrey Higgins from a manuscript belonging to Prof. Lee, deposited with the Secretary of the Royal Society of Literature. (See Higgins' Anacalypsis, Vol. II, p. 195.)

"The verses of the Koran, which are good and heart-delighting, Are six thousand, six hundred, and sixty-six. One thousand of it command, one thousand of it prohibit; One thousand of it promise, one thousand of it threaten; One thousand of it read in choice stories; And know, one thousand of it to consist in instructive parables; Five hundred of it in discussions on lawful and unlawful; One hundred of it are prayers for morning and evening. Know sixty-six abrogating and abrogated.

Of such an one, I have now told you the whole."

In the 6666, and 6600, exclusive of the abrogated part, Mr. Higgins thinks may be seen the remains of the cyclic system.

The preliminary discourse to George Sale's translation (p. 45) says there are seven principal editions, or ancient copies of that work: first two published at Medina, third at Mecca, fourth at Cufa, fifth at Basra, sixth in Syria, and the seventh the common or vulgate. The first makes the whole number of verses, 6,000; the second and fifth, 6,214; the third, 6,219; the fourth 6,236; the sixth, 6,226; the seventh, 6,225. Mr. Sale's edition contains 6,226. Mr. Sale says they all are said to contain the same number of words, namely, 77,639; and the same number of letters, namely, 323,015. Another authority says 114 chapters, 99,464 words, and 330,113 letters.

The Alexandrian Library which history inform us contained 700,000 manuscript volumes, is said to have been destroyed by Omar upon the following logic:

"Either these books are in conformity with the Koran, or they are not. If they are they are useless, and if not they are evil; in either event, therefore, let them be destroyed."

An Arabic Proverb. The following is an Arabic proverb which was taken down from an Oriental: Men are four—

He who knows not, and knows not he knows not, is a fool. Shun him He who knows not, and knows he knows not, is simple. Teach him He who knows, and knows not he knows, is asleep. WAKE HIM He who knows, and knows he knows, is wise. FOLLOW HIM

God's Wounds. (Vol. II, p. 460.) What is meant by "God's Wounds?" (See Zounds, in "Webster's Dictionary.") J. J. J. "God's wounds" were the five wounds received by Christ on the

"God's wounds" were the five wounds received by Christ on the cross.

PRIGGLES, San Francisco, Cal.

The Value of Pi (π).

We re-publish the following article on computations, by request of several subscribers; also others who failed to secure a copy of the October number, 1884, containing it. The value of π , in the last ten periods as previously printed, as stated, were taken from the work of William Shanks. Mr. Shanks afterwards re-computed his value, and communicated his later result to the Royal Society of London, which was published in their Proceedings, Vol. xxi, 1873. This result changes the last 68 decimals of his former computation, and extends it to 44 more decimal places; or to 751 decimals in all. The following value is Mr. Shanks's last value. These facts were communicated by Prof. H. A. Wood, School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

A second chapter on computations, including 63 pairs of "Amicable Numbers," furnished by Prof. Wood, will appear in a future issue of NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Value of Pi (π). (Vol. II, p. 651.) To how many places of decimals has the value of π , the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, been computed? Please give the decimals. H. A. W., New York City.

Peter Barlow, in his" New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary" says, under CIRCLE, that Vieta by means of the inscribed and circumscribed polygons of 393,216 sides carried the ratio to 10 decimal places; Van Cœulen, by the same process, carried it to 36 places Abraham Sharp extended it to 72 places; Machin went to 100 places; De Lagny extended it to 128 places, Dr. William Rutherford of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in a "Paper on Determining the Value of a," sent to the Royal Society of London, calculated its value to 441 decimal places. William Shanks of London cooperated with Rutherford in verifying the 441 decimals, and extended the same to 607 places. These results are published in a royal octavo volume by William Shanks entitled "Contributions to Mathematics, comprising chiefly the Rectification of the Circle to 607 places of decimals," 1853. The value of the Base of Napier's Logarithms, the Modulus of the Common System, the 721st power of 2, and several other numbers are also given in the same work. We print some of them here as they are of frequent use and reference.

VALUE OF \$\pi\$ TO 721 DECIMAL PLACES.

== 3.1415926 5358979 3238462 6433832 7950288 4197169 3993751 0582097 4944592 3078164 0628620 8998628 0348253 4211706 7982148 0865132 8230664 7093844 6095505 8223172 5359408 1284811 1745028 4102701 9385211 0555964 4622948 9549303 8196442 8810975 6659334 4612847 5648233 7867831 6527120 1909145 6485669 2346034 8610454 3266482 1339360 7260249 1412737 2458700 6606315 5881748 8152092 0962829 2540917 1536436 7892590 3600113 3053054 8820466 5213841 4695194 1511609 4330572 7036575 9591953 0921861 1738193 2611793 1051185 4807446 2379834 7495673 5188575 2724891 2279381 8301194 9129833 6733624 4193664 3086021 3950160 9244807 2366886 1995110 0892023 8377021 3141694 1190298 8582544 6816397 9990465 9700081 7002963 1237738 1342084 1307914 5118398 0570985 ± (721 decimals totalize 2866.)

It may be stated here that there is a variation in the 113th decimal by several mathematicians. J. E. Montucla, Oliver Byrne, William Rutherford, and William Shanks make it an "8," designated above by an Italic 8, in the third column, third line, first figure. Peter Barlow, Thomas F. De Lagny, Olinthus Gregory, Edmund Halley, Charles Hutton, and several other authors make the 113th decimal a "7." The works of Benjamin Greenleaf, Uriah Parke, and several others vary in several other decimals.

SPECULATIONS.

Here are 721 decimals; there is one interesting feature that attracted the attention of Prof. Augustus DeMorgan. It might be expected that in so many figures, the nine digits and the cipher would occur each about the same number of times, that is, each about 61 times. But the figures stand as follows:

1	occurs			78	times	which	multiplie	d gives	78
2	56	50		65	4.6	46	44	16	130
3	64			69	14	4.6	"	16	207
4	**	330		67	16	44	4.	44	268
5	44			58	64	**			290
5	4.4	0	4.5	61	4.6	44	64	4.2	366
7		4		47	66	44	1.6	4.4	329
8		-		71	44	**	**	44	568
0	4.4			70	14	11		- 4.6	630
ó	44			65					-3
Total	number	of fi	gures,			Su	m of the	decimals	2866

otal number of figures, 651 Sum of the decimals, 2866
"One digit," Prof. DeMorgan says, "is treated with an unfairness

that is incredible as an accident; and that number is the mystic number seven!"

Now, if all the digits were equally likely to appear, and 651 drawings were to be made, it is 48 to 1 against the number of 7's being as distant from the probable average (say 65) as 47 on one side or 83 on the other. There is probably some reason why the digit 7 is thus deprived of its representation in the number. Yet, in twice the number of decimal places 7 might receive a proper representation. Here is a field of speculation in which two branches of inquiries might unite.

The value of π to 36 places of decimals which was carried out by Ludolph Van Cœulen agrees with the first 36 decimals of the above, although it is erroneously printed in several works, and also on page 386 of this magazine, our attention being called to the error by a subscriber (Mrs. E. D. Slenker, Snowville, Va.) On Van Cœulen's tombstone undoubtedly it is as follows, and correct to 36 decimals:

3,141592653589793238463643383279503884+

NAPERIAN BASE TO 205 DECIMAL PLACES.

E=2.718281 828459 045235 360287 471352 662497 757247 093699 959574 966967 627724 076630 353547 594571 382178 525166 427427 466391 932003 059921 817413 596629 043572 900334 295260 595630 738132 328627 943490 763233 829880 748207 076730 493949 2+ (205 decimals totalize 958.)

MODULUS OF COMMON SYSTEM TO 205 DECIMAL PLACES.

 $\begin{array}{c} M = .434294 \ \, 481903 \ \, 251827 \ \, 651128 \ \, 918916 \ \, 605082 \ \, 294397 \ \, 005803 \\ 666566 \ \, 114454 \ \, 084295 \ \, 210320 \ \, 561389 \ \, 388912 \ \, 264709 \ \, 669534 \\ 911420 \ \, 043393 \ \, 805647 \ \, 056134 \ \, 312230 \ \, 230604 \ \, 429277 \ \, 441521 \\ 725473 \ \, 726681 \ \, 842901 \ \, 672329 \ \, 470756 \ \, 458650 \ \, 612932 \ \, 297550 \\ 246842 \ \, 915649 \ \, 9 \pm \qquad (205 \ \, \text{decimals totalize 865.}) \end{array}$

2 RAISED TO THE 721ST POWER.

11 031304 526203 974597 457456 414861 827591 216226 218170 224705 794538 792432 397774 848431 640257 320003 887617 175667 569787 102671 861633 294128 382337 464639 166223 001902 133228 245297 232354 359845 986844 033174 623155 170927 185464 197384 241152. (218 figures totalize 929.)

SQUARE ROOT OF 2 CARRIED TO 486 DECIMAL PLACES.

 $\sqrt{2}$ = 1.414213 562373 095048 801688 724209 698078 569671 875376 948073 176679 737990 732478 462107 038850 387534 327641 572735 013846 230912 297024 924836 055850 737212 644121 497099 935831 413222 665927 505592 755799 950501 152782 060571 470109 559971 605970 274534 596862 014728 517418 640889 198609 552329 230484 308714 321450 839762 603627

995251 407989 687253 396546 331667 408283 959041 684760 297667 684273 862638 670905 164606 038203 518674 278823 457716 756598 936147 683830 428020 835398 973351 758630 743182 214425 593909 415560 306506 208077 018188 034610 622246 + (486 decimals totalize 2111.)

(This number was computed and verified by Mr. J. M. Boorman of New York, and is found in *The Mathematical Magazine* (published by Artemas Martin, M. A., Erie, Pa.,) No. 10, page 164. Mr. Boorman computed the square root of 2 to 34 more decimal places, or 520 in all, which is only 87 less than the extent to which the received value of π was computed by Mr. Shanks.)

In a work entitled "The Square Root of Two, or the Common Measure of the Side and Diagonal of the Square; also, the Square Root of Two, by Division alone, to 144 Decimal Places," by William A. Myers, 1874, the square root of 2 coincides with the above to the 96th decimal place inclusive; from the 97th to the 144th inclusive, he gives the following figures, which are probably wrong:

563643 977195 724018 929160 771077 122365 330384 600627

INTEGER 1 WITH FIRST 333 DECIMALS OF THE V 2, SQUARED.

The integer 1 with the first 333 decimals of the $\sqrt{2}$, squared produces the following, which contains 667 figures, and Mr. Boorman says, is "undoubtedly the largest square number ever computed:"

1.999999 (and 324 more 9's inserted here, in 54 periods, six in each,)
997849 553453 840534 947811 584454 819326 925014 318295
914544 801818 976523 919014 733545 342539 155429 965387
461306 426495 155193 487390 836452 559388 759965 846607
768752 313845 826516 448345 426858 870864 082136 258680
639474 906311 646204 546628 773418 189094 922517 782767
761054 697553 522368 472093 420695 554590 621177 140096
690265 912807 512270 189629 675625 207498 095649 555856
(667 figures totalize 4575).

Mr. Boorman also computed the square root of 3 to 246 decimal places, and verified the first 98 decimals. The figures are as follows:

SQUARE ROOT OF 3 TO 246 DECIMAL PLACES.

√3 = 1.732050 807568 877293 527446 341505 872366 942805 253810 380628 055806 979451 933016 908800 037081 146186 757248 575675 626141 415406 703029 969945 094998 952478 993520 846889 105764 348475 097760 422180 593969 224053 405731 716104 909309 807129 140548 504914 094494 944077 202209 398943 \pm (247 figures totalize 1118).

ASHER B. EVANS'S VALUE OF x AND y FOR $x^2-940751y^2=1$. In 1860, Prof. Asher B. Evans, of Lockport, N. Y., solved the equation: $x^2-940751y^2=1$, and published the value of x and y as follows, and asked, "has any larger numbers than these ever been found in solving independent equations of the second degree"?

x = 1052 442265 723670 403769 386042 332565 332655 403940 191478 220799. (58 figures totalize 244).

y = 1 085077 945859 876434 650947 825813 724885 761762 667300 102720. (55 figures totalize 255).

ARTEMAS MARTIN'S LEAST VALUE OF x AND y FOR $x^2-9817y^2=1$.

In 1876, Artemas Martin, M. A., of Erie, Penn., solved the equation: $x^2-9817y^2=1$, and published the value of x and y as follows, the least numbers that satisfy the equations:

x = 1 087319 469877 070045 654171 500019 972689 878078 955845 851165 794522 041819 432604 428846 808167 197337 118849. (97 figures totalize 460).

y = 10974 071089 678774 410161 078963 233070 156422 894010 351506 814076 536718 633072 745503 799243 013892 140880, (95 figures totalize 387).

DR. JOHN WALLIS'S EQUATION: $x^3-2x=5$.

The well-known equation, "x³-2x=5," proposed by Wallis, has been one of interest to mathematicians. Fourier in 1831 carried the decimals by his method to 33 places; others by different methods have carried it still further. Wm. H. Johnston of Dundalk, England, in 1848, on Christmas, carried it to 101 decimal places. In 1851, J. Powers Hicks carried the result to 152 decimal places as follows:

x=2,094551 481542 326591 482386 540579 302963 857306 105628 239180 304128 529045 312189 983483 667146 267281 777157 757860 839521 189062 963459 845140 398420 812823 700843 722349 91, (153 figures totalize 68o).

After Christmas in 1851, Prof. DeMorgan, took Mr. Johnston's solution, and retained it, and gave him this equation to solve by the same method that he solved the "Wallis equation," and asked him to bring him the result: $y^3-90y^2+2500y-16000=0$. Mr. Johnston in due time returned with the following value of y correct to the last decimal,—the same number of places as his value of x in the former equation—101 places:

y=9.054485 184576 734085 176134 594206 970361 426938 943717 608196 958714 709546 878100 165163 328537 327182 228422 42139. (102 figures totalize 461).

Mr. Johnston was next shown the two results, the value of x and y' side by side, and at first could see no relation. But he was informed that the relation between the roots of these equations is y=30-10x. Accordingly, each place of y is the difference from 9 of the following place of x; or, one-tenth of y is the difference of the decimals of x subtracted from 9's. Had Mr. Johnston known this he could have produced his result at once from Mr. Hicks's value of x, and carried his own value of y to 50 decimals further, or 152 places. The additional 50 decimals are as follows:

160478 810937 036540 154859 601579 187176 299156 277650 08. (50 figures totalize 229. 461+229=680).

THE REPETEND OF 1+337.

The last example suggests one more decimal, which, though easily calculated, illustrates a peculiar property of certain numbers, whose reciprocals are repeating, after one less number of decimals than the number. Let us take 337. Then 1÷337 and carried to 336 decimals will produce the following repetend:

1÷337=002967 359050 445103 857 66 765578 635014 836795 252225 519287 833827 893175 074183 976261 127596 439169 139465 875370 919881 305637 982195 845697 329376 854599 406528 189910 979228 486646 884272 997032 640949 554896 142433 334421 364985 163204 747774 480712 106172 106824 925816 023738 872403 560830 860534 124629 080118 694362 017804 154302 670623 145400 593471 810089 020771 513353 115727, (336 decimals totalize 1512).

The first 168 decimals subtracted from 9's leave the last 168 decimals, which is a property of these peculiar numbers. When the first half of the repeating decimal is obtained, the last half can be immediately set down by subtracting the first half from 9's, leaving, in this example, the above italic figures. Therefore, each vertical single-figured column is a constant number of 9's,—that is 4 9's, and hence each sum up 36; and 42 columns (6 columns in 7 periods) multiplied by 36 gives a product of 1512, verifying the actual addition, horizontally.

The above numbers are each summed for the purpose of detecting any typographical errors. This is done in Knight's "C clopædia of Arts and Sciences," in the columns, horizontally, in the value of π there given from Mr. Shanks's "Contributions," and agrees with that of π as given on page 631.

COINCIDENTAL LOGARITHMS.

The following numbers are peculiar, inasmuch as the logarithms of the numbers on the left side are the numbers on the right side, and the figures are the same in each respectively, the decimal point only being changed to separate the index or characteristic:

HOOIAIOAI. (Vol. I, p. 122, 160.) What is the pronunciation (and meaning) of the word "Hooiaioai (8 vowels), mentioned in Max Müller, "Lectures on Language," second series? Ortho.

In J. P. Lesley's lectures, entitled "Man's Origin and Destiny, Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences," page 170, it says:

"Müller recites from the Honolulu newspaper, The Polynesian of 1862, an etymology of the Hawaian word Hooiaioai (to testify), viz.: from five roots hoo-o-ia-io-ai, meaning causation, interjection, pronoun definite, rapid and thorough movement resulting in realization and completion—or in English words, make that completely out to be a fact, Hooiaioai; testify to its truth."

AUTHOR OF TELEGONIA. (Vol. I, p. 124.) About 2,450 years ago, a poem was written called "Telegonia," intended as a continuation of the "Odyssey" of Homer. I have long tried to find the name of the author. Can you help me?

Subscriber.

The author of the "Telegonia" was one Eugamon (by others called Eugrammon), of Cyrene. See his name in Thomas's "Biographical Dictionary." Also, in Eustathius (edition of Rome, 1542-50), p. 1800. Syncellus says that Eugamon lived in the time of Æsop.

PRIGGLES, San Francisco, Cal.

Who was Bonaraba? (Vol. I, 281.) H. K. A.

I suspect "Bonaroba" is meant. If so, it is not a proper name, but a slang term current two centuries or more ago, meaning a courtesan.

PRIGGLES.

Discoveries, Inventions, Improvements.

Astronomical observations first made	in B	abylo	n,	В.	C. 2234
Lyre invented,	-0		2		2004
Sculpture,	100	11.67	-6	1.0	1900
Letters invented by Memnon, the Eg	yptia	n,		100	1821
Chariots of war,		-			1600
Alphabetic letters introduced into Et	rope,				1500
Iron discovered in Greece by the but	ning	of M	ount	Ida,	1406
Seamen's compass ivented in China,					1120
Gold and silver money first coined b	y Phi	don,	16	4.	894
Parchment invented by Attalus,			0.1	Q.	887
Weights and Measures instituted,	4.7	- 3-			869
First eclipse observed,	141				721
Ionic order used in building, .	1.0				650
Maps and globes invented by Anaxir	nande	r.	- 22	- 0	600
Sun dials invented,	4		1	. 34	558
Signs of the Zodiac invented by Ana	xima	ider.			547
Corinthian order of architecture,		27779	100	200	540
First public library at Athens,				110	526
Silk brought from Persia to Greece,		- 80			325
Art of painting brought from Etruria	to R	ome.		1.5	291
Solar quadrants introduced, .	. 10 10	Olite,			290
Mirrors in silver invented by Praxite	lee			7.	288
Silver money first coined at Rome,	100,				269
Hour glass invented in Alexandria,					
	adas				240
Burning mirrors invented by Archim	eucs,				212
First fabricating of glass,			100		200
Fisst library founded at Rome,			1.0		167
Brass invented,					. 146
Paper invented in China,	1.40	34.			105
Rhetoric first taught at Rome,			-		87
Blister plasters invented,	1.13	200	٠.	19	60
Apple trees brought from Syria and		into	Ital	у,.	9
Vulgate edition of the Bible discover	red,			10.01	218
Porcelain invented in China,	181			0.0	274
Water-mills invented by Belisarius,					555
Sugar first Mention by Paul Eginetta	a, a pl	iysici	an,		625
Writing pens first madd from quills,					635
Stone buildings introduced into Eng			enet,	a mo	nk, 670
Couriers or posts invented by Charle	magn	e,	100		808
Arabic figures invented,			1.0		813
Lanterns invented by king Alfred,			- 2		890
High towers first erected to churches	3,				1000
Musical notes invented by Guy and				150	1021
Heraldry originated,					1100

Distillation first practic	ced,					4.	3.	1150
Glass windows first use	ed in	Engl	and,			8		1180
Chimneys built in Eng	land,					6	50.1	1236
Lead pipes for conveyi	ng wa	ater i	nven	ted,		4	100	1252
Magic lanterns invente					12	nû i		1290
Tallow candles first us		-	Ų.,	7.5				1290
Fulminating powder in	vente	d by	Rog	er Ba	con,	2	7	1290
Spsctacles invented by	Spin	a,	5					1299
Windmills invented,							40	1299
Alum discovered in Sy	ria.							1300
Paper made of linen,								1302
Gunpowder invented,								1330
Canon invented,							1	1330
Woollen cloths first ma	de in	Eng	land		-	1		1331
Painting in oil colors,			2011000		18	1.2		1410
Muskets first used in I	Engla	nd.		. 5	34.			1421
Pumps invented,	- B.					1		1425
Printing invented,	· .							1441
Wood cuts invented,	•					0.0	200	1460
Engraving on copper,			0		7	3		r460
Almanacs first publish	od in	Rud		- 10				1460
Printing introduced int				Carte	20			1470
			Uy	Canu	Jul,			5 a C C a C
Watches invented at N			-~-			18		1477
Tobacco discovered in							•	1496
Shillings first coined in								1504
Punctuation in literatu				-1	9:	1	•	1520
Spinning-wheels inven	ted at	Bru	nswi	ck,				1530
Pins invented, .		200			3.4			1543
Needles first made in				India	n,			1543
Sextants invented by			ıe,		*		10	1550
Coaches first used in I								1580
Telescopes invented by						400	1.0	1590
Thermometers invente	d by	Dreh	el,	1.00		9	1.6.1	1620
Barometers invented b	y To	rricel	li,	Co			1.61	1626
Coffee brought to Eng	land,			4.	*	10		1641
Air pumps invented,						14.	100	1650
Air guns invented by	Buter.	S.						1656
Pendulums for clocks	invent	ted,				16.	1.0	16
Engines to extinguish			4.1			14.0	1.2	1656
Galvanism discovered,								17 7
Bayonets invented at I		ne. F	ranc	e.	4.	-0	- 4	1670
Telegraphs invented,			2		7			1687
Stereotype printing inv	ented	1.		-		4		1785
Vaccination discovered		A						1798
Life boats invented,			3	7.7		1.		1801

Books and Pamphlets Received.

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MAINE FARMERS' ALMANAC FOR 1886. By Daniel Robinson. 86th year. Published by Charles E. Nash, Augusta, Me. Price, 10 cts.

New York Almanac for 1886. Illustrated; 18th year. 8vo. pp. 48. Published by N. Y. Life Insurance Co. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York City.

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